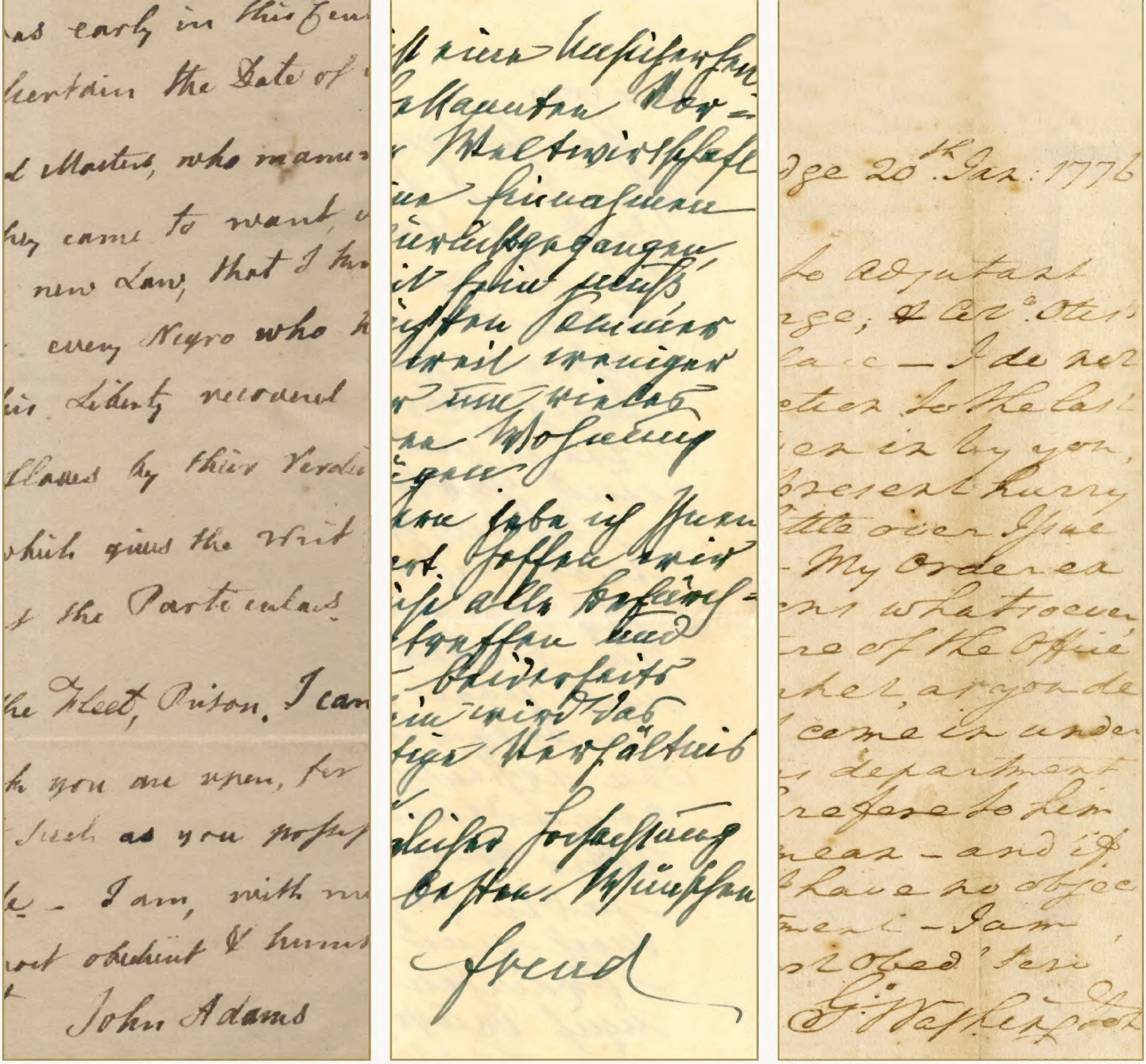

The Property of a Distinguished American Private Collector part II

Auction

May 30, 2013

Profiles in History

The Property of a Distinguished American Private Collector

Auction part II – 54B

Thursday May 30, 2013 at 11:00 am PDT

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880 S. Westlake Blvd.
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by appointment only

Please contact Marsha Malinowski at
info@marshamalinowski.com
or call 1-917-836-6065

Public previews in California
by appointment only

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DESCRIPTIVE DEFINITIONS

Manuscripts:

Autograph letter signed — entire letter and signature is in the hand of the author.

Letter signed- only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the text is in the hand of a secretary.

Typed letter signed — only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the letter is typewritten.

Document signed — only the signature is in the hand of the author. The body of the Document is in the hand of a secretary or scribe.

Autograph note signed — entire note and signature in the hand of the author.

Autograph musical quotation signed — entire musical quotation, text and signature is in the hand of the composer.

Autograph Manuscript Signed — entire manuscript and signature is in the hand of the author.

Books:

In bibliographical contexts, format is used to indicate the size of a volume in terms of the number of times the original printed sheet has been folded to form its constituent leaves. The most common forms are:

Folio — each sheet is folded once — approximately 11 x 14 inches or larger.

Quarto — each sheet is folded twice — approximately 8 x 10 inches.

Octavo — each sheet is folded three times — approximately 5 x 7 inches.

CONDITION DEFINITIONS

Manuscripts and Books:

Foxed/foxing — spotted or discolored patches on manuscript pages of book leaves.

Washed — cleaning of manuscript pages or book leaves with a chemical rinse to remove spots, stains or blemishes.

Silked — when manuscript pages or book leaves are very fragile or in need of repair, they can be faced on both sides with a thin, virtually transparent textile

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-three percent (23%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actu-

ally paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 23% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www. profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the Internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 23% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

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We are delighted to present The Property of a Distinguished Private Collector, Part II. On the heels of the extraordinary success of the Part I sale on 18 December 2012, with results exceeding $6 million, we are certain Part II will not disappoint. The great depth and breadth of the collection continues to be represented with the material carefully selected for Part II. From Washington to Eisenhower, from Alcott to Thoreau, from George III to Dickens, from Alexander II to Voltaire, from Beethoven to Lennon, from Darwin to Edison, from Cobb to Monroe, the array of letters is truly exceptional. The categories of American History, American Literature, Art & Architecture, English History & Literature, European History & Literature, Music, Science & Medicine and Sports & Entertainment are richly represented, yet again.

Without a doubt, there is something for everyone in this sale. Enjoy leafing through the catalogue and let us know if you have any questions. Whether you join in on the sale by attending the auction, bidding online, bidding by phone or submitting absentee bids, we greatly appreciate your participation.

Good Luck!

Joe Maddalena
President & CEO

Marsha Malinowski
Director
Books and Manuscripts Auctions

Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for $748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history.

His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak $13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert.

In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities.

Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium. Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time of dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."

Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions.

Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

American History

1. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (10.12 x 7.87 in.; 257 x 200 mm.), London, 1 May 1787, to Philip Mazzei, with address overleaf attached, addressed: *"Monsieur Phillip Mazzai, chez Monsieur Jefferson, Ambassadeur des États Unis de L 'Amerique à Paris";* minor red wax seal tear at the left margin, not affecting text.

We have now no new Law, that I know of, but ever since I can remember, every Negro who had the Courage to bring an action for his Liberty recovered it. Our Laws would never declare Negroes Slaves by their verdict.

Adams writes in full: *Sir Your Favour of Feb. 24. I recd, but this Moment. The Mass*[achusetts]. *Law in question obliged Masters of Vessells, before they landed a Passenger to give Bonds, to maintain him in case he came to want. It was intended to indemnify Parishes, or rather Towns, against the Maintenance of Paupers. This Law turned the Tide of Emigration from Ireland to Philadelphia. It was early in this century, I believe, but I am not able to ascertain the Date of it.*

There was an early Law too which obliged Masters who manumitted Negroe, to maintain them in case they came to want, upon the same Principle. We have now no new Law, that I know of, but ever since I can remember, every Negro who had the Courage to bring an action for his Liberty recovered it. Our Laws would never declare Negroes Slaves by their verdict. There is some new Law lately passed, which gives the writ de Homine, Replegianblo, but I know not the Particulars.

I have nothing of W. Penn's dying in the Fleet Prison. I can be of very little service to you in the work you are upon, for I have no American Books to report to but such as you possess, and Memory is a very fallacious Guide. I am, with much Esteem, Sir your most obedient & humble Servant John Adams.

Philip Mazzei was an Italian wine merchant in London (1755-73) and later, colonial American agent in Europe (1779-84), sending information to Thomas Jefferson. The two were neighbors in the early years of the American Revolution; Mazzei had been engaged as a vintner at Colle near Monticello. At the time of this letter, Mazzei was in Paris working on his Recherches historigues et politigues sur les États-Unis de lAmerigue septentrionale, a four-volume work published in Paris in 1788. In perpetual financial difficulty, Mazzei had arrived in Paris late in 1785 or early in 1786 to begin work on what turned out to be one of the largest and probably the most reliable of all works of the period on the United States. The work benefited greatly from Jefferson's aid, for much of the author's knowledge of American affairs had been gained from his former neighbor. Apparently, Mazzei was a headache to Jefferson, though the long-suffering Jefferson commended him nonetheless. Despite Jefferson's influence in the work, it still had an unenthusiastic reception among the French.

A strong supporter of religious and political freedoms and a zealous republican, Mazzei asks Adams for assistance, and here Adams responds to his requests. Commenting on Massachusetts law, Adams mentions legal measures "*intended to indemnify Parishes, or rather Towns, against the Maintenance of Paupers*" — to prevent the entry of destitute immigrants into the country — where soon they would become the responsibility of a town, remarking that a similar measure was enacted to prevent the same thing from happening when Negro slaves obtained their freedom and "*came to want.*" His comment reveals his great respect for American laws in that they "*would never declare Negroes Slaves by their verdict.*" What an extraordinary remark from one of our great Founding Fathers contained in the present letter. **$20,000 - $30,000**

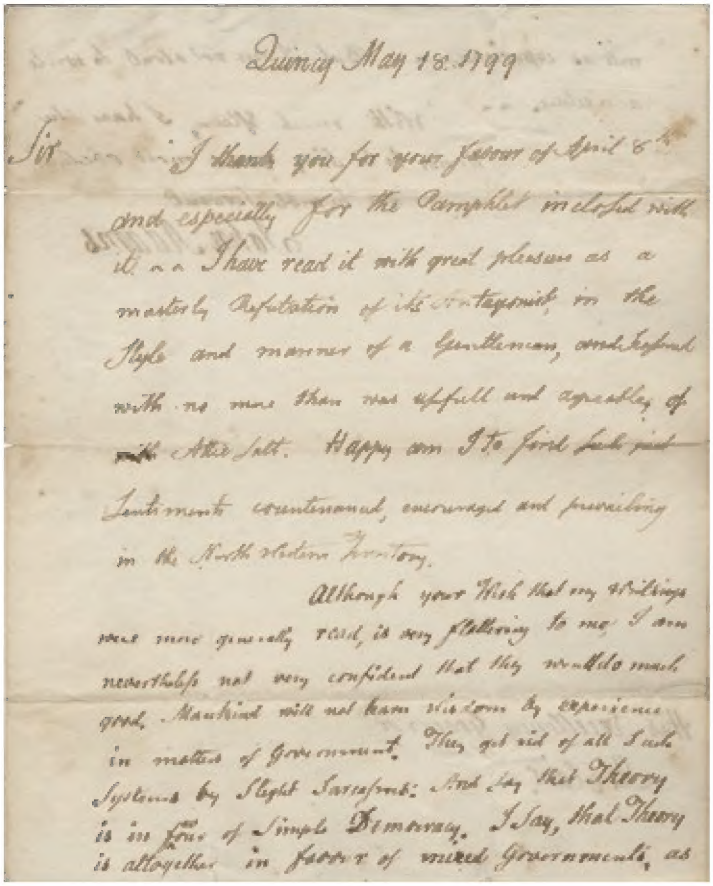
London May 1. 1787.

Sir

Your Favour of Feb. 24. I rec^d but this Moment. – The Mass. Law in question obliged Masters of Vessells, before they landed a Passenger to give Bonds, to maintain him in Case he came to want. it was intended to indemnify Parishes, or rather Towns, against the Maintenance of Paupers. – This Law turned the Tide of Emigration from Ireland to Philadelphia. – it was early in this Century I believe, but I am not able to ascertain the Date of it. There was an early Law too which obliged Masters, who manumitted Negroes to maintain them in Case they came to want, upon the same Principle. We have now no new Law, that I know of, but ever since I can remember, every Negro who had the Courage to bring an Action for his Liberty recovered it. our Juries would never declare Negroes Slaves by their Verdict. There is some new Law lately passed, which gives the Writ de Homine Replegiando, but I know not the Particulars.

I know nothing of W. Penns dying in the Fleet, Prison. I can be of very little Service to you, in the Work you are upon, for I have no American Books to resort to, but such as you possess: and Memory is a very fallacious Guide. – I am, with much Esteem, Sir your most obedient & humble Servant John Adams

M^r Marrei



Quincy May 18. 1799

Sir I thank you for your favour of April 8th and especially for the Pamphlet inclosed with it. I have read it with great pleasure as a masterly Refutation of its Antagonist, in the Style and manner of a Gentleman, and seasoned with no more than was usefull and agreable, of Attic Salt. Happy am I to find such just Sentiments countenanced, encouraged and prevailing in the North Western Territory.

Although your Wish that my Writings were more generally read, is very flattering to me, I am nevertheless not very confident that they would do much good. Mankind will not learn wisdom by experience in matters of Government. They get rid of all such Systems by slight Sarcasms: And say that Theory is in favour of simple Democracy. I say, that Theory is altogether in favour of mixed Governments, as well as experience. But I am not about to write a Lecture. With much esteem, I have the Honor to be Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant

John Adams

His Excellency Governor St. Clair

2. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed as President, 2 pages, (9.87 x 8 in.; 251 x 203 mm.), Quincy, 18 May 1799, to *"His Excellency Governor St. Clair"* — Arthur St. Clair — then the first Governor of the Northwest Territory; spotting and dampstaining, a few minute paper losses not affecting text at folds.

Mankind will not Learn wisdom by experience in matters of Government. They get rid of all such systems by slight sarcasms: And say that Theory is in favour of simple Democracy. I say, that Theory is altogether in favour of mixed Governments, as well as experience.

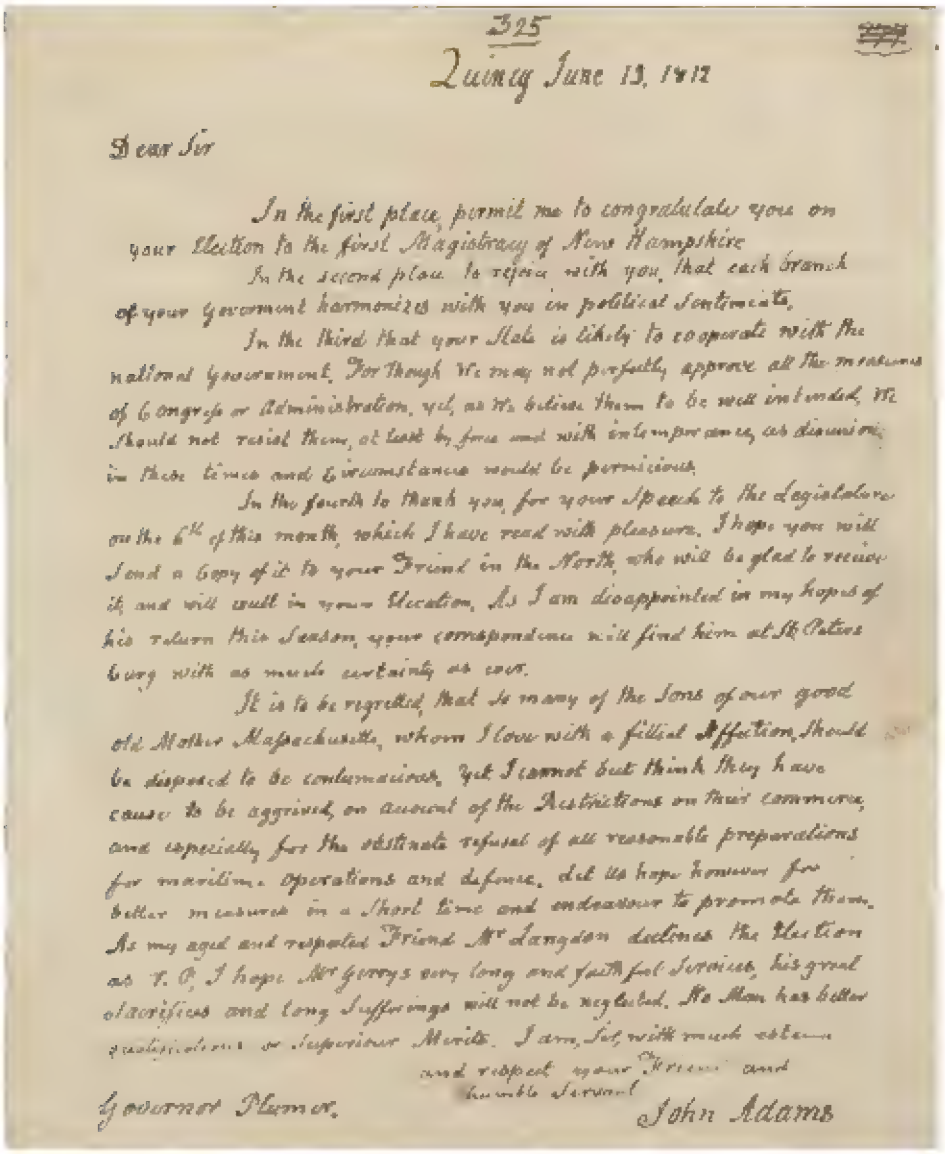
President Adams writes in full: *Sir I thank you for your favour of April 8th and especially for the Pamphlet inclosed [sic] with it. I have read it with great pleasure as a masterly Refutation of its Antagonist, in the Style and manner of a Gentleman, and seasoned with no more than was usefull and agreable, of Attic Salt [graceful & piercing wit]. Happy am I to find such just sentiments countenanced, encouraged and prevailing in the North Western Territory.*

Although your Wish that my Writings were more generally read is very flattering to me, I am nevertheless not very confident that they would do much good. Mankind will not Learn wisdom by experience in matters of Government. They get rid of all such systems by slight sarcasms: And say that Theory is in favour of simple Democracy. I say, that Theory is altogether in favour of mixed Governments, as well as experience. But I am not about to write a Lecture. With much esteem, I have the Honor to be Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant. John Adams

After the reports regarding the XYZ Affair were made public on 3 April 1798, President John Adams enjoyed a sweeping nationalistic fervor from the spring of 1798 well into the summer of 1799. Adams also gained fairly widespread support for war against France, though he did not want war with France, nor did he want an alliance with Great Britain. The threat of war with France, however sharpened the hostility toward aliens and allowed a number of severe restrictions, known as the Alien and Sedition Acts, to be imposed on American citizens. Adams came under attack from the Republicans, some of who denounced the President as a mad despot, an enemy of the people and of the rights of man, a champion of the aristocrats and a tool of the wealthy bent on subverting American freedom.

President Adams was beset from all sides: (1) the Federalists who were actively hostile to the French; (2) the pro-French anti-Federalists, who believed that because of America's republican ideology, the country's leaders were obliged to do everything in their power to advance France's cause against European royalties. As well, both Federalists and anti-Federalists took Adams' administration to task for the Alien and Sedition Acts, the former for its failure to apply the laws stringently and the latter for implementing the measures in the first place.

Adams responded to one and all that wrote to him: individuals, militia companies, legislative bodies, fraternal organizations, college students and fire companies. In the role of grand educator and benevolent leader, Adams wrote for all the people and not from a partisan position. He was a dedicated leader who wanted to guide the new, united and strong nation. The present letter to St. Clair clearly articulates the dedication and balance of Adams as Second President of the United States. **$15,000 – $20,000**



325

Quincy June 13. 1812

Dear Sir

In the first place, permit me to congratulate you on your Election to the first Magistracy of New Hampshire
In the second place to rejoice with you, that each branch of your Government harmonizes with you in political sentiments.
In the third that your State is likely to cooperate with the national Government. For though We may not perfectly approve all the measures of Congress or Administration, yet, as We believe them to be well intended, We should not resist them, at least by force and with intemperance, as disunion in those times and circumstances would be pernicious.
In the fourth to thank you for your Speech to the Legislature on the 6th of this month, which I have read with pleasure. I hope you will send a copy of it to your Friend in the North, who will be glad to receive it and will exult in your Election. As I am disappointed in my hopes of his return this Season, your correspondence will find him at St Petersburg with as much certainty as ever.
It is to be regretted, that so many of the Sons of our good old Mother Massachusetts, whom I love with a fillial Affection, should be disposed to be contumacious. Yet I cannot but think they have cause to be aggrieved on account of the Restrictions on their commerce, and especially for the obstinate refusal of all reasonable preparations for maritime operations and defence. Let us hope however for better measures in a short time and endeavour to promote them. As my aged and respected Friend Mr Langdon declines the Election as V. P. I hope Mr Gerrys very long and faithful Services, his great sacrifices and long Sufferings will not be neglected. No Man has better qualifications or superior Merits. I am, Sir, with much esteem and respect your Friend and humble Servant

Governor Plumer.

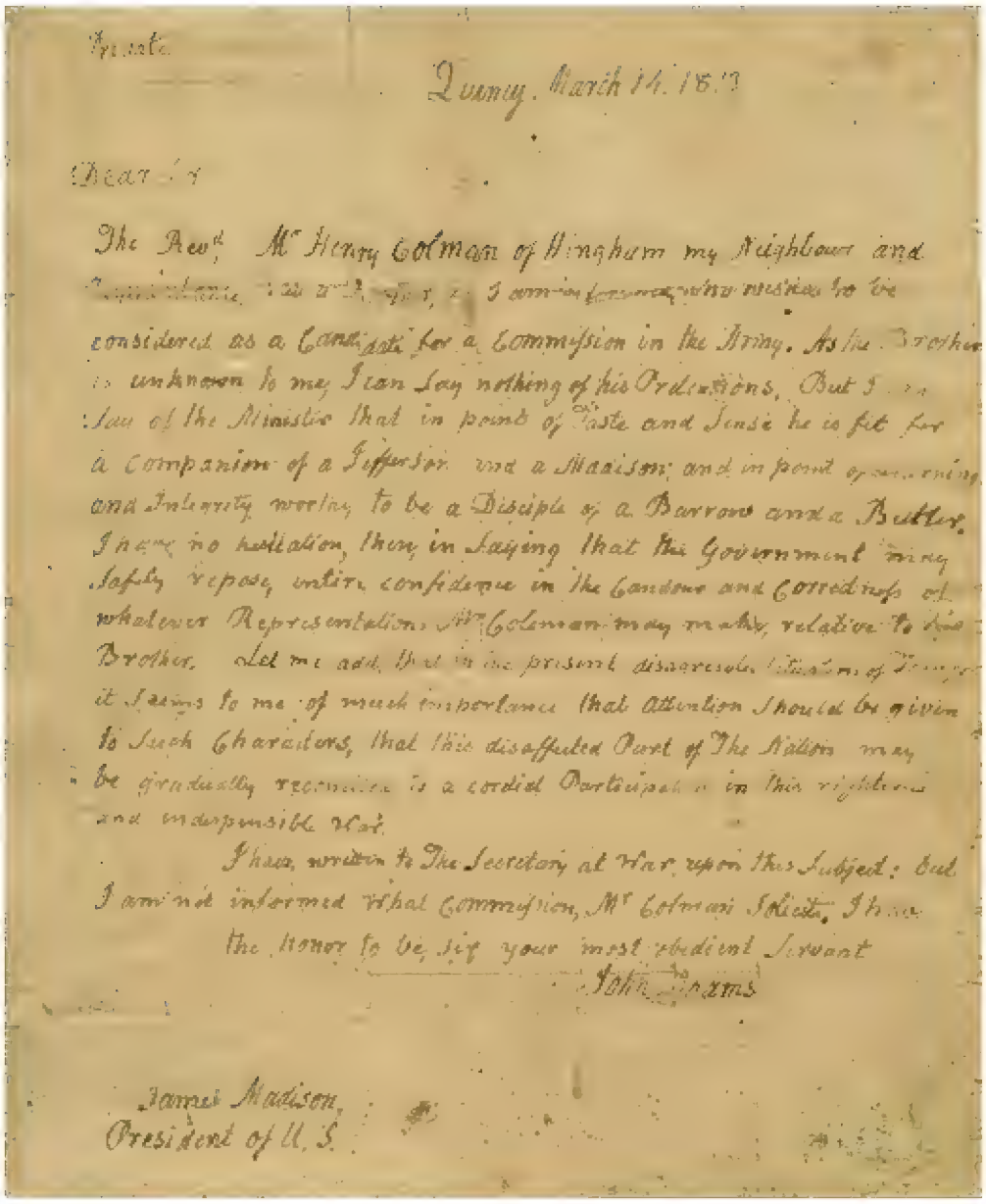
John Adams

3. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.25 x 7.5 in.; 235 x 191 mm.), Quincy, Massachusetts, 13 June 1812, to the newly elected Governor of New Hampshire, William Plumer; light scattered spotting.

Hearty congratulations to the newly elected Governor of New Hampshire and heartfelt wishes "*that each branch of your Government harmonizes with you in political sentiments.*"

Adams writes in full: *Dear Sir In the first place, permit me to congratulate you on your Election to the first Magistracy of New Hampshire. In the second place to rejoice with you, that each branch of your Government harmonizes with you in political sentiments. In the third that your state is likely to cooperate with the national Government. For though we may not perfectly approve all the measures of Congress or Administration, yet, as we believe them to be well intended, we should not resist them, at least by force and with intemperance, as dis union in these times and circumstances would be pernicious. In the fourth to thank you, for your speech to the Legislature on the 6th of this month, which I have read with pleasure. I hope you will send a copy of it to your Friend in the North, who will be glad to receive it, and will exult in your Election. As I am disappointed in my hopes of his return this season, your correspondence will find him at St. Petersburg with as much certainty as ever. It is to be regretted, that so many of the sons of our good old Mother Massachusetts, whom I love with a fillial* [sic] *Affection, should be disposed to be contumacious. Yet I cannot but think they have cause to be aggrieved on account of the Restrictions on their commerce, and especially for the obstinate refusal of all reasonable preparations for maritime operations and defence. Let us hope however for better measures in a short time and endeavour to promote them. As my aged and respected Friend Mr. Langdon declines the election as V.P., I hope Mr. Gerrys very long and faithful Services, his great sacrifices and long sufferings will not be neglected. No Man has better qualifications or superior Merits. I am, Sir, with much esteam* [sic] *and respect your Friend and humble Servant. John Adams*

Adams's informative letter mentions a number of important American historical figures. He makes reference to John Langdon, who had served as Governor of New Hampshire (1788, 1805-09, 1810-11), and had been offered, but declined the Vice-Presidency under Madison after the death of George Clinton. He also makes reference to Elbridge Gerry, formerly the Governor of Massachusetts (1810, 1811), who served after Clinton as Vice President under James Madison (1813-14). Adams also makes reference to his son John Quincy Adams, who, before his Presidency, served as Madison's first Minister to Russia (1809-1814) and spent those years in St. Petersburg. **$15,000 - $20,000**



Private

Quincy, March 14. 1813

Dear Sir

The Revd. Mr Henry Colman of Hingham my Neighbour and Acquaintance, has a Brother, as I am informed, who wishes to be considered as a Candidate for a Commission in the Army. As the Brother is unknown to me, I can say nothing of his Pretensions. But I can say of the Minister that in point of Taste and Sense he is fit for a Companion of a Jefferson and a Madison; and in point of learning and integrity worthy to be a Disciple of a Barrow and a Butler. I have no hesitation, then, in saying that the Government may safely repose entire confidence in the candour and Correctness of whatever Representations Mr Colman may make, relative to his Brother. Let me add, that in the present disagreeable situation of things, it seems to me of much importance that attention should be given to such Characters, that this disaffected Part of the Nation may be gradually reconciled to a cordial Participation in this righteous and indispensible War. I have written to the Secretary at War upon this Subject; but I am not informed what Commission, Mr Colman solicits. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant

John Adams

James Madison,
President of U. S.

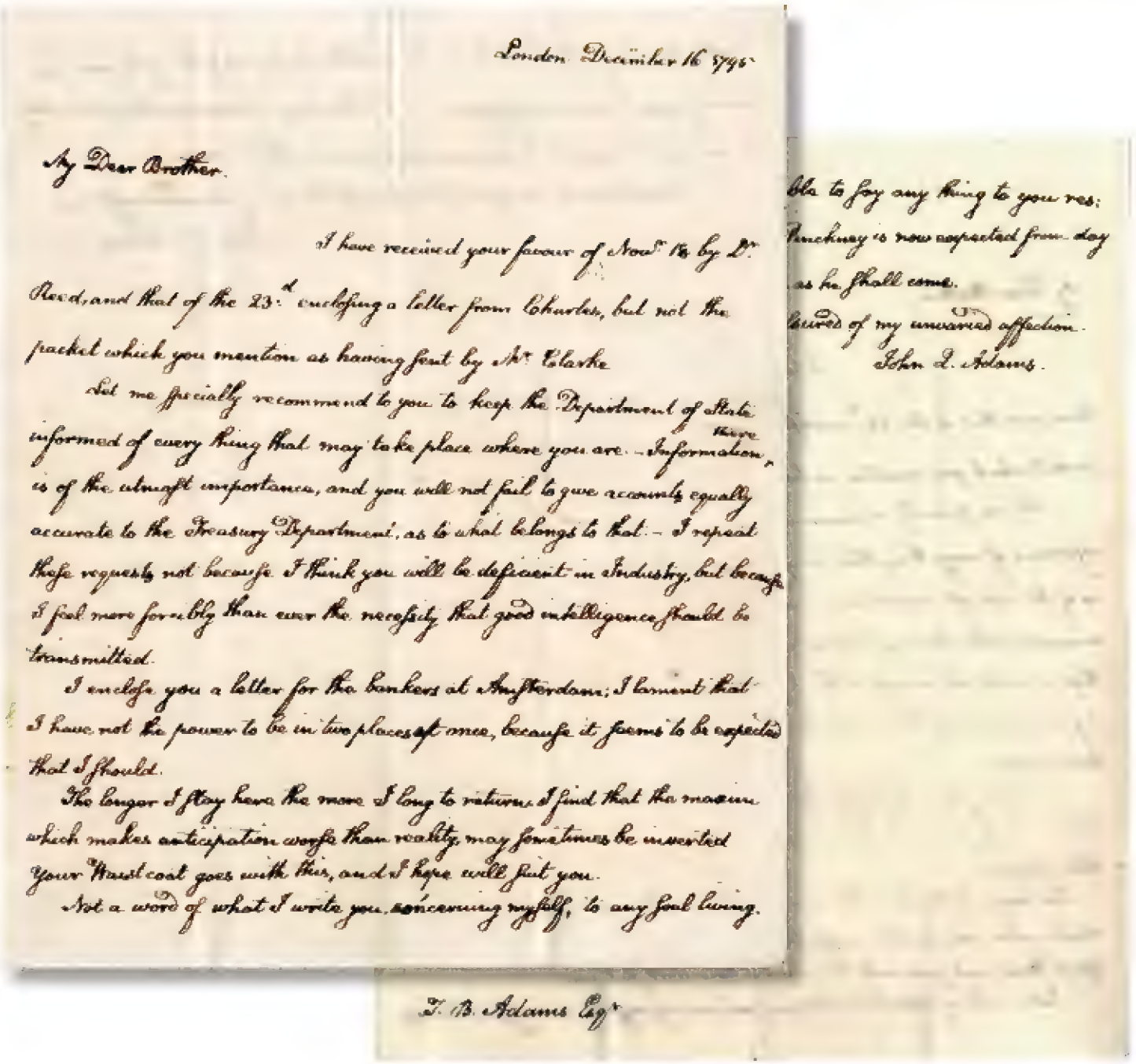
4. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.12 x 7.5 in.; 232 x 191 mm.), Quincy, 14 March 1813 to incumbent President James Madison; some paper loss; silked.

Adams recommends a clergyman for a commission in the army to James Madison, noting, "*I can say of the minister that in point of taste and sense he is a fit companion for a Jefferson and a Madison*"

Adams writes in full: *The Revd. Mr. Henry Colman of Hingham, my neighbor and acquaintance, has a brother, as I am informed, who wishes to be considered as a candidate for a commission in the army. As the brother is unknown to me, I can say nothing of his pretensions. But I can say of the minister that in point of taste and sense he is a fit companion for a Jefferson and a Madison; and in point of learning and integrity worthy to be a disciple of a Barrow and a Butler. I have no hesitation, then, in saying that the government may safely repose entire confidence in the candor and correctness of whatever representation Mr. Colman may make, relative to his brother. Let me add, that in the present disagreeable situation of things, it seems to me of much importance that attention should be given to such characters, that this disaffected part of the Nation may be gradually reconciled to a cordial participation in this righteous and indispensible war. I have written to the Secretary of War upon this subject; but I am not informed what commission Mr. Colman solicits. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.*

Adams was currently the elder statesman of the United States, and was a great supporter of Madison and the War of 1812, much to the distress of other Federalists. Madison was a Democratic-Republican, as was Jefferson, and, naturally over the years, differed in many ways from Adams in political viewpoints. Indeed, there was an 11-year period of silence between, Adams and Jefferson, which had only ended the previous year, and Madison and Adams were often at great odds, especially during Adams' administration. Because most Federalists opposed the War of 1812, when the great victory was won at New Orleans, following right on the heels of a peace agreement, the Federalists as a political party were finished. Interestingly enough, no signs of antagonism or strained relations emerge in the present letter between the two great statesmen. Of particular interest is the mention of "*this disaffected part of the Nation,*" which refers to New England, where a group called New English Federalist strongly opposed the War and the entire administration.

$15,000 - $20,000



London Decemb[r] 16 1795

My Dear Brother.

I have received your favour of Nov[r] 18 by Dr. Reed, and that of the 23[d] enclosing a letter from Charles, but not the packet which you mention as having sent by Mr Clarke

Let me specially recommend to you to keep the Department of State informed of every thing that may take place where you are. Information there is of the utmost importance, and you will not fail to give accounts equally accurate to the Treasury Department, as to what belongs to that. I repeat these requests not because I think you will be deficient in Industry, but because I feel more forcibly than ever the necessity that good intelligence should be transmitted.

I enclose you a letter for the bankers at Amsterdam; I lament that I have not the power to be in two places at once, because it seems to be expected that I should.

The longer I stay here the more I long to return. I find that the maxim which makes anticipation worse than reality, may sometimes be inverted. Your Waistcoat goes with this, and I hope will suit you.

Not a word of what I write you concerning myself, to any Soul living.

ble to say any thing to you res:
Pinckney is now expected from day
as he shall come.
ssured of my unvaried affection.
John Q. Adams.

T. B. Adams Esq[r]

5. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (9.25 x 7.5 in.; 235 x 191 mm.), London, 16 December 1795, to his brother, Thomas Boylston Adams.

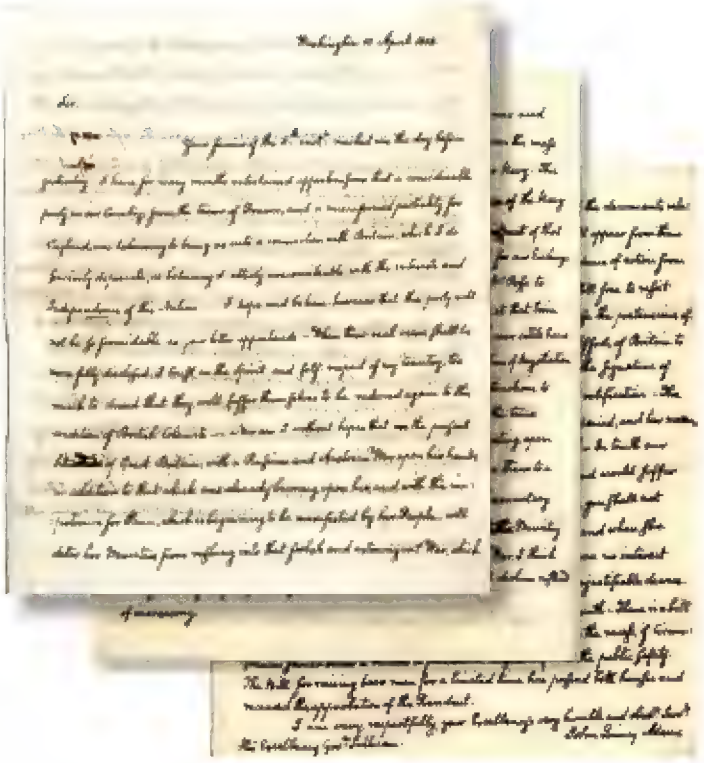
From London, Adams relates to his brother: "*The longer I stay here the more I long to return. I find that the maxim which makes anticipation worse than reality, may sometimes be inverted.*"

Adams writes in full: *My Dear Brother. I have received your favour of Nov 18 by Dr. Reed and that of the 23[d] enclosing a letter from Charles, but not the packet which you mention as having sent by Mr. Clarke. Let me especially recommend to you to keep the Department of State informed of every thing that may take place where you are. Information there is of the utmost importance, and you will not fail to give accounts equally accurate to these requests not because I think you will be deficient in Industry, but because I feel more forcibly than ever the necessity that good intelligence should be transmitted. I enclose you a letter for the bankers at Amsterdam; I lament that I have not the power to be in two places at once, because it seems to be expected that I should. The longer I stay here the more I long to return. I find that the maxim which makes anticipation worse than reality, may sometimes be inverted. Your waistcoat goes with this, and I hope will suit you. Not a word of what I write you concerning myself, to any Soul living. My time is so short that I am unable to say anything to you respecting our American affairs. — Mr Pickney is now expected from day to day, and I hope to be released as soon as he shall come. Remember me as usual and be assured of my unvaried affection. John Q. Adams.*

George Washington appointed John Quincy Adams Minister to the Netherlands (1794-97), declaring the young man would prove to be the ablest diplomat in the American service. The young and able Adams was only 28 years of age at the time he wrote the present letter to his brother. **$3,000 – $5,000**

6. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages, (9 x 7.37 in.; 229 x 187 mm.), Washington, 15 April 1808, to *His Excellency Gov. Sullivan* [of Massachusetts]; tape reinforcement verso of third page.

Senator John Quincy Adams defends his support of President Thomas Jefferson's controversial Embargo against Britain and France — a policy that had devastated New England's economy and would result in Adams' removal from office just two months later.



John Quincy Adams writes in full: *Sir, Your favour of the 8th inst. reached me the day before yesterday. I have for many months entertained apprehensions that a considerable party in our Country, from the terror of France, and a misinformed partiality for England, are labouring to bring us into a connection with Britain, which I do sincerely deprecate, as believing it utterly irreconcilable with the interests and Independence of this Nation — I hope and believe however that this party will not be so formidable as your letter apprehends — When their real views shall be more fully disclosed, I trust in the Spirit and Self respect of my Country, too much to dread that they will suffer themselves to be reduced again to the condition of British Colonists — Nor am I without hopes that the present Situation of Great Britain, with a Russian and Austrian War upon her hands in addition to that which has already bearing upon her, and with the impatience for Peace, which is beginning to be manifested by her People, will deter her Ministers from rushing into that foolish and extravagant War, which I believe they were fully determined upon against us the last Summer and Autumn — One of the greatest immediate temptations to that War, was the mass of our commercial property which was exposed to the pillage of her Navy — This inducement is now almost entirely taken away, and the influence of the Navy and of the Admiralty will have no Stimulus to hostility from the prospect of that harvest of confiscation which a War might have promised them but for our Embargo — The issuing of the Orders of Council of 11 Novr. and the sending of Mr. Ross to negotiate here at the same time are strong indications of their policy at that time — The orders were intended to get all the American property, which war could have given them, into their hands in the European Seas — And by making the place of Negotiation here, they could give, and I have no doubt did give coincident Instructions to their squadron here, at the moment of rupture had it occurred at the time which they anticipated to grasp at every portion of our Commerce floating upon our own Seas — There is however now very little temptation to allure them to a War, from this Source — There are indications also in the late Parliamentary Debates of both houses, which lead me to think it less probable that the Ministry will drive us to the extremity of War and if we have no British War, I think the influence of the party , which favours the designs of that Nation will decline instead of increasing.*

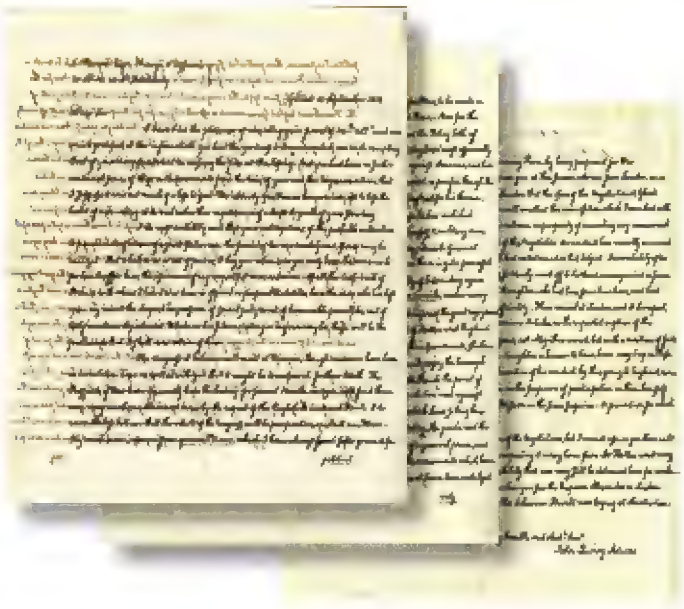
I have transmitted to your Excellency copies of all the documents relating to our foreign Affairs which have yet been published. It will appear from them that our measures have been calculated to secure our Independence of action from the coercion of both the great belligerent powers — We are still free to resist the violence of either or of both parties. We are free to oppose the pretensions of each of them to impel us into War with her Enemy. The Efforts of Britain to get us into a War with France have been obvious ever since the Signature of the Treaty which was partly on that account returned without ratification. The attempts of France have been delayed until a very recent period, and her means of success are comparatively much inferior to those of her rival. In truth our neutrality would be of great advantage to France, if England would suffer us to enjoy the rights of neutrals — But when Britain says, you shall not carry on neutral trade, because that trade favours France, and when she actually carries this denial into Execution, France can have no interest in the existence of any neutrality. Hence her violent and unjustifiable decrees. Congress have agreed to close their Session the 25th of this month — There is a bill before them authorizing the President to suspend the Embargo in the recess, if Circumstances should occur to render it practicable consistently with the public safety. The Bill for raising 6000 men for a limited time has passed both houses and received the approbation of the President. I am very respectfully, your Excellency's very humble and obedt. Servt. John Quincy Adams

The Embargo Act of 1807 was passed on December 22 of that year by the U.S. Congress, in answer to the British orders in council restricting neutral shipping and to Napoleon's restrictive Continental System. The U.S. merchant marine suffered mightily from both the British and French, and Thomas Jefferson undertook to answer both nations with measures that, by restricting neutral trade, would show the importance of that trade. The first attempt was the Non-Importation Act, passed April 18, 1806, forbidding the importation of specified British goods in order to force Great Britain to relax its rigorous rulings on cargoes and sailors. The act was suspended, but the Embargo Act of 1807 was a bolder statement of the same idea. It forbade all international trade to and from American ports, and Jefferson hoped that Britain and France would be persuaded of the value and the rights of a neutral commerce.

Jefferson's daring attempt to use economic pressure in a world at war was ultimately not successful. Britain and France stood firm, and not enough pressure could be brought to bear on the belligerents. Enforcement was difficult, especially in New England, where merchants looked on the scheme as an attempt to defraud them of a livelihood. John Quincy Adams, at this time a U.S. Senator representing Massachusetts, paid a heavy political price for his support of Jefferson's Embargo — he was removed from office by the Federalist leaders of Massachusetts just two months after the date of this letter in June 1808. **$4,000 - $6,000**

7. Adams, John Quincy. Autographed letter signed, 3 pages, (9.5 x 7.75 in.; 241 x 197 mm.), Ghent, 11 September 1814, to Levett Harris Esquire Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg; light scattered spotting.

Amid negotiations at the end of the War of 1812 in Ghent, John Quincy Adams proclaims: "*Peace … is the earnest desire of both the Governments of France and England. Peace is also necessary to all the other great European Powers to consolidate their Governments, shaken to their foundations by the twenty years Hurricane of the French Revolution.*"



Adams writes in full: *Dear Sir: I have had the pleasure of receiving your favour of 12th ulto: and was much gratified at the information which you had the goodness to communicate to me in it; excepting that of your disappointment in missing the fete at Pavlofsky; but you had been in such a continual series of those entertainments from the time of your and the Emperor's return that I suppose it was not much of a loss to you. We elderly gentlemen, however, are apt to lose the habit of estimating at its real value the importance of a Ball to youth of your standing.*

I do most cordially ask that your anticipations of the probable restoration to power and influence of a great statesman, the friend to his country and of ours may be realized — but whether in or out of power, I beg you whenever you may have the occasion to see him, to offer him the assurance of my respectful remembrance of all the [confidants] of Princes with whom I have ever been in official or personal relations, he is the man who has left upon my mind the deepest impression of sound judgment, of honourable principles, and of truly courteous deportment. Whatever his future destiny or my own may be, these shall be the sentiments that I shall ever retain of him.

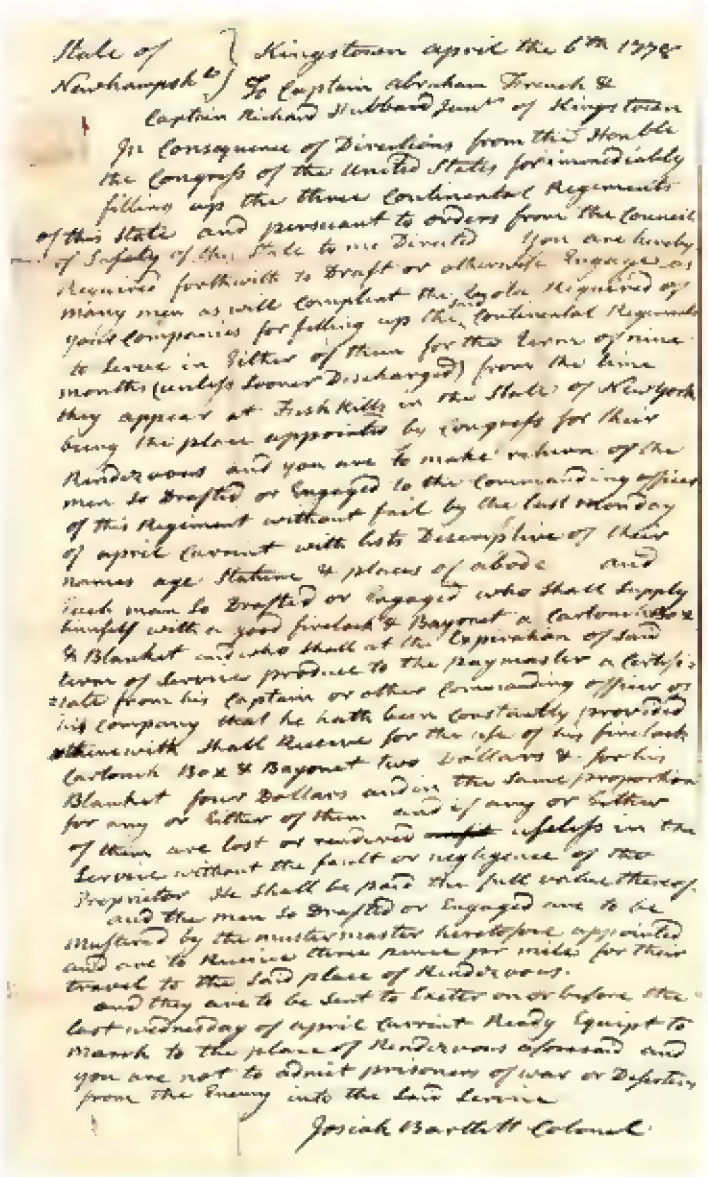
The Congress I believe will meet at Vienna, though rumours have been in circulation here as well as with you that it might be transferred further North. The prospects of War have apparently been thickening for several months, and you will find them very much countenanced even by the aspects of the British Ministerial Prints. I do nevertheless believe that the result of this Congress will be pacification and not new Wars — my conclusion is drawn from general views, which I have always found safer grounds for political inferences, than particular symptoms. It is scarcely possible for War to be made in Europe when France and England are finally resolved that there should be Peace. Now, for the first time, certainly since 1792, the unequivocal interest of England; and the Policy of both the French and English Governments is pacific — England most especially wants peace in Europe that she may pursue without molestation her designs against America and her plans for engrossing the commerce of the whole World. The French Government is pacific, though the Nation and Army are not so, because the king considers himself indebted to England for his throne; because he has found an asylum in England during his misfortunes; because he has imbibed English prejudices and formed English attachments; because not being himself a military man, he can acquire no personal glory by War and he cannot be desirous of facing any French General party in France in favour of Napoleon, against which he foresees the possibility of needing again the support of England as ally because after passing twenty years in exile, under every species of mortification and distress, he wishes to spend his last days in tranquility and the quiet enjoyment of his crown. Peace then is the earnest desire of both the Governments of France and England. Peace is also necessary to all the other great European Powers to consolidate their Governments, shaken to their foundations by the twenty years Hurricane of the French Revolution. To enjoy the triumph which has at last crowned the struggle for Life and death which so often brought them to the point of extinction and to preserve the precious fund of detestation against the Revolution and against Buonoparte by proving experimentally that all the miseries of Europe which have so long been afflicting the Nations, are to be attributed only to them. The interest, the policy, the pride and the shame of all the great potentates are equally pledged to the preservation of a general peace, and with this great consideration weighing alike on them all, I consider all the armaments that have been maintained in every quarter, and the menacing language which has at time been indulged only as exemplifications of the maxim of securing Peace by being prepared for War.

The course of the mails gives you, at this season, advices from London in as short a time as from Ghent — and it is in London that the issue of the negotiations at Ghent will probably first be known — I dare say you will recollect the conversation which I once had with you in which I expressed to you my sense of the extreme impropriety of connecting any commercial speculation of private interest with the business of this negotiation. An incident has recently occurred very strongly confirming me in the sentiments I had entertained on that subject. Immediately after the departure of Mr. Dallas, Col. Milligan very suddenly went off to Scotland accompanied as far as London and Liverpool by an American named Creighton, who had been some time here, and had received from the Mission the usual attentions of civility. Their arrival at London and at Liverpool was the signal for immense speculations in American articles, on the reported rupture of the negotiations, and of statements in the newspapers, not altogether correct, but with a mixture of facts which could only have been divulged by them. Creighton is known to have been very deep in those speculations; and if Milligan was not, the indiscretion of his conduct, by thus going to England, even without a passport has not only involved him in the suspicion of participation in them himself, but has implicated the whole American Mission in the same suspicion -a procedure for which so far as concerns myself I do not thank him.

There was and is yet no absolute rupture of the negotiations, but I cannot assure you there will not be, when I close this letter. We have been expecting it every hour since Mr. Dallas went away and for some days before. There is no impossibility that we may still be detained here for weeks, but the prospect of Peace is the same as it was when you saw the Emperor Alexander in London.

We have just applied for a passport for the Schooner Herald now laying at Amsterdam to send home dispatches. I am, with Respect, Dear Sir, your very humble and obedient servant. John Quincy Adams

An important letter in which Adams eloquently articulates the devastation caused by Napoleon amid the French Revolution and the necessity for peace among all European powers in order to rebuild and flourish economically and politically. **$4,000 - $6,000**



State of New Hampsh^r } Kingstown april the 6^th 1778

To Captain Abraham French & Captain Richard Hubbard Junr of Kingstown

In Consequence of Directions from the Honble the Congress of the United States for immediately filling up the three Continental Regiments of this State and persuant to orders from the Council of Safety of this State to me Directed You are hereby required forthwith to Draft or otherwise Engage as many men as will compleat the Quota required of your Companies for filling up the said Continental Regiments to Service in either of them for the term of nine months (unless sooner Discharged) from the time they appear at Fish Kills in the State of New York being the place appointed by Congress for their Rendezvous and you are to make return of the men so drafted or Engaged to the Commanding officer of this Regiment without fail by the last Monday of April Current with Lists Descriptive of their names age Stature & places of abode and each man so drafted or Engaged who shall Supply himself with a good firelock & Bayonet a Cartouch box & Blanket and who shall at the Expiration of said term of Service produce to the Paymaster a Certificate from his Captain or other Commanding officer of his Company that he hath been Constantly provided therewith shall Receive for the use of his firelock Cartouch Box & Bayonet two Dollars & for his Blanket four Dollars and in the same proportion for any or either of them and if any or either of them are lost or rendered useless in the Service without the fault or negligence of the Proprietor he shall be paid the full value thereof. And the men so drafted or Engaged are to be Mustered by the muster master heretofore appointed and are to Receive three pence per mile for their travel to the said place of Rendezvous. And they are to be sent to Exeter on or before the last Wednesday of April Current Ready Equipt to March to the place of Rendezvous aforesaid and you are not to admit Prisoners of War or Deserters from the Enemy into the said Service

Josiah Bartlett Colonel

8. Bartlett, Josiah. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (12 x 7.25 in.; 305 x 184 mm.), Kingstown, New Hampshire, 6 April 1778, to *Captain Abraham French & Captain Richard Hubbard Junr;* browning; some paper loss.

The drafting of soldiers in the American Revolution: *"three pence per mile for their travel to the said place of rendezvous"*

Bartlett writes in full: *In Consequence of Directions from the Honorable the Congress of the United States for immediately filling up the three Continental Regiments of this State and persuant to orders from the Council of Safety of this State to me Directed, you are hereby required forthwith to draft or otherwise engage as many men as will compleat the quota required of your companies for filling up the said continental regiments to service in either of them for the term of nine months (unless sooner discharged) from the time they appear at Fish Kills in the State of New York being the place appointed by Congress for their rendezvous, and you are to make return of the men so drafted or engaged to the commanding officer of this regiment without fail by the last Monday of April current with lists descriptive of their names, age, stature & places of abode, and each man so drafted or engaged who shall supply himself with a good firelock & bayonet a cartouch box & blanket, and who shall at the expiration of said term of service produce to the paymaster a certificate from his captain or other commanding officer of his company that he hath been constantly provided, therewith shall receive for the use of his firelock cartouch box & bayonet two dollars & for his blanket four dollars, and in the same proportion for any or either of them and if any or either of them are lost or rendered useless in the service without the fault or negligence of the Proprietor he shall be paid the full value thereof. And the men so drafted or engaged are to be mustered by the muster master heretofore appointed and are to receive three pence per mile for their travel to the said place of rendezvous. And they are to be sent to Exeter on or before the last Wednesday of April current ready equipt to march to the place of rendezvous aforesaid and you are not to admit prisoners of war or deserters from the enemy into the said service.*

Bartlett served as commander of a militia regiment in 1775. In the same year, he was also elected to represent New Hampshire in the Continental Congress. He voted for independence and was the first to sign the Declaration after John Hancock. He continued to serve and participated in the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. He later filled the offices of Judge of Common Pleas and of the Supreme Court of his state, and joined the Federal Constitutional Convention. He was elected President and then Governor of New Hampshire. **$8,000 – $12,000**

BOSTON, 26th of June, 1775.

THIS Town was alarmed on the 17th Instant at break of Day, by a Firing from the Lively Ship of War; and a Report was immediately spread that the Rebels had broke Ground, and were raising a Battery on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown, against the Town of Boston. They were plainly seen, and in a few Hours a Battery of six Guns, played upon their Works. Preparations were instantly made for the landing a Body of Men; and some Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, with some Battalions, and Field Artillery; amounting in the whole to about 2000 Men, under the Command of Major General HOWE, and Brigadier General PIGOT, were embarked with great Expedition, and landed on the Peninsula without Opposition; under Cover of some Ships of War, and armed Vessels.

The Troops formed as soon as landed: The Rebels upon the Heights, were perceived to be in great Force, and strongly posted. A Redoubt thrown up on the 16th at Night, with other Works full of Men, defended with Cannon, and a large Body posted in the Houses of Charlestown, covered their Right; and their Left was covered by a Breastwork, Part of it Cannon Proof, which reached from the Left of the Redoubt to the Mystick River.

Besides the Appearance of the Rebels Strength, large Columns were seen pouring in to their Assistance: but the King's Troops advanced; the Attack began by a Cannonade, and notwithstanding various Impediments of Fences, Walls, &c. and the heavy Fire they were exposed to, from the vast Numbers of Rebels, and their Left galled from the Houses of Charlestown, the Troops made their Way to the Redoubt, mounted the Works, and carried it. The Rebels were then forced from other strong Holds, and pursued 'till they were drove clear of the Peninsula, leaving five Pieces of Cannon behind them. Charlestown was set on Fire during the Engagement, and most Part of it consumed. The Loss they sustained, must have been considerable, from the vast Numbers they were seen to carry off during the Action, exclusive of what they suffered from the Shipping. About a Hundred were buried the Day after, and Thirty found wounded on the Field, some of which are since Dead. About 170 of the King's Troops were killed, and since dead of their Wounds; and a great many were wounded.

This Action has shown the Bravery of the King's Troops, who under every Disadvantage, gained a compleat Victory over Three Times their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks. But they fought for their KING, their LAWS and CONSTITUTION.

9. [Bunker Hill Broadside.] *This Town was alarmed on the 17th Instant ...* [*Boston: John Howe, 1775*]; Broadsheet (11.75 x 6 in.; 297 x 153 mm.).

A rare broadside account in fine condition of the Battle of Bunker Hill from the British perspective. One week after the battle, this document which accurately describes the action, was printed and circulated by John Howe, the same loyalist printer who published General Gage's account of the events of 19 April 1775. Evans and Shipton-Mooney locate copies at the British Library, Library of Congress and the Massachusetts Historical Society. Since the 1970s, less than a dozen copies have appeared at auction.

A pyrrhic victory for the British. The casualty count, on the other hand, was pure propaganda to emphasize the fierce bravery and courage of the British forces. *"The Loss they sustained must have been considerable, from the vast Numbers they were seen to carry off during the Action ... About a Hundred were buried the Day after, and Thirty found wounded on the Field, some of which are since Dead. About 170 of the King's Troops were killed, and since dead of their Wounds; and a great many were wounded."* According to Boatner, American strength was about 3,000, with an estimated 140 dead and 301 wounded. British strength was about 2,500, and they lost about 45 percent of their troops. Of the British officer casualties in the 20 battles fought during the Revolution, one-eighth were killed and one-sixth were wounded at Bunker Hill.

The broadside concludes: *"The Action has shown the Bravery of the King's Troops, who under very Disadvantage, gained a compleat Victory over Three Times their Number, strongly posted, and covered by Breastworks. But they fought for their King, their Laws and Constitution."*

Reference: Evans 13842; Ford, W. C. Broadsides 1801; James S. Copley Library, First Selection (14 April 2010, lot 29)—Streeter Sale 2:760.
$8,000 - $12,000

10. [Civil War – Confederacy (CSA, Confederate States of America).] A remarkable collection of letters from some of the most iconic names of the Confederacy documenting the very different ways each dealt with defeat. From Davis's intransience until death, Lee's desire to put the War behind him and John "The Grey Ghost" Mosby being able to both reminisce/remember and again become involved in civic affairs (he even worked as a campaign manager for Ulysses S. Grant).

The group includes:

Davis, Jefferson. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages, octavo, Beauvoir, Mississippi, 3 February 1889. Less then a year before his death, Davis still refers to the Republicans (the party of Abraham Lincoln and the Abolitionists) as "*the radical party* and still held that … *All honest and intelligent men must admit …the improvement of the negro race since their forefathers were landed in this country & those who have had opportunity to observe closely, must admit that they have deteriorated from the time when they were left to govern themselves …*"

Davis, Jefferson. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, octavo, *P.O. Harrison Co. Missi.*, 28 September 1878, to J.F.H. Claiborne (Assistant Commissary General of the C.S.A during the war). More than a decade after the war's end, Davis still harbors ill will towards Andrew Johnson (a Southerner from Tennessee who stood by the Union and was Abraham Lincoln's Vice President in 1865) blaming Johnson for Davis's being held for years as being responsible for Lincoln's assassination writes here of *"… the evasive generalities by which Mr. Johnson attempted to conceal his malignity, towards me personally …"*

Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter [not signed], 1 page, quarto, Lexington, Va., 5 August 1869, to an unknown correspondent; vertically in the left-hand margin is written: *"The hand writing of Genl. R. E. Lee. G. W. C. Lee, Esq"* [George Washington Custis Lee was the eldest son of Robert E. Lee.] Six years after the Battle of Gettysburg Robert E. Lee declines an invitation to memorialize that great battle writing, "… *I believe if there I could not add anything material to the information existing on the Subject. I think it wiser moreover not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavoured to obliterate the marks of civil strife & to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered.*"

Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter signed (*"R E Lee"*), 2 pages, quarto, Lexington, Va., 6 July 1868, to Robert Beverly Esqr; with transmittal envelope. As the President of Washington College (current day Washington & Lee University) Lee writes to a fellow Virginian about the education of his sons advising *"…You will see here they can pursue such a course of study as you may think best for them, but I always advise all young men in Commencing their education, & in preparing for the duties of life which they cannot foresee, to begin on a hard foundation, occupy their full time, & take the disciplinary studies with the practical, which will develop their minds & enlarge their capacity…."*

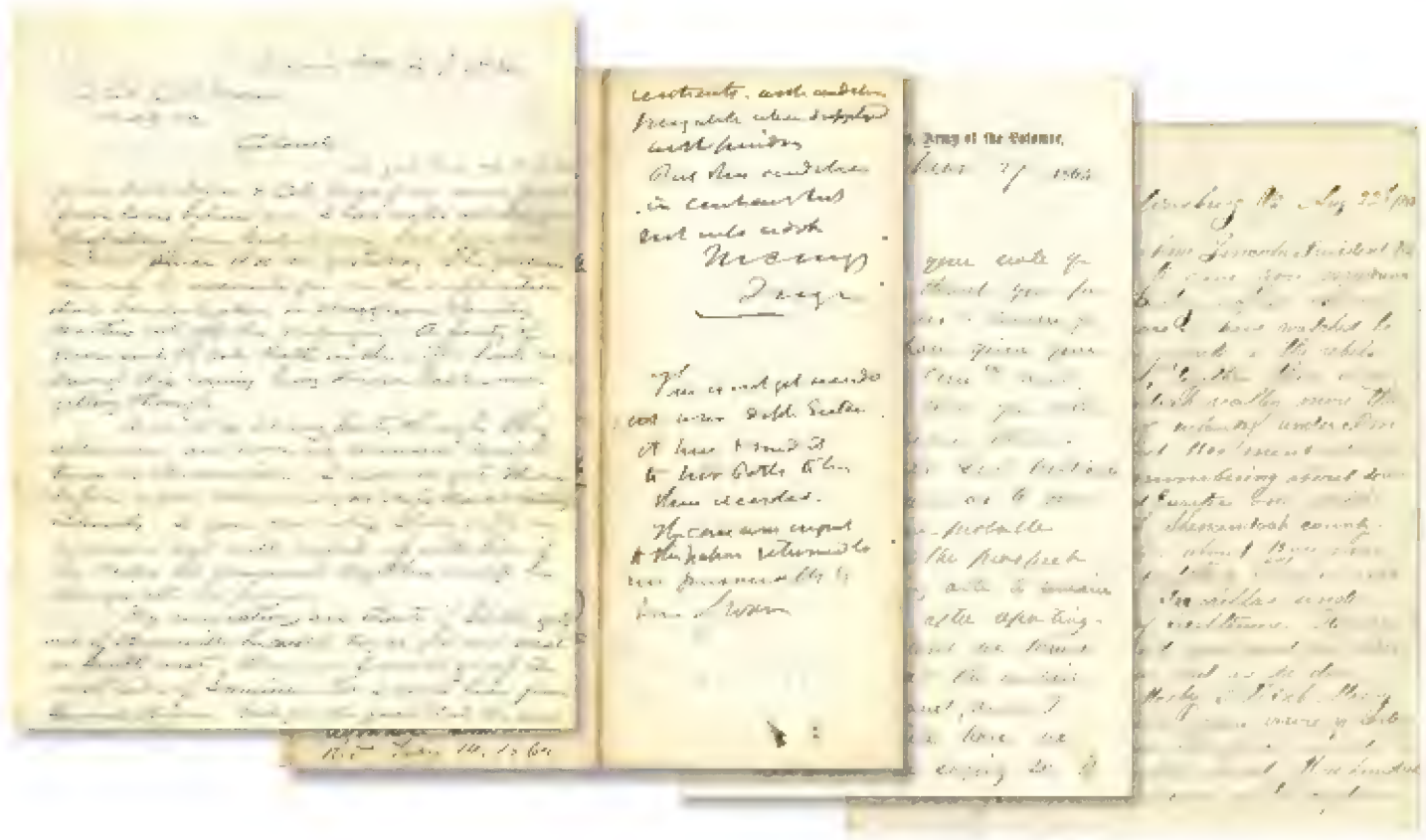
Mosby, John Singleton. Autograph letter signed (*"Jno S Mosby"*), 4 pages, octavo, San Francisco, 25 February 1898, to Mrs. Kate Noland Garnett; browned; with transmittal envelope. *"…On my next trip East I intend to run over to Baltimore to see some of my old friends. I can never forget the grand old days when you, your sisters, and Norice Taylor used to cheer us when we came back from a raid…"*

Mosby, John Singleton. Typed letter signed (*"Jno S Mosby"*), 2 pages, quarto, Washington, D.C., 23 September 1904, to F.R. Pemberton, New York; with handwritten corrections. *"... You take exception to my allusion in my published letter to Mrs. Lyons, the widow of your wife's grandfather, having been a clerk under Mathews, a New York negro, appointed by Mr. Cleveland. I did not refer to it as in any way reflecting either on Mrs. Lyons, or on Mr. Cleveland. I always called to see Mrs. Lyons when I came to Washington, and neither I, or any of [h]er friends, considered her any less of a lady on account of the position she held. You had been a warm supporter of Mr. Cleveland; and in your letter to me had criticized Mr. Roosevelt with great severity on account of his alleged affiliation with negroes … I could see no difference between Roosevelt and Cleveland. … You speak of the clerkship as being humiliating employment for Mrs. Lyons … As a clerk she stood high in Washington as when she was a social queen in Richmond. … Our difference is that you judge by one standard while I judge by another …"*

Mosby, John Singleton. Autograph letter signed (*"Jno S Mosby"*), 2 pages, quarto, Washington, D.C., 6 June 1906, to Chinn. Although staying connected with his past, Mosby shows little patience for the excesses of his Confederate colleagues at reunions, *"*[Col.] *Tom* [Smith] *has no idea of ever dying and expects to go to several hundred reunions and get drunk at all. It is because I have no taste or toleration for such gush that I do not go to these reunions …"*

Mosby, John Singleton. Autograph letter signed (*"Jno S Mosby"*), 1 page, quarto, *The Alamo*, Washington, 17 February 1915, to Glen Walton Blodgett. In the last year of his life Mosby shares an observation, *"… I enclose a clipping … that shows the great change in sentiment in the South. It is of course gratifying to me although the change has come too late to be of any practical benefit …"*

An fine group of Civil War letters including the most towering figures of the CSA. **$10,000 - $15,000**



11. [Civil War – Union.] Fine group of (7) letters by important figures involved in the American Civil War on behalf of the Union, including:

Sherman, William Tecumseh. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages, octavo, St. Louis, 25 January 1884, to H.M. Hoxie, testifying "*to the importance of the enterprise of the men who have built the railroads of the U.S. than myself. I honestly believe that the men who have built the railroads of the U.S. west of the Missouri River have done more to solve the Indian problem, to civilize the west, than Congress, the Army, or any other single institution*".

Ewing, Thomas, Jr. Autograph letter signed, in pencil, 2 pages, quarto, Sedalia, [Missouri], October 12, [1863], to Lt. Co. C. W. Marsh. Union general; led Border District (July 1863-March 1864), during which time he issued the famous Order No. 11 depopulating the Missouri counties to combat rebel guerillas.

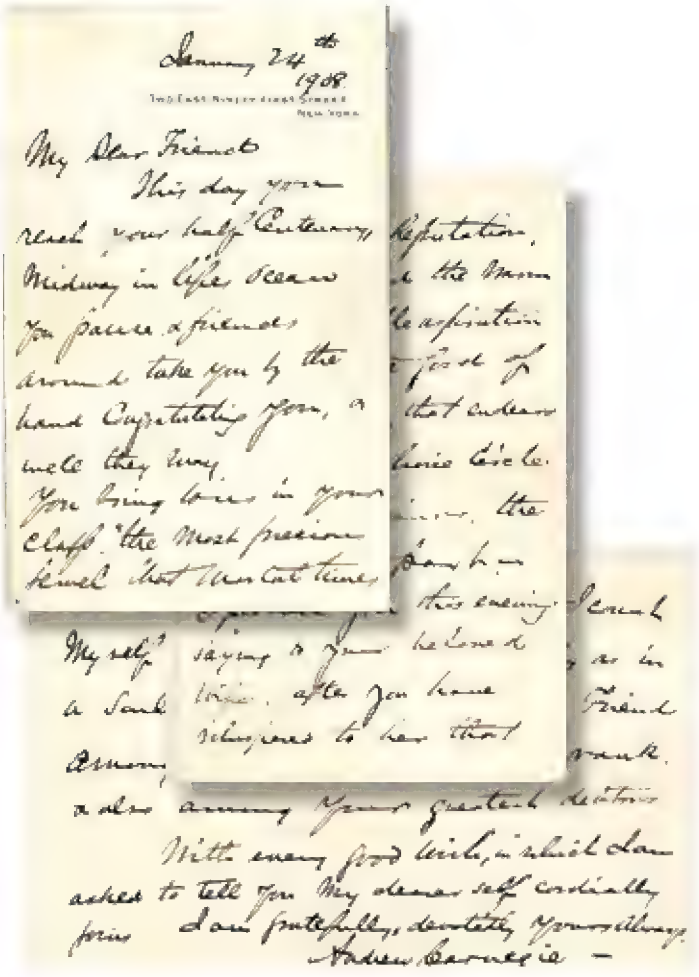
Stanton, Edwin M. Letter signed as Secretary of War, 1 page, quarto, Washington, D.C., 30 January, to Robert Dale Owen, on imprinted stationery of the *War Department*; with integral blank leaf attached. Just two weeks after his appointment as Lincoln's Secretary of War Stanton writes *"I … agree with your favorable estimate of the President, and am much obliged for your suggestions in relation to contracts for arms. At the earliest possible moment I will be happy to avail myself of your experience and observations with respect to the great matters now devolved upon me. I am conscious of my own inability to meet the solemn exigencies of the hour, but I shall rely with confidence upon the cordial support of yourself and all good men."*

Kearny, Philip. Autograph letter signed ("Kearny"), 3 pages, octavo, Harrison's Landing, 15 July [1862], to *My Dear cousin*. The Union general in the Civil War who distinguished himself at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Second Bull Run, writes in part: "*The mere vanity of a militia title seemed to me a very small matter compared to forming his character professionally. Besides, there was something to me painful in seeing my poor young cousin "in a false position." I am very sensitive, too, as a gentleman, & a patriot, as to using the influence, we possess socially, to add to the general demoralization, now endangering the cause of the North, by filling the army with incompetent officers.*

Buell, Don Carlos. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, quarto, Louisville, [Kentucky], 13 February 1862, to Major General George McClellan. In need of supplies during the Kentucky campaign, Brigadier General Buell writes an urgent request to General-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac George McClellan for horses just days before the occupation of Bowling Green, Kentucky, an important Confederate stronghold; the request endorsed by McClellan, Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs and Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton.

Meade, George Gordon. Autograph letter signed ("Geo. G. Meade"), 3 pages, octavo, 27 March 1864, on Head-Quarters, Army of the Potomac letterhead stationery, to Brigadier General Dr. Samuel Wiley Crawford in Philadelphia; light staining from paperclip on 2nd and 3rd pages. General Meade writes to General Crawford to inquire of his condition for duty (he had been seriously wounded during the battle of Antietam) as he was reorganizing the Army of the Potomac in preparation for the Overland Campaign of May–June 1864. Crawford would indeed participate in the operations of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war.

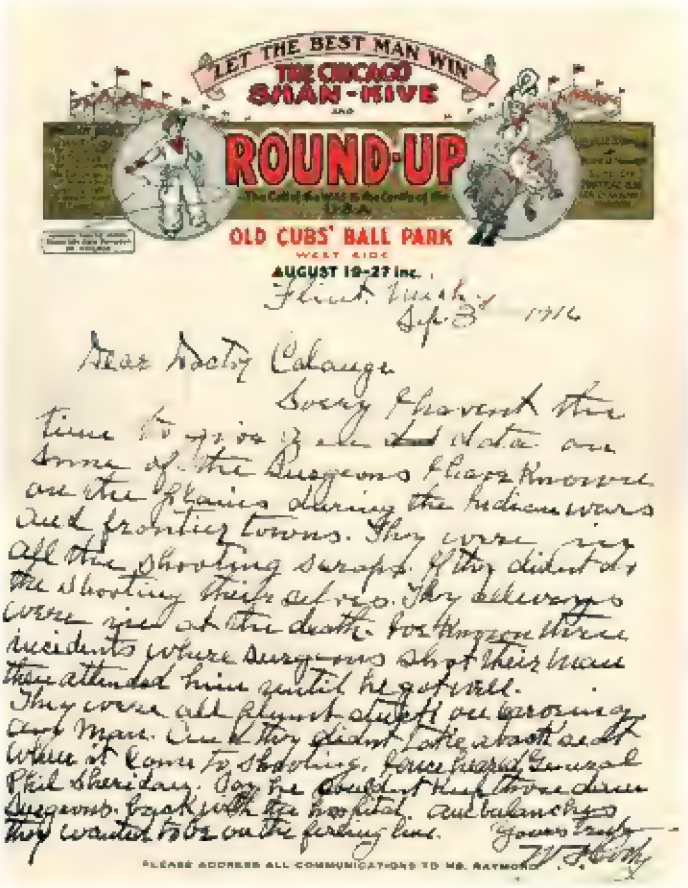
Graham, Michael. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, quarto, Martinsburg, Virginia, 22 August 1863, *To Your Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President, U.S.* Michael Graham, a Union secret service agent, gives critical and detailed intelligence to his Commander in Chief, Abraham Lincoln, on conditions and opportunities in the Shenandoah Valley. Graham also makes a plea for 800 men to go after the notorious Confederate Raider, Major Mosby, the "Grey Ghost." **$4,000 - $6,000**



12. Carnegie, Andrew. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages, (6.87 x 4.37 in.; 175 x 111 mm.), New York, 24 January 1908, to "*My Dear Friend*", on his imprinted stationery.

Heartfelt wishes to a friend on his 50th birthday.

Carnegie writes in full: *This day you reach your half Centenary, midway in lifes ocean. You pause, & friends around take you by the hand Congratulating you, & well they may. You bring to us in your clasp "the most precious jewel that mortal times afford," Spotless Reputation. Then we find the warm heart, & the noble aspiration to labor for the good of your fellows, that endears you to your choice circle of devoted friends, the second better part. I picture you this evening saying to your beloved wife, (after you have whispered to her that she is your Guiding Angel) -I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering My Dear Friends among whom please let me rank, & also among your greatest debtors. With every good wish, in which I am asked to tell you my dearer self cordially joins…* **$2,000 - $3,000**

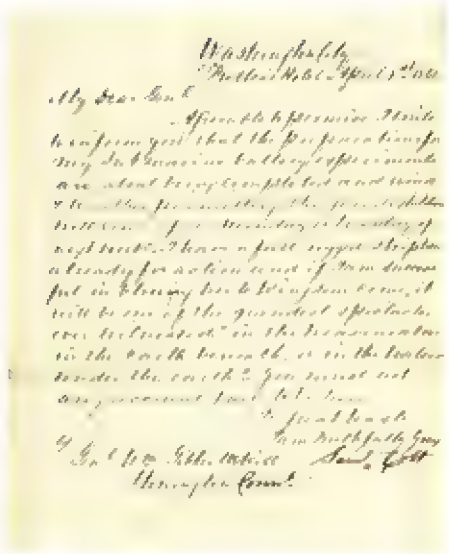

LET THE BEST MAN WIN
THE CHICAGO
SHAN-KIVE
AND
ROUND-UP
OLD CUBS' BALL PARK
WEST SIDE
AUGUST 19-27 Inc.
Flint Mich.
Sept 3rd 1916
Dear Doctor Calauge
Sorry I haven't the
time to give you data on
some of the Surgeons I have known
on the plains during the Indian wars
and frontier towns. They were
all the shooting scraps. If they didn't do
the shooting their selves, They
allways were in at the death. Ive known three
incidents where surgeons shot their man
then attended him until he got well.
They were all plumb stuck on caroeing
any man. And they didn't take aback seat
where it come to shooting. I once heard General
Phil Sheridan say he couldn't keep those dam
Surgeons back with the hospital ambulances-
they wanted to be on the fireing line. Yours Truly
W.F. Cody
PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO MR. RAYMOND

13. Cody, William F. Autograph letter signed ("*W. F. Cody*"), 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Flint, Michigan, 3 September 1916. On imprinted promotional stationery of *The Chicago Shan-Kive and Round-Up* at the *Old Cubs' Ball Park*, to Dr. Calauge. With the original envelop depicting Cody on horseback, promoting the *"Buffalo Bill" JOI Ranch Shows.*

Buffalo Bill Cody hastily writes a letter articulating how the Wild West was a very different place.

Cody writes in full: *Sorry I havent the time to give you data on some of the Surgeons I have known on the plains during the Indian wars and frontier towns. They were in all the shooting scraps. If they didnt do the shooting their selves, They allways were in at the death. Ive known three incidents where surgeons shot their man then attended him until he got well. They were all plumb stuck on caroeing* [sic] *any man. And they didnt take aback seat where it come to shooting. I once heared General Phil Sheridan say he couldnt keep those dam Surgeons back with the hospital ambulances-they wanted to be on the fireing line. Yours Truly W.F. Cody*

An intriguing letter providing Cody's scathing perspective on surgeons in the Old West. **$2,000 - $3,000**



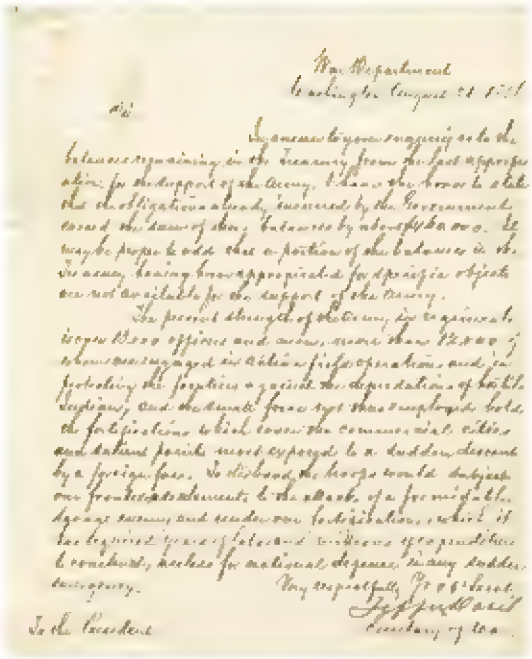
14. Colt, Samuel. Letter signed, (*"Saml Colt"*), 1 page, (9.87 x 7.87 in.; 251 x 200 mm.), Washington City, 1 April 1844, to General William Gibbs McNeill of Stonington, Connecticut; with docketed integral leaf attached.

Samuel Colt excitedly writes about an upcoming test for the "favorite creation of his early career," the Submarine Battery. This invention was actually a remote-detonated underwater mine for coastal defense and remained to his death one of his most closely guarded secrets. The impending test would be immensely successful, yet his system would ultimately fail to find the necessary support from the War or Navy Departments.

Colt writes in full: *Agreeable to promise I write to inform you that the preparations for my submarine battery experiments are about being completed and wind & weather permitting the grand exhibition will come off on Monday or Tuesday of next week. I have a full rigged ship here already for action and if I am successful in blowing her to kingdom come, it will be one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed "in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth". You must not [on] any account fail to be here. In great haste I am Faithfully Yours…Saml Colt*

In 1842, Colt had successfully demonstrated the ability of his underwater mines to the U.S. Government by destroying a moving vessel to the satisfaction of the United States Navy and President John Tyler. However, opposition from John Quincy Adams, who was serving as a U.S. Representative from Massachusetts scuttled the project as "not fair and honest warfare" and called the Colt mine an "unchristian contraption."

"The obscurity surrounding the nature of Colt's Submarine Battery stemmed substantially from the almost obsessive secrecy with which that remarkable entrepreneur surrounded what was indeed the favorite creation of his early career … The New England inventor's dogged secrecy regarding the precise character of his Submarine Battery, which he successfully maintained throughout four public demonstrations at Washington and New York, ultimately alienated cognizant military professionals, whose guidance or active participation Colt deliberately eschewed in refining his distinctive single and dual observer systems for mine firing control. Notwithstanding the apparent success of his climactic demonstration at the Washington Navy Yard in April 1844, the precise details of which yet remain open to conjecture, Colt was unable to secure War or Navy Department support either for the adoption of his galvanic mine system for coastal defense purposes or for Congressional payment of a contingent premium for the secret of his Submarine Battery." (Philip K. Lundeberg, "Samuel Colt's Submarine Battery – The Secret and The Enigma"; Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974). **$2,000 - $3,000**



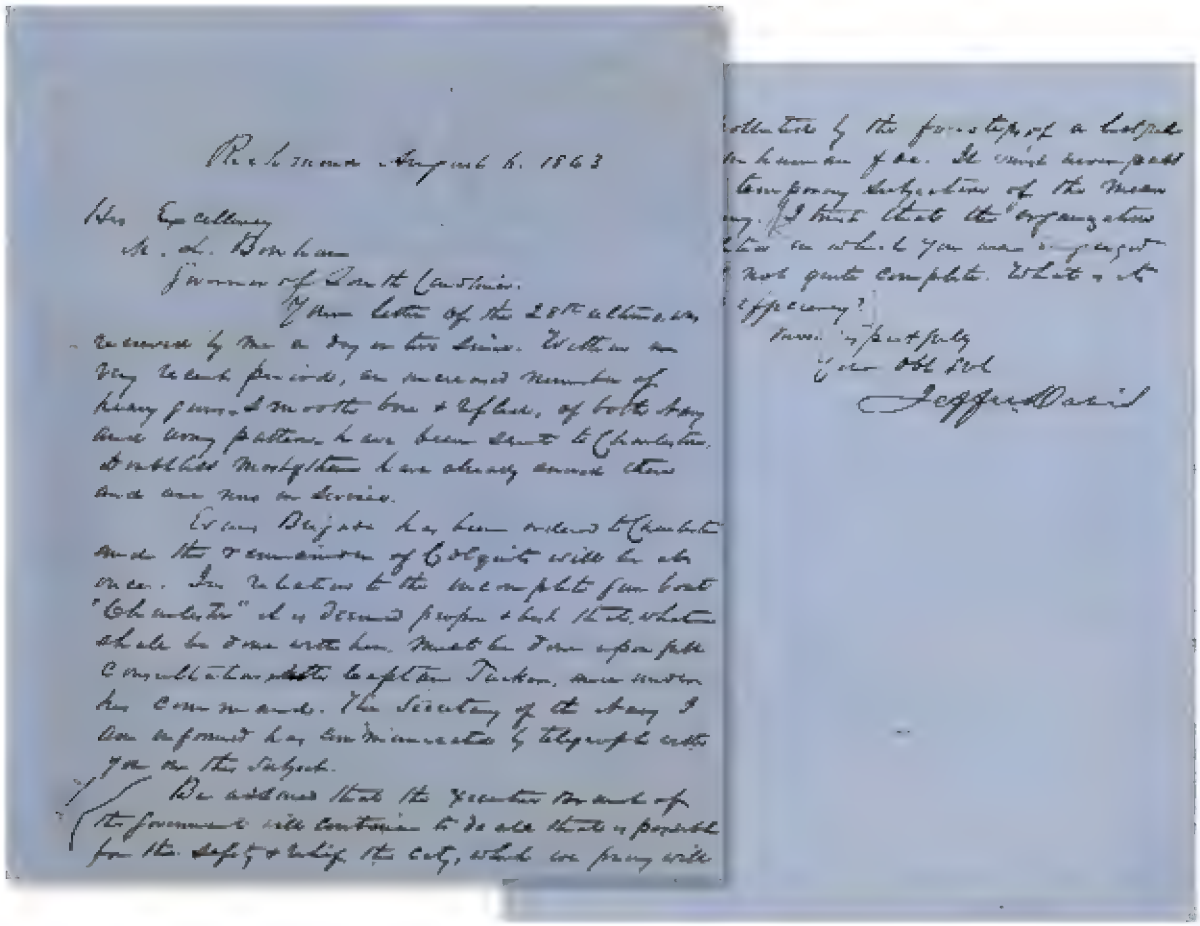
15. Davis, Jefferson. Letter signed (*"Jeffer Davis"*), 1 page, (9.75 x 7.75 in.; 248 x 197 mm.), War Department, Washington, 21 August 1856, *"To the President"* (Franklin Pierce).

Five years before the start of the Civil War, United States Secretary of War Jefferson Davis warns President Franklin Pierce of the dangers of reducing the size of the United States Army.

Davis writes in full: *Sir: In answer to your enquiry as to the balances remaining in the Treasury from the last appropriation, for the support of the Army, I have the honor to state that the obligations already incurred by the Government exceed the sum of those balances by about $460,000. It may be proper to add that a portion of the balances in the Treasury having been appropriated for specific objects are not available for the support of the Army.*

The present strength of the Army in regiments is over 13,000 officers and men, more than 12,000 of whom are engaged in active field operations and in protecting the frontiers against the depredations of hostile Indians, and one small force not thus employed hold the fortifications which cover the commercial cities and salient points most exposed to a sudden descent by a foreign foe. To disband the troops would subject our frontier & settlements to the attacks of a formidable savage enemy and render our fortifications, which it has required years of labor and millions of expenditure to construct, useless for national defence in any sudden emergency. Very respectfully Yr obt Servt Jeffer Davis Secretary of War

A strong and industrious Secretary of War, Davis's term under President Pierce was exemplary. He introduced an improved system of infantry tactics, iron gun-carriages, rifled muskets and pistols and the use of the Minié ball. During this time, four regiments were added to the army, and the defenses along the seacoast and in the frontier were strengthened. It is ironic that, in modernizing the army, Davis (as Secretary of War) was shaping it into the efficient war machine that would, a decade later, crush the rebellion led by Davis as President of the C.S.A. **$4,000 - $6,000**



16. Davis, Jefferson. Letter signed (*"Jeffer Davis"*), 2 pages, (9.87 x 8 in.; 251 x 203 mm.), Richmond, 6 August 1863, to Milledge Luke Bonham, Governor of South Carolina; scattered spotting.

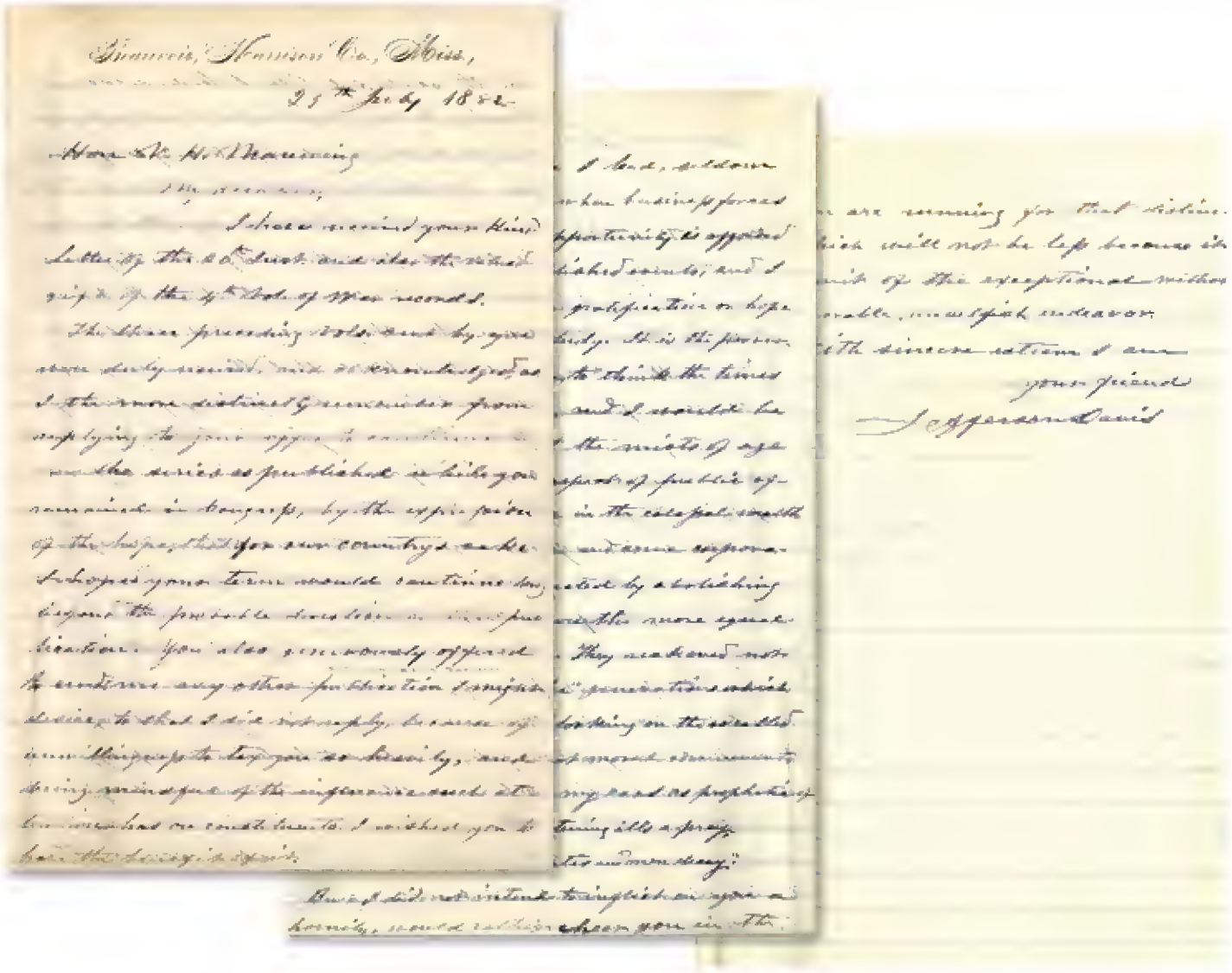
Jefferson Davis's historic letter to the Governor of South Carolina on the safety of Charleston, the "heart" of the Confederacy.

Davis writes in full: *Your letter of the 28th ultimo, was received by me a day or two since. Within a very recent period, an increased number of heavy guns–Smooth bore & rifled, of both Navy and Army pattern — have been sent to Charleston. Doubtless most of them have already arrived there and are now in service.*

[Clement Anselm] *Evans Brigade has been ordered to Charleston and the remainder of* [Alfred Holt] *Colquit*[t]*s will be at once. In relation to the incomplete gun boat 'Charleston' it is deemed proper & best that, whatever shall be done with her, must be done upon full consultation with Captain* [John Randolph] *Tucker, and under his command. The Secretary of the Navy* [Stephen Russell Mallory] *I am informed has communicated by telegraph with you on this subject.*

Be assured that the Executive Branch of the Government will continue to do all that is possible for the safety & relief [of] *the city, which we pray will never be polluted by the footsteps of a lustful relentless, inhuman foe. It must never pass to the even temporary subjection of the mean & cruel enemy. I trust that the organization of the Militia in which you were engaged is nearly if not quite complete. What is its number & efficiency? Most respectfully Your Obt Svt Jeffer Davis*

In April 1863, four months before Davis's letter, Federal ironclads steamed into Charleston Harbor and attacked Fort Sumter. Expecting victory, instead, the Union fleet was badly battered; five vessels were disabled — and withdrew. The commander, Samuel DuPont, decided that Charleston could not be taken by naval force alone. In July, a siege of Battery Wagner (one of the main defenses of Charleston Harbor) began, with the Union hopeful for a decisive victory that would include the taking of Charleston. The stubborn Confederate defenses led to the Union's re-evaluation of their strategy; General Quincy Adams Gilmore decided that an all-out siege was required, and made preparations for nearly a month. Meanwhile, Davis had called on local defense troops to aid the attacked city and harbor. Shortly after Davis' letter, Union troops began a lengthy bombardment of Fort Sumter. On the fifth day of the bombardment, August 21st, General Gilmore demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter and the immediate evacuation of Morris Island; he threatened to bombard Charleston unless his terms were met. The Confederates refused, and the bombardment continued. The Confederates were successful in halting Union drives to Charleston, though bombardment was renewed in late October. On November 2nd, Davis was welcomed in Charleston, while from the harbor came the sound of Union shells exploding over Fort Sumter. It was not until February 1865 that Charleston was finally forced to evacuate. Charleston, the proud birthplace of secession and the "spiritual" capital of the whole south, was battered for nearly four years. With the evacuation of Charleston, the heart of the Confederacy was broken. It was a tragic day for the South. Davis exclaimed on the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Union forces that had besieged it: "this disappointment to me is extremely bitter." **$8,000 - $12,000**



17. Davis, Jefferson. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages, (9.5 x 6 in.; 241 x 152 mm.), 25 July 1882, to Georgia Congressman V. H. Manning Beauvoir, Harrison Co., Mississippi, on engraved stationery.

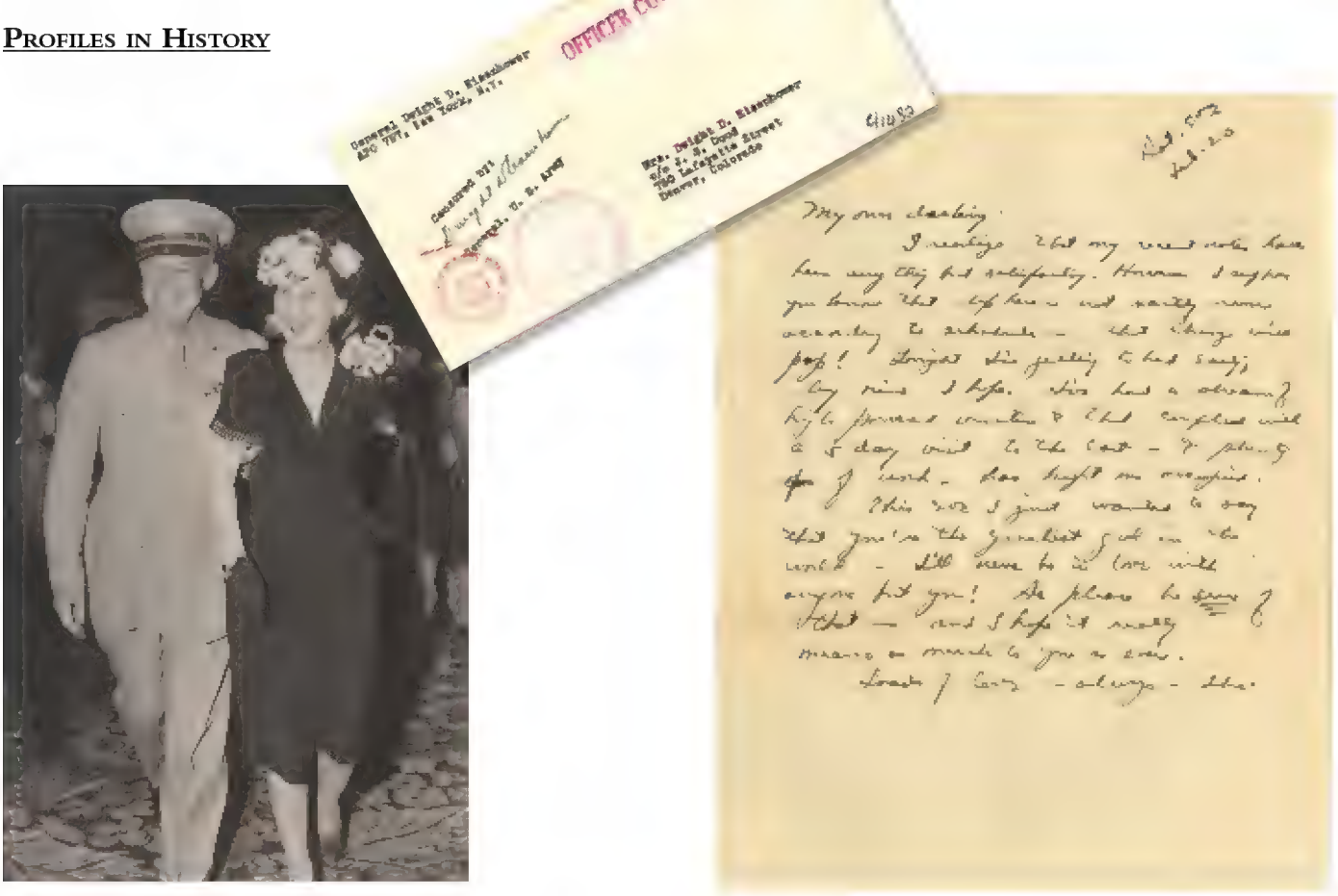
Jefferson Davis on the decline of the Old South.

Davis writes in full: *I have received your kind letter of the 20th inst., and also the valued gift of the 4th vol. of War records. The three preceding vols. sent by you were duly received, and acknowledged, as I the more distinctly remember from replying from your offer to continue to send the series while you remained in Congress, by the expression of the hope, that for our country's sake I hoped your term would continue long beyond the probable duration of that publication. You also generously offered to send to me any other publication I might desire, to that I did not reply, because of unwillingness to tax you so heavily, and being mindful of the influence such attention has on constituents, I wished you to have the benefit of it.*

In the secluded life I lead, seldom leaving home except when business forces me to do so, much opportunity is afforded for reflection on published events, and I am sorry to say little gratification or hope is derived from the study. It is the proverbial vice of old men, to think the times worse than they were, and I would be glad to believe that the mists of age distort to me the aspect of public affairs. I cannot rejoice in the colossal wealth acquired by some men and some corporations. Our fathers expected by abolishing primo geniture to secure the more equal distribution of wealth. They reckoned not exactly of the 'progressive' generations which should succeed, and looking on the so called progress unreal because it is in material not moral advancement there is ever ringing in my ears as prophetic of our fate, 'the land to hastening ills a prey where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

But I did not intend to inflict on you a homily, would rather cheer you in the race you are running for that distinction, which will not be less because it is the fruit of the exceptional method of honorable, unselfish endeavor. with sincere esteem I am your Friend Jefferson Davis.

In this heartfelt letter, Davis, at 74 years of age, addresses many of the great themes that dominated the transformation of the South, including the growth of immense personal and corporate fortunes, the focus on the material rather than the moral, and the decline of the republican goals of the founding fathers. **$4,000 - $6,000**



18. Eisenhower, Dwight D. A remarkable collection of (54) letters (all but one are autograph letters signed), 1942-1945, to Mamie Eisenhower, ranging in paper size (6 x 9 in. to 8 x 10.5 in.; 152 x 229 mm. to 203 x 267 mm.); many with original transmittal envelopes; all letters in this collection are in fine condition.

A large collection of intimate correspondence from Dwight D. Eisenhower to his beloved wife Mamie over the course of three years (1942-1945) spent traveling abroad throughout Europe managing the war effort.

The insightful correspondence encompasses news of WWII, personal longings for home, thoughts about his son, John, devotion to his wife and even a few gentle spats between the loving, long-distance couple. All of the letters found in this collection were published in the comprehensive book, Letters To Mamie, by Dwight D. Eisenhower, edited and with commentary by John S. D. Eisenhower, published by Doubleday & Company Inc., 1978.

The collection begins with United States Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower in residence in London, 14 October 1942 and ends with his final WWII letter to Mamie from Frankfurt on 31 October 1945. Soon after, Eisenhower returned stateside, where his dream of settling down was not to be realized, as he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army by President Harry Truman and then later ultimately became the 34th President of the United States of America, serving from 1953-1961.

Highlights from the collection of intimate and informative letters include:

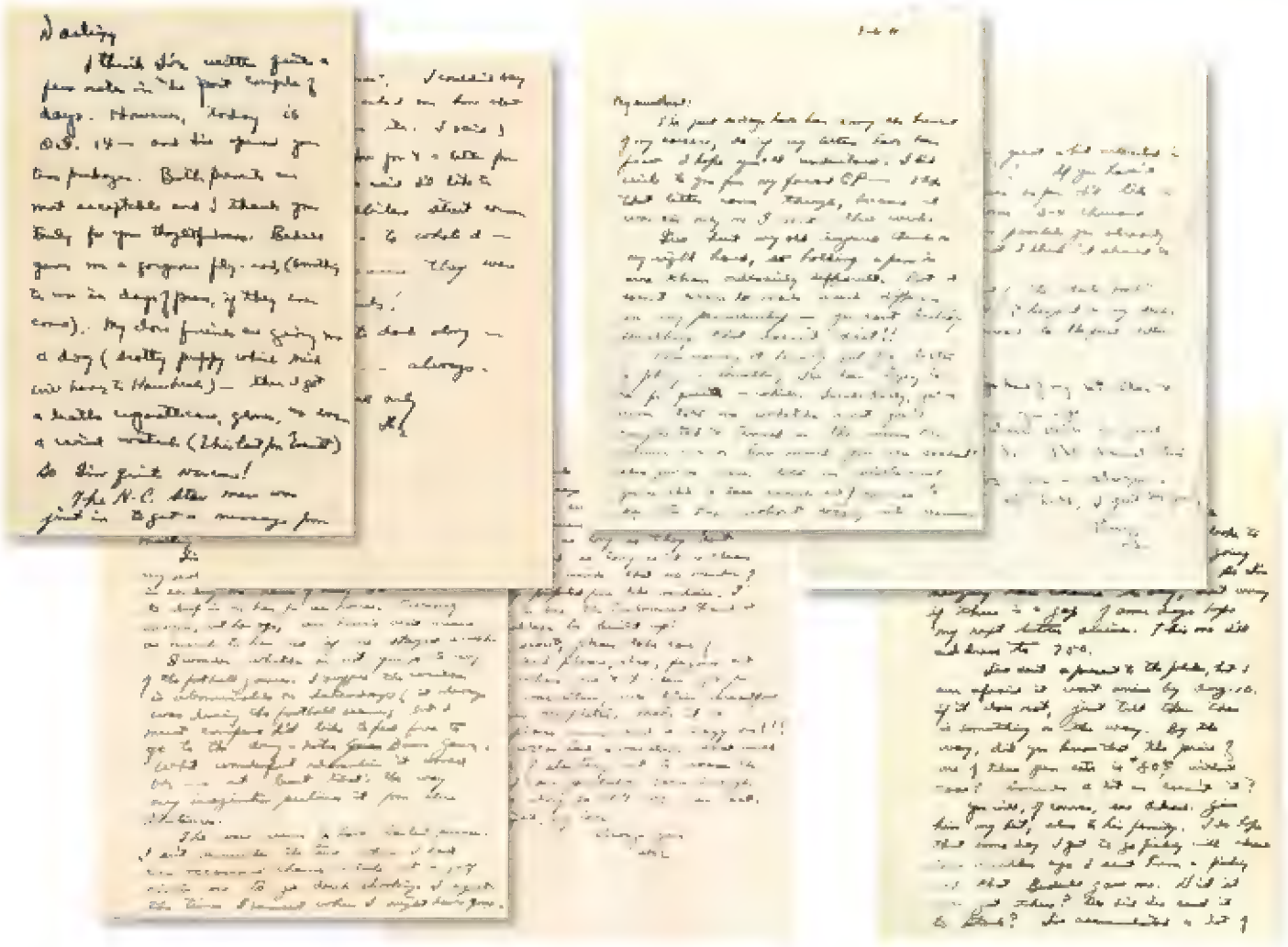
On 14 October 1942, Eisenhower is stationed in London and enjoying his birthday, as he writes to Mamie, in part: "… *I've opened your two packages. Both are most acceptable and I thank you truly for your thoughtfulness. Bedell gave me a new fly-rod (something to use in the days of peace, if they ever come). My close friends are giving me a dog (Scotty puppy which Mitch will have to housebreak)…"*

On 17 November 1942, Eisenhower travels to the southern end of the Iberian Peninsula to become the only American to ever command Gibraltar. He writes, in part: *Since I cannot even guess at how much the home newspapers print of this affair I don't know what your particular mental picture of it may be. But so far as I'm concerned it's primarily more work, more anxious moments and more expenditures of nervous energy … Tomorrow I'm really going to take time off and write a letter to John. I know it's hard for anyone to believe but our sole reaction or diversion from constant problems are the letters we get …*

On 31 December 1942, days after French Admiral Francois Darlan was assassinated in Gibraltar, Eisenhower writes as to Mamie, in part: *This is the briefest kind of a note; it mainly represents my final chance in 1942 to tell you I love you and that you mean everything to me. Before the new year can become the old I hope to see you, in person, to tell you these things much more explicitly than I can on cold paper …*

On 10 March 1943, Eisenhower writes from Algiers, in part: *At midnight, last night, a dripping messenger at the door, with the aid of the sentry, finally woke me up to hand me an urgent message. I thought the Hun must be at the gates of the city! The message said "Mamie has arrived safely at San Antonio". I was so glad to know it that I didn't mind being wakened …*

On 3 April 1943, the General waxes philosophical about his job. He writes, in part: *For anyone occupying a position such as this, war is just a succession of intricate and difficult problems, any of them of a kind that either have no ending or at least are not capable of definite and*



final solution. Excitement, to vary the routine, is scarcely greater than in Washington …

On 18 July 1943, from Amilcar, Tunisia Eisenhower relates a dream, in part: *Last night I dreamed you had come over here. We were having a lot of fun fixing things up the way you wanted them – particularly my house at my main headquarters. You found out that I was leaving at once for quite a trip; and did you give me a hail Columbia! But that didn't last long – next we were in the car, and instead of worrying about the dirt and poverty and filth on every home you were vastly intrigued with the buildings, scenery and so on …*

On 17 March 1944 from London, Eisenhower nostalgically remembers the engagement party Mamie threw following Dwight's proposal on Valentine's Day in 1916. He writes, in part: *No matter who might descend on me today, I'll let nothing interfere with writing you a note, because 28 years ago today you gave me a party where you let it be known we were engaged …*

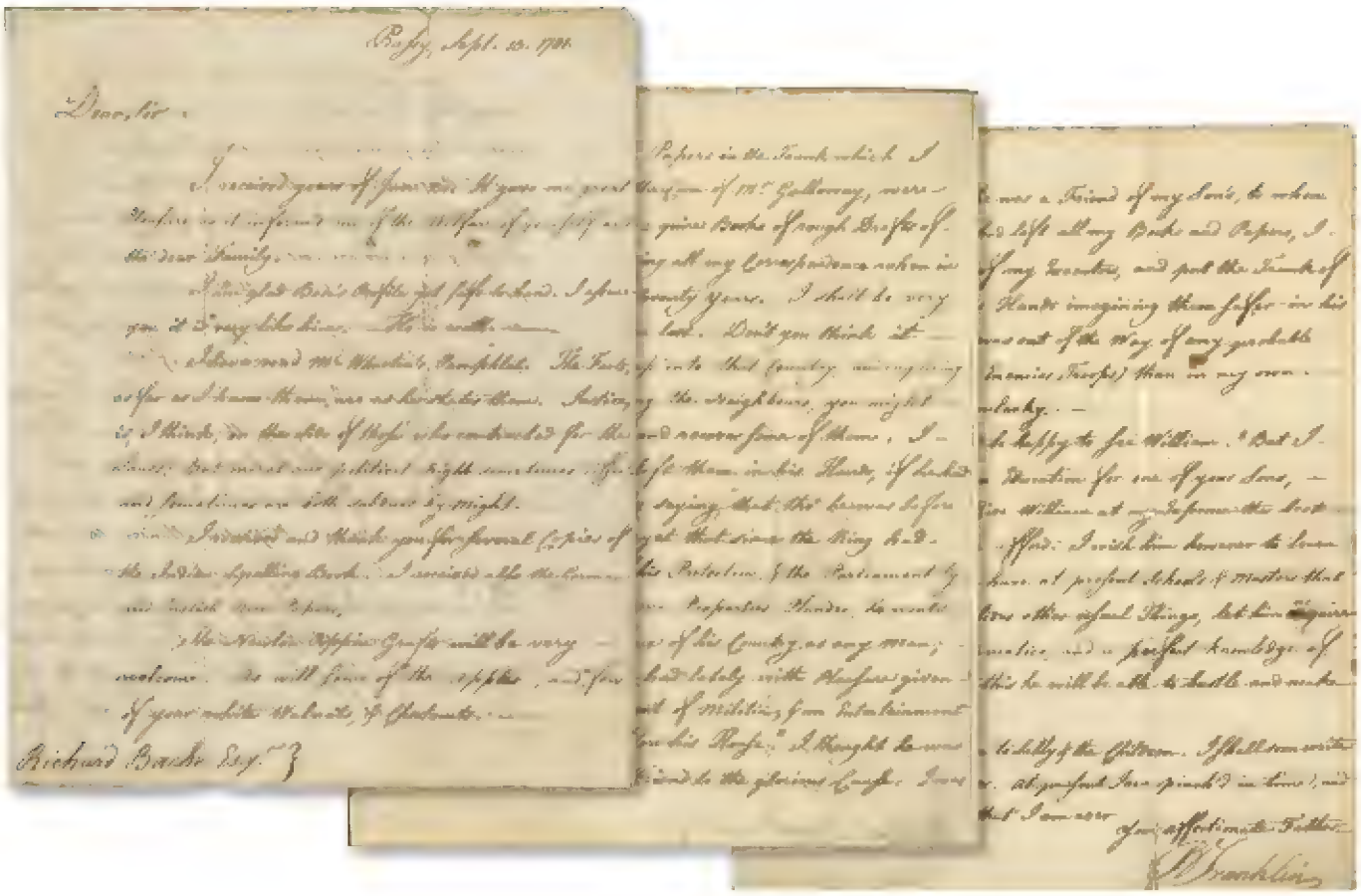
On 12 April 1944, from Bushy Park, London, Eisenhower confides, in part: *I constantly get letters from anxious mothers begging for their boys to be sent home. I always feel cruel in telling them their boys must stay to do their duty – but there is no other answer. But I do feel sorry for a heart-broken mother.*

On 2 November 1944 in a lighthearted moment, Eisenhower writes, in part: *Bing Crosby apparently said something on the radio about my liking hominy grits. Now, I'm being swamped with them …*

On 13 December 1944, Eisenhower discusses Mamie's holiday travel plans. He writes, in part: *A teletype today says that you may change your mind about going to Boone and will go to see John instead. I know you'd like to be both places – and all of them would like to have you, as I would!! How I hope this is the final Christmas I ever have to spend outside our home.*

A letter of 31 October 1945 constitutes the last letter to Mamie in the WWII series and in the present collection. Here Eisenhower is weary of reporting news and eager to get home stateside. He writes, in part: *You complain about the dearth of news in my letters, but I don't know what you'd consider as news. I try to tell you about such of our common friends that I encounter (for example, today I had lunch with Bedell Smith) but aside from that there seems little to tell. Sometimes I get discouraged trying to write – I never seem to please.*

Following this final WWII letter, Dwight D. Eisenhower returned to the US to continue his incredible legacy of accomplishment. Dwight and Mamie spent the rest of their days together, finally retiring to their Gettysburg farm after Eisenhower's term as President ended in 1961. The love affair and marriage endured for more than half of a century until Dwight's death in 1969. Mamie followed 10 years later in 1979. The letters in this collection offer a rare and personal look into the strengths and tenderness of a career soldier and future President of the United States. **$40,000 - $60,000**



19. Franklin, Benjamin. Letter signed ("*B Franklin*"), 3 pages, (9 x 7.25 in.; 229 x 184 mm.), Passy [France], 13 September 1781, to his son-in-law, Richard Bache, Esquire.

Benjamin Franklin writes to his son-in-law about justice, betrayal by a friend and offers advice on his grandson's education.

Franklin writes in full: *I received yours of June 20. It gave me great Pleasure, as it inform'd me of the Welfare of yourself and the dear Family. I am glad Ben's Profile got safe to hand. I assure you it is very like him. He is well.*

I have read Mr. Wharton's Pamphlet. The Facts, as far as I know them, are as he states them. Justice, is, I think, on the Side of those who contracted for the Lands; But moral and political Right sometimes differ; and sometimes are both subdued by might.

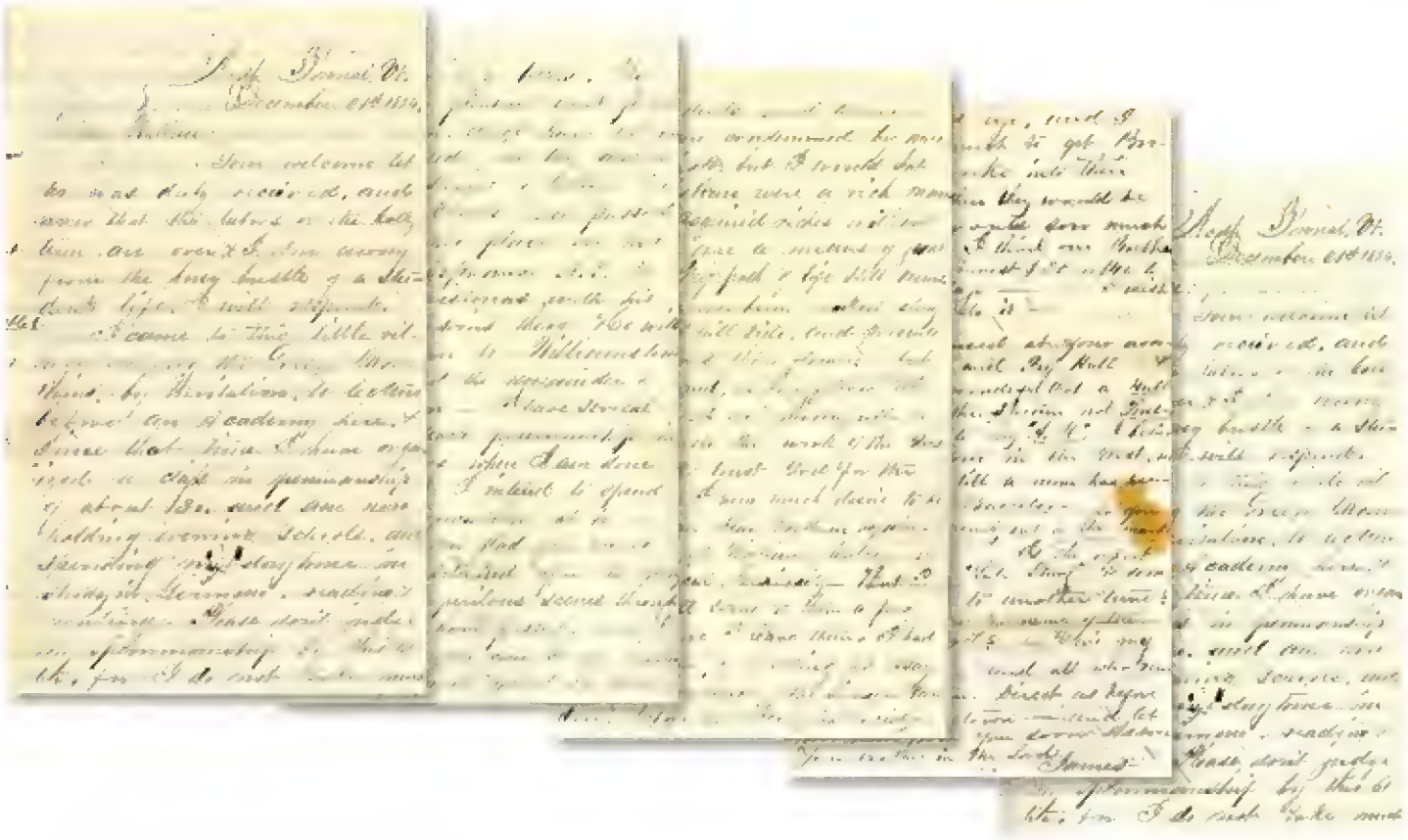
I received and thank you for several copies of the Indian Spelling Book. I received also the German and English news papers. The Newton Pippin Grafts will be very welcome. As will some of the apples, and a few of your white walnuts & chestnuts.

Among my Papers in the Trunk which I unhappily left in the care of Mr. Galloway, were eight or ten quire or 2 quire Books of rough Drafts of my Letters, containing all my Correspondence when in England, for near twenty years. I shall be very sorry if they too are lost. Don't you think it possible, by going up into that country and enquiring ~~among~~ a little among the Neighbors, you might possibly hear of and recover some of them. I should not have left them in his Hands, if he had not deceived me, by saying, 'that tho' he was before otherwise inclined, yet that since the King had declared us out of his Protection, & the Parliament by an Act, had made our Properties Plunder, he would go as far in Defence of his Country as any Man; and accordingly he had lately with pleasure given Colours to a Regiment of militia & an Entertainment to 400 of them before his House.' I thought he was become a staunch Friend to the glorious cause. I was mistaken. As he was a Friend of my Son's, to whom in my Will I had left all my Books and Papers, I made him one of my Executors, and put the Trunk of Papers into his Hands imagining them safer in his House (which was out of the way of any probable march of the Enemies Troops) than in my own. It was very unlucky.

I should be happy to see William. But I think a foreign Education for one of your Sons, sufficient. Give William at my expence the best our Country can afford. I wish him however to learn French. You have at present Schools & Masters that teach it. Besides the usual things, let him acquire a little mathematics, and a perfect knowledge of Accounts. With this he will be able to bustle and make his way.

My Love to Sally & the Children. I shall soon write to all my Friends. At present I am pinch 'd in time, and can only add that I am ever Your affectionate Father, B. Franklin

Joseph Galloway had served in the first Continental Congress during which he had proposed a joint American and British legislature, equal in power and loyal to the King. When rejected, he declined election to the Second Continental Congress and, in 1776, joined General Howe and accompanied him for the capture of Philadelphia. In 1778, he fled to England and became a spokesman for American Loyalists. In 1793 he petitioned to return to Pennsylvania, but his request was refused.
$15,000 - $25,000



20. Garfield, James. Autograph letter signed (*"James"*), 5 pages, (8 x 4.87 in.; 203 x 124 mm.), North Pownal, Vermont, 21 December 1854, to: *"Dear Wallace"*, with transmittal envelope addressed to: *"Mr. W. J. Ford Aurora Portage Co., Ohio,"* a good friend from his Hirim Eclectic Institute days.

The 23-year-old future President, like many young men, ponders his destiny.

Garfield writes in full: *Dear Wallace: Your welcome letter was duly received, and now that the labors of the College term are over, & I am away from the busy bustle of a student's life, I will respond. I came to this little village among the Green Mountains by invitation, to lecture before an Academy here, & since that time I have organized a class in penmanship of about 30, and am now holding evening schools and spending my daytime in study in German, reading & writing. Please don't judge my penmanship by this letter, for I do not take much pains in writing letters. We had a very pleasant and profitable session, and have yet fully initiated into the duties and mysteries of College life.*

But Charles just passed through this place on his way to Esperance, N. Y. to spend Christmas with his Dutch cousins there. He will then return to Williamstown and spend the remainder of the vacation. I have several calls to teach penmanship in other places when I am done here, and I intend to spend all the vacation at it. I am glad you are so pleasantly situated after the many dark and perilous scenes through which you have passed, and I believe that you can be an instrument of great good by your words, deeds and money — 'Riches' are condemned by many religionists, but I would that every Christian were a rich man. Honestly, acquired riches, without avarice, are a means of great good. My path of life still seems, as it has ever been, marked along the rugged hillside, and presents more thorns than flowers — but I have learned, as Longfellow tells us, to 'look not mournfully to the Past, do the work of the Present, and trust God for the Future.' I very much desire to be among our Dear Brethren again. A Disciple at Williams College is a Theological Curiosity — But I hope to tell some of them a few things before I leave them. I had the pleasure of reading an essay on the 'Evidence of the Sinner's Pardon' before the Theological Society a few weeks ago, and I want very much to get Bro [Alexander] Campbell's works into their Library. If then they would be read, and would sow much good seed. I think our Brethren could not invest $ 30 or $ 40 to better advantage. I wish they would do it. I was amused at your account of Miss Ford and Prof Hull — & yet it is not wonderful that a Hull should find the stream not Ford-able! In regard to my 'A.M.' I believe it is the custom in the West, not to confer it till a man has been five years a Bachelor — So you see I'll be nearly out of the market by that time. Is the report true that that 'Lute String' is soon to be keyed to another tune? What, pray tell, is the name of the happy minstrel? Give my love to her — and all who remember me there. Direct as before to Williamstown — and let me hear from you soon. As ever Your brother in the Lord James —

This early letter was written while a student at Williams College. He entered the school in September 1854, and was to graduate 30 July 1856 with highest honors in his class. He had already attended Hiram Eclectic Institute — now Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio for three years. A devotedly religious man, he preached briefly at Franklin Circle Christian Church (1857–58). He continued to teach until studying law and passing the bar just before the start of the Civil War. At the time of the present letter, however, he was just another bright young man pondering his destiny. **$2,000 - $3,000**

21. Gerry, Elbridge. Autograph letter signed (incomplete, missing first page), 3 full pages, (12.75 x 8 in.; 324 x 203 mm.), [Philadelphia, January 16, 1792], to his wife.

An extraordinary letter about George Washington: "*I seriously think we never shall have so good a president in after this, altho I do not admit him to be infallible …*"

Gerry writes in part: *General Knox wishing to see me desired by a messenger I would call on him as I went to Congress; & being informed of my indisposition & that it prevented a compliance with his request, he called on me, recognized his obligations for bringing him on to his present office & entered into a confidential conversation respecting the justice policy & military operations of the present war & the clamor against it — it was a subject I well understood & I stated to him my ideas of the causes, justice & necessity of the war, of the wise conduct of the president in every respect, of the judicious measures of the War department & of the errors thereof & of the misfortunes & defects of the military operations. I was also explicit in my ideas of what ought to be done as well to satisfy the public mind & give it a just idea of measures, as for the further prosecution & termination of the war. he listened with evident mark of great satisfaction & expressed a reliance in me to support the execution by bringing forward motions adapted to this purpose. I am happy it is in my power to do it on principles of honor; for I never will submit to the prostituted office of varnishing the fault or follies of any man however exalted powerful or popular. but it is remarkable that General Knox should place this confidence in me solely, which he declared was the case, there not being another member of either house, as he said to whom he had thus committed himself, seeing that when the constitution was put into administration every one was emulating to offer income to the President, & I was of the very few to oppose the torrent of giving up all political authority into his hands, then indeed, offices were to be conferred, now they are conferred, & the most violent friends of the President are become cool from the want of a prospect of personal reward. My determination is now as it was then to support the executive in the due discharge of his duty, & I am well disposed to keep this resolution, because I seriously think we never shall have so good a president in after this, altho I do not admit him to be infallible Mr Lowell called on me this morning, by whom I learned that Miss Lowells foot is better & Mrs Lowell is well. he enquired for you & was happy to hear of your situation.*

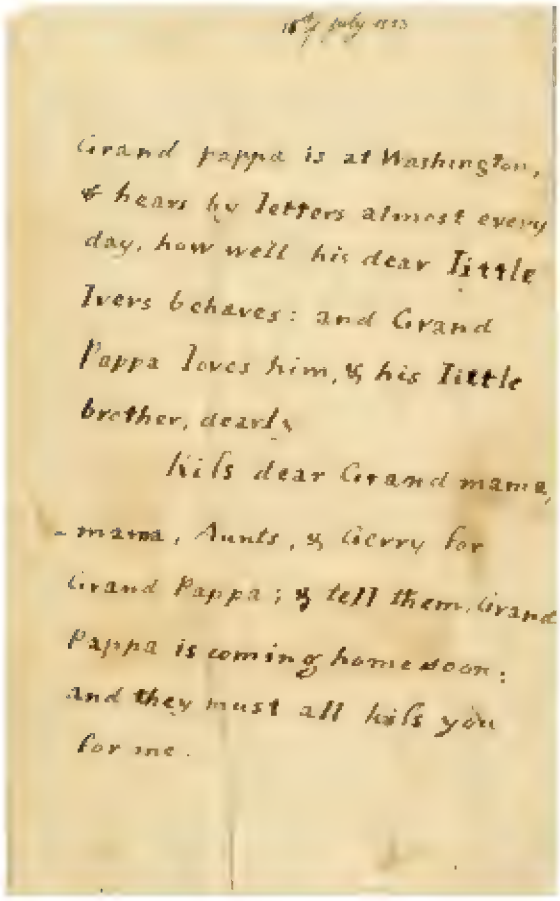
Stocks continue to rise six per cent cash 24/9 at 60 days 25/4 3 p Cent 15/3% & deferred cash 15/11% I fancy the two last must be at 60 days also - they were 14/6 & 14/11% cash. half shares 120% & 62 which is 441 Dollars for 200. whole shares payable in Jany next & deleverable at ye same time -80 p Cent to 82% or 720 to 730 Dollars for 400. Duer has purchased as I am informed 500 shares paya & deleverable in Jany next at 87% p Cent which is 750 dollars a share. there is a wager by which if they rise 100 dollars a share

he will make 50000 dollars & if they fall the sum he will loose as much. I cannot think it justifiable however for any person to run the risk of ruining his family at one stroke, for any chimerical prospects of a gain, for of the person of whom he purchases cannot punish the slaves or pay the difference, he runs a risk of loosing with out the chance of gaining. I prefer moving more slowly & sure. General Knox has the same idea of Governour Morris as myself. he disgusted Mr Pitt & the other british ministers to that degree that they think him a monster : & I believe the french administration will not think better of him .

Miss Alexander gave me an a dance at which is curious. some french ladies wanted to dance a cotillon & Miss Morris was with them : but was ordered by Mrs Morris to sit down. in consequence of this Mrs Bingham took her place & a french gentleman took ye Violin & played for them after this Miss Morris rose, but the violin was returned to the musician, the French ladies & gentlemen being much offended

kiss my darling little daughter for pappa little saucy Ann as well as the rest & be assured I remain my dearest love your sincere & truly affectionate E Gerry

General Henry Knox was a prominent member of the Society of Cincinnati and a strong supporter of the establishment of a national militia. His contemporaries said that Washington talked with him "as a man does with his wife." In spite of all this, he was also a friend of Elbridge Gerry, who otherwise tended to distrust the President and the generals who stood behind him. Knox and Gerry had been friends for some time; and in many ways their friendship had transcended politics. Putting his fears of a standing army and a too powerful executive aside, Gerry could at times agree with the administration's course. Such was the case with the Indian wars. Some time before this letter was written, Congress had learned of the disastrous St. Clair expedition, in which 500 United States officers and men (including General Butler) were surprised and killed by the Indians at Miami Village. As Secretary of War, General Knox had been ordered to investigate the matter; but Congress, having heard his report, was highly critical of his decisions. Gerry, as this letter indicates, was one of Knox's supporters. Knox was absolved of all blame in May, when the House accepted his explanation that delays, the lateness of the season and inexperience amongst the troops had led to defeat. **$10,000 - $15,000**



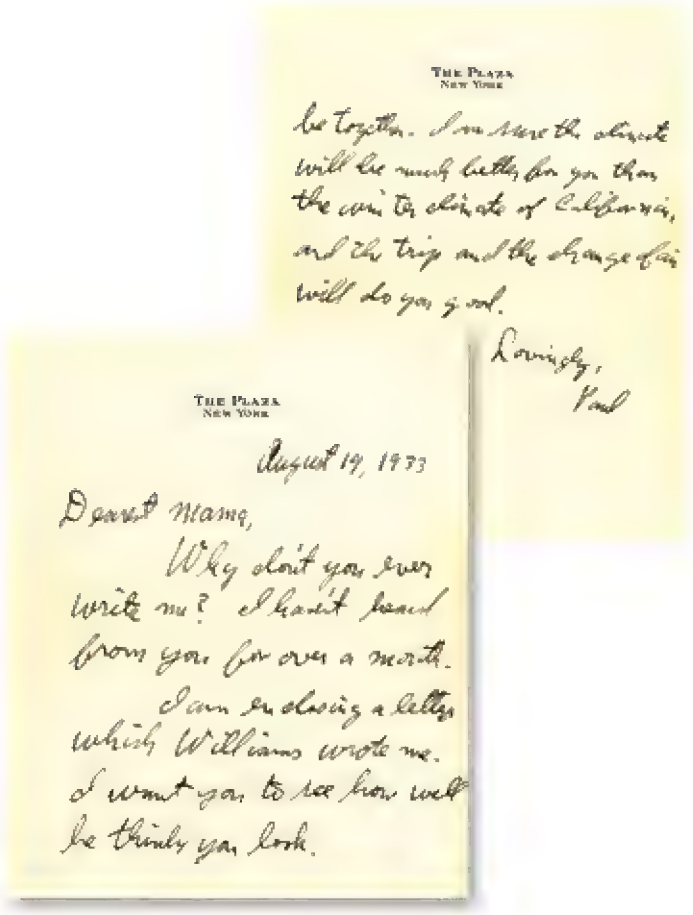
Grand pappa is at Washington, & hears by letters almost every day, how well his dear little Ivers behaves: and Grand Pappa loves him, & his little brother, dearly.

Kiss dear Grand mama, mama, Aunts, & Gerry for Grand Pappa; & tell them, Grand Pappa is coming home soon: and they must all kiss you for me.

22. Gerry, Elbridge. Autograph letter, 1 page, (7.87 x 4.87 in.; 200 x 124 mm.), [Washington, 18 July 1813], to his grandson, James Ivers Gerry, Cambridge; with integral address leaf attached; browned with paper loss on integral blank; remnants of mounting on integral address page.

Gerry writes a charming letter to his grandson from the nation's capitol.

The elder Gerry writes in full: *Grand pappa is at Washington, & hears by letters almost every day, how well his dear little Ivers behaves: and Grand Pappa loves him, & his little brother, dearly. Kiss dear Grandmama, mama, Aunts, & Gerry for Grand Pappa; & tell them, Grand Pappa is coming home soon: and they must all kiss you for me.* **$3,000 - $5,000**



THE PLAZA
NEW YORK

August 19, 1933

Dearest Mama,

Why don't you ever write me? I haven't heard from you for over a month.

I am enclosing a letter which Williams wrote me. I want you to see how well he thinks you look.

be together. I am sure the climate will be much better for you than the winter climate of California, and the trip and the change of air will do you good.

Lovingly,
Paul

23. Getty, Jean Paul. Autograph letter signed (*"Paul"*), 5 pages, (6.37 x 5.12 in.; 162 x 130 mm.), New York, 19 August 1933, to his mother in Los Angeles, on imprinted stationery of *the Plaza, New York*; with transmittal envelope.

40-year-old magnate J.P. Getty sends an emotional plea to his mother, "*Why don't you ever write me?*"

Getty writes in full: *Dearest Mama, Why don't you ever write me? I haven't heard from you for over a month. I am enclosing a letter which Williams wrote me. I want you to see how well he thinks you look. Last Saturday I spent the week end in Long Island at the house guest of Mrs de Brabant at her place "Plaisance." She has one of the loveliest country homes in Long Island and I enjoyed the opportunity of being in such a home. Ple has 100 acres in grounds and keeps a small army of servants. She is the daughter of Senator Clark, the copper man. There were about a dozen guests at her place for the weekend. Sunday we went swimming at her private beach and then went for a ride on her yacht. Her estate adjoins the estate of W.K. Vanderbilt and is just as fine. I left for New York Monday after lunch having had a most enjoyable weekend. I have so much business in New York it is difficult for me to get away to come to L.A. I am active in the directorate of the Tidewater Associated, also the Petroleum Corporation. We have a great deal of money invested in there* [sic] *two companies – about $3,000,000 – and somebody must look after it. I am glad to say that the interest we paid $3,000,000 for is now worth double what we paid giving us a big profit should we sell. However I do not recommend selling – even to take a profit of three million. I am hoping you will take a boat trip to Florida this winter where we can be together. I am sure the climate will be much better for you than the winter climate of California, and the trip and the change of air will do you good. Lovingly, Paul.* **$2,000 - $3,000**

24. Getty, Jean Paul. Autograph letter signed (*"JPG"*), 8 pages, (8.25 x 5.87 in.; 210 x 149 mm.), Dusseldorf, Germany, 24 April and 5 May 1953, to Arthur Andersen & Co. in Los Angeles, on imprinted stationery of the *Hotel Breidenbacherhof.*

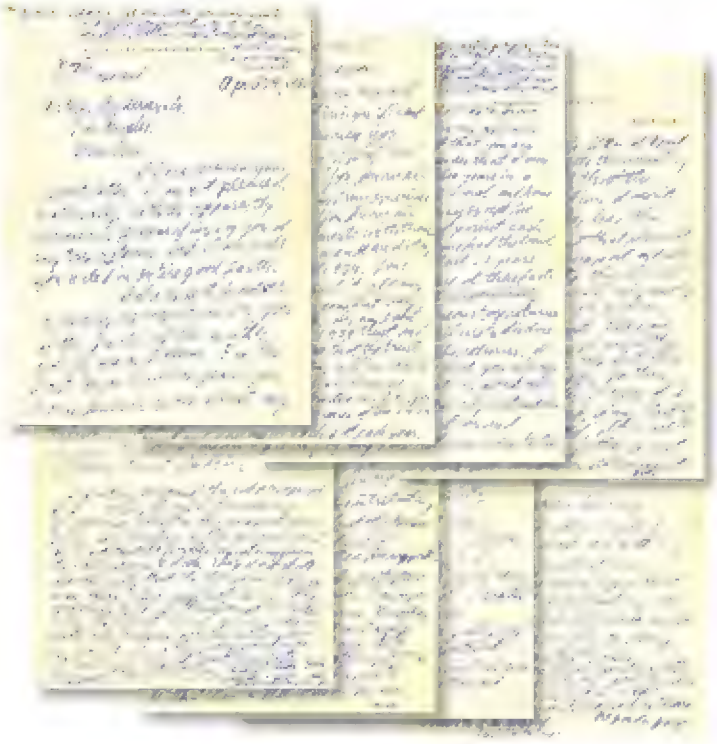
J.P. Getty laments over his lack of financial privacy and the incompetency of his accountants at Arthur Andersen & Co.: *"I consider that I am living and have lived for years in a financial gold fish bowl and have had no financial privacy except for insignificant amounts of pocket cash. And you, so to speak, have had the bowl in front of you for the last 12 years."*

Getty writes in full: *I have received your recent letter. I am not pleased, naturally, with the apparently erroneous preparation by you of my tax returns but I am sure you acted in entire good faith. I do expect, however, a ready recognition by you of the facts of the matter which are as follows. For the last ten or twelve years you have known more about my financial affairs and family and legal responsibilities than I know myself. With the exception of insignificant amounts of my pocket money you know every dollar I spent and what I spent it for. You know all about my children and my ex-wives and my present wife. You know all about my various agreements with them. It is news to me that you are not auditing the Sarah C. Getty trust of 1934. Your orders were to audit all my affairs. Fero Williams couldn't very well audit his own work. In any event you knew all about the 1934 trust and its operations. You knew that the trust was currently distributing all income to the beneficiaries and had done so since Dockweiler became trustee in 1941. You knew who were the beneficiaries of the 1934 trust and how much each got each year. You knew that I wasn't personally paying Ann anything for the support of Paul & Gordon and that she was supporting them from trust income. You knew that Timmy's … was bought & maintained by trust income.*

In this connection I would like to know if there is anything else in my affairs other than the 1934 trust that you are not auditing. I consider that I am living and have lived for years in a financial gold fish bowl and have had no financial privacy except for insignificant amounts of pocket cash. And you, so to speak, have had the bowl in front of you for the last 12 years. As a consequence of these facts I expect you to take full responsibility morally for any erroneous tax returns of mine and for any failure to disclose everything necessary in the returns. I expect you to acknowledge that you always had the fullest information about all my affairs and that your only instructions from me as to the preparation and filing of my tax returns were to be sure that the returns were properly prepared and that the government got all the tax that was due and that if certain items were questionable or controversial to give the government the benefit of the doubt as I didn't want any controversy with them. Dave, you doubtless have my letter in pencil where I asked your opinion about admitting any error in past returns. Ask Tom if he visualized that his policy of distributing all income to the beneficiaries might subject me personally to…and unwarranted taxes. Dave, I think you should write a letter for me to sign & send to AA covering some of the points in this letter but more particularly the points raised in theirs. I refer to AA's letter of April 8 to me.

After signing the letter with his initials, Getty continues writing:

In reading AA's letter of April 8 I disagree with the wording of I. I think that the state law obligation doesn't apply if a father has the mother's agreement that she will not ask him for support and she in fact supports the child. The state law would only apply if and when the children didn't get support. There are hundreds of cases of wealthy mothers supporting the children without aid from the father. I dont agree with 2nd par. of I. I say-only to extent, if any, that I am legally obligated. It is well established that a father is not liable for unreasonable



support. Doesn't the 1934 trust allow support of the beneficiaries the same as the testamentary trusts or Geo's trust? What is the difference between the trustee of Geo's trust paying for his support & the 1934 trust? When I speak of Geo's trust I mean my fathers trust for him.

I don't understand the 1st paragraph of I. Why should it make any difference whether the support comes from the trustee or the guardian? P. 7 note that AA handled my returns from the 1937 return to date. They don't state specifically that the change in 1943-44 was their idea and not mine. They certainly had all the information in 1943. They had just had a long session with the bureau over the returns for 37, 18, 19, 40, & this very point was raised, i.e. use of trust funds to support the children. Mel Wilson, Dockweiler & AA all were working on it.

Maybe AA didn't <u>know</u> that the guardians were using the funds for support but they might have guessed it since they did that I personally wasn't contributing and they did know that the Bureau or the agent questioned use of trust funds by the trustee for support. For the years 37, 38, 39. In past years AA used to have their own lawyer & he worked on my returns. Now they say they are accountants and aren't supposed to know the law. As to Peeler maybe he knew nothing from nothing but I was dealing with Miller & Chen, & Mel Wilson knew. I remember discussing the problems of my 37, 38, 39 returns with you when in Mexico in '41. It is plain that AA acting in good faith but perhaps under an erroneous idea of the law -but not of the facts -initiated the whole thing on their own responsibility but they don't come right out and say so. It was chicken feed to me and I didn't care whether I paid Ann the $500 monthly or not. I wanted to pay whatever I was supposed to pay legally and to pay my taxes without raising controversial issues. This was my attitude in 1940 and ever since and before.

In a postscript written in the top margin of the first page, Getty has added, "*Dave, read & return with your comments. I ask you to send this to A.A. or something better in reply to theirs of April 8 of which you have a copy. I <u>May 5.</u> see end.*"

A fascinating letter revealing Getty's great annoyance with the errors of his accountants. **$2,000 - $3,000**

25. Grant, Ulysses S. Autograph letter signed (*"U.S. Grant"*), 4 pages, (8.12 x 5.12 in.; 206 x 130 mm.), City Point, Virginia, 6 November 1864, on imprinted stationery of the *Head-Quarters Armies of the United States,* to E. Morris.

Grant comments on his skills as a commander: "*I am not vain enough to suppose that another might not command these Armies as well as myself but bringing in a commander suddenly upon an immergency* [sic] *he might not do as well as he would after commanding for some time …"*

Grant writes in full: *Your two letters informing me of the condition of my children and the attention they are receiving, in the absence of their mother, were duly received. I feel very greatful [sic]to you for the trouble you took in accompanying Mrs. Grant as far as Phila[delphia] on her way West and for your subsequent kindness in looking after my family and informing me. I have received but one letter from Mrs. G. since she reached Mo. She found her father much improved and in a fair way of recovery. She probably left St Louis this evening on her return home. All the letters I have written her since the receipt of your first have been directed to St. Louis. As I am not now writing to her, and may not until I hear again from her, may I tax your kindness further by asking you to inform her, on arrival in Burlington, that I am well and think it probable I may be able to spend next Sunday at home. I do not want this fact known to any one but yourself and Mrs. Grant. Our papers are received by the enemy as early as by ourselves and learning that I was to be absent in advance they might prepare for some annoyance. I am not vain enough to suppose that another might not command these Armies as well as myself but bringing in a commander suddenly upon an immergency [sic] he might not do as well as he would after commanding for some time …*

At the time of the present letter, Grant was in the midst of his costly campaign of attrition, accompanying Meade's Army of the Potomac and directing the relentless pounding of Lee's army. He sapped, mined, assaulted and cut Lee's avenues of supply and sent out flanking expeditions far to the west. In this long siege, the Confederate commander, having the advantage of interior lines, was able to meet every attack that Grant made with a force large enough to stop it. Yet, the siege took its toll, leaving Lee's heroic army starving in the trenches and desperately in need of transportation. **$6,000 - $8,000**

26. Greene, Nathanael. Autograph letter signed (*"Nath Greene"*), 2 pages, (13.5 x 8.12 in.; 343 x 206 mm.), New Windsor, 7 July 1779, to Colonel Hayne; some fraying, paper losses affecting text.

Greene declines a request for more rum from a group of blacksmiths.

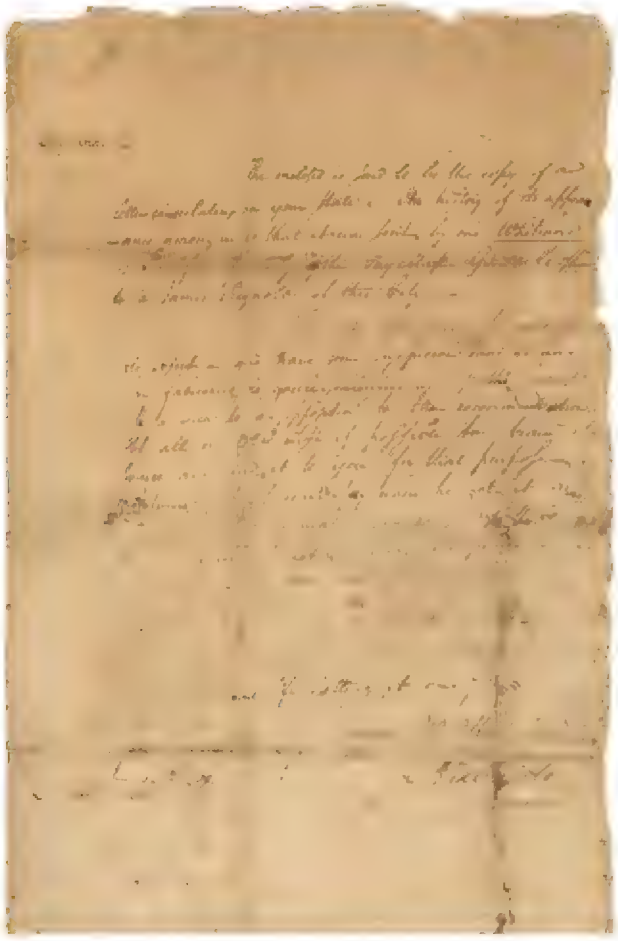
Greene writes in full: *I have your favor of the 4th upon the subject of the Smiths being allowed half a pint a rum a day. I cannot think an alteration is worth attempting for the little advantages that will result from the extraordinary exertion of a particular party of Smiths. The regulation is now generally gone into; and all the artificers seem to be in a great degree content with their allowance. To give a standing order for the benefit of one particular company will derange the whole and bring on innumerable complaints. For every Artificer supposes his business the hardest, or at least they affect to say is; and are clamorous if any one party have a preference.*

I spoke to the foreman of the Smiths and told him the difficulty of complying with his request. He seemed to be satisfied with the answer, and only said that more help would be necessary to get through the business. I told him I did not wish him to injure the health of the people. It could not last long to lay a heavy burden on them than they could bear. This would injure the public; therefore it was the best made to accommodate the service to the abilities of the men.

There is a much larger party of Smiths at Danbury than can be possibly be wanted there. Mr. Hubbard when he left here was to call upon you and see how many you wanted and to detach accordingly.

If a special order to the commissary for an extraordinary allowance of rum is necessary, I will furnish, but I conceive you fully authorised to give such an order from the former letter I wrote you on this subject at Fredricksburg. But I cannot give a standing order without introducing more mischief than there can possibly result injury from the refusal ….

An important letter clearly demonstrating Green's fine leadership and balanced judgement in declining a request for more rum from a group of skilled workers so as not to ruffle the feathers of other groups. **$4,000 - $6,000**



27. Hamilton, Alexander. Autograph letter signed, ("A Hamilton"), 1 page, (13 x 8.75 in.; 330 x 222 mm.), 20 August 1787, to Jeremiah Wadsworth in Connecticut; browning, fading and spotting; repaired.

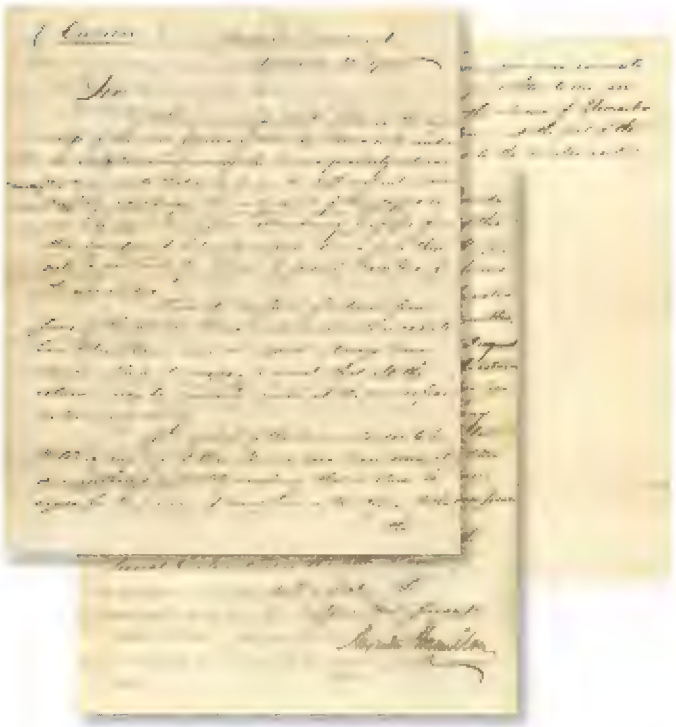
I am at a loss clearly to understand its object-and have some suspicion that it has been fabricated to excite jealousies against the Convention with a view to an opposition to their recommendations.

Hamilton writes in full: *The enclosed is said to be the copy of a letter circulating in your State. The history of the appearance among us is that it was sent by one Whitmore of Stratford, formerly in the Pay Master General's office to a James Reynolds of this City. I am at a loss clearly to understand its object- and have some suspicion that it has been fabricated to excite jealousies against the Convention with a view to an opposition to their recommendations. At all events, I wish if possible to trace its source and send it to you for that purpose. Whitmore must of course say where he got it and by possessing the information we may at last come at the author. Let me know the political ambitions of the man and the complexion of the people most active in the circulation of the letter. Be so good as to attend to this inquiry somewhat particularly, as I have different reasons of some moment for setting it on foot.*

Hamilton's letter about "*an opposition*" to the Convention was written at a most significant period in his life and in American history. The "*Convention*" he discusses is the Constitutional Convention that drew up the Constitution of the United States, one of the most influential documents in the history of the Western world. It took place at the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia from 25 May to 17 September 1787 under the pretext of amending the Articles of Confederation, and with the result of drawing up a new scheme of government, signed the following year, after much division and opposing views were settled by compromise.

Hamilton drew up the draft of the address to the states from which emerged the Constitutional Convention. After persuading New York to send a delegation, Hamilton obtained a place for himself on the delegation. He went to Philadelphia as an uncompromising nationalist who wished to replace the Articles of Confederation with a strong centralized government. He served on two important committees, one on rules in the beginning of the convention and the other on style at the end of the convention. In a long speech on 18 June, he presented his own idea of what the national government should be: a government of three departments — legislative, executive and judicial. Alas, Hamilton's plan had little impact on the convention. The delegates went ahead to frame a constitution that, while it gave strong power to a federal government, stood some chance of being accepted by the people. Since the other two delegates from New York, who were strong opponents of a federal constitution, had withdrawn from the convention, New York was not officially represented, and Hamilton had no power to sign for his state. Nonetheless, even though he knew that his state wished to go no further than a revision of the Articles of Confederation, he signed the new constitution as an individual.

The opposition in New York quickly attacked the Constitution, and Hamilton wrote his responses in the newspapers, signed "*Caesar.*" The Caesar letters, however, did not move the public, so using another classical pseudonym, Publius, Hamilton, along with two collaborators, James Madison, the delegate from Virginia, and John Jay, the secretary of foreign affairs, wrote *The Federalist*, a series of 85 essays that appeared in newspapers between October 1787 and May 1788, in defense of the Constitution and republican government. He wrote at least two-thirds of these influential essays, which were widely read and became one of the classics of political literature and helped shape American political institutions. **$4,000 - $6,000**

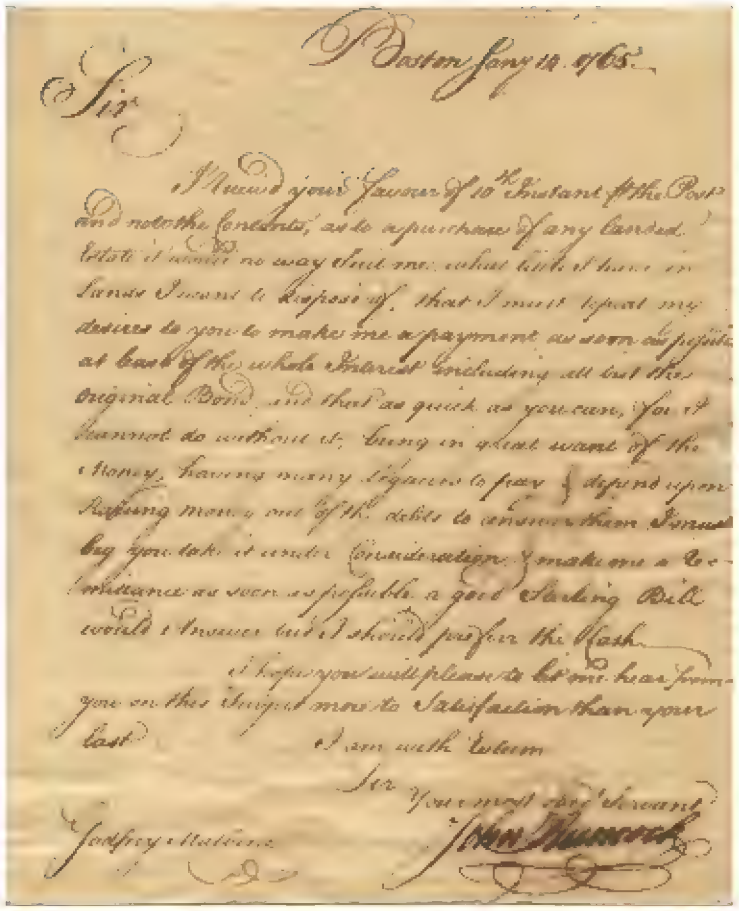


28. Hamilton, Alexander. Circular letter signed as Secretary of the Treasury, 3 pages, (10 x 8.25 in.; 254 x 210 mm.), Treasury Department, 23 September 1790; some browning along vertical fold.

Washington's Secretary of the Treasury writes a detailed circular to his customs collectors.

Hamilton writes in full: *Some very important objects in the business of the next sessions of the Legislature will render the early transmission of the several quarterly returns and accounts that will be due the 30th instant indispensibly necessary. The early reciet of there papers is not only requisite for some extraordinary purposes of this department but information drawn from them will be particularly desired by several members of the Legislature. From the omission of returns from some of the Custom Houses, when no imports or exports have taken place, and no import or tonnage have accrued; I find it necessary to request, that all the returns may be regularly made at the periods fixed for them respectively. If no [business?] of the kind intended to be stated in any one of them should have been done, it is never the less absolutely necessary that a return be made for the purpose of being filed in this Office. Without the the* [sic] *regular receit* [sic] *of these papers, periodically made up, no reliance can be placed on Statements of this Office, relating to the business of the Custom House; and they should be made agreeably to the forms transmitted by the Comptroller, including the value of exports, which has been in some instances omitted. For the convenience of filing separately, I request that the copies of endorsements of Registers and the returns of figures be made in future on pieces of paper separate from your letters and unconnected with any other matter. I also wish that your papers may be folded of the breadth of the inner sheet of this letter in its folded state and that they may be indorsed by you, according to their Contents; before transmission to me. Relying on particular attention to the several points noticed in this letter, I am, with respect, Sir Your Obed*t *Servant Alexander Hamilton*

A circular letter, in a fine cursive hand, showing the attention to detail the first Secretary of the Treasury brought to the fledgling Treasury Department. **$3,000 - $5,000**

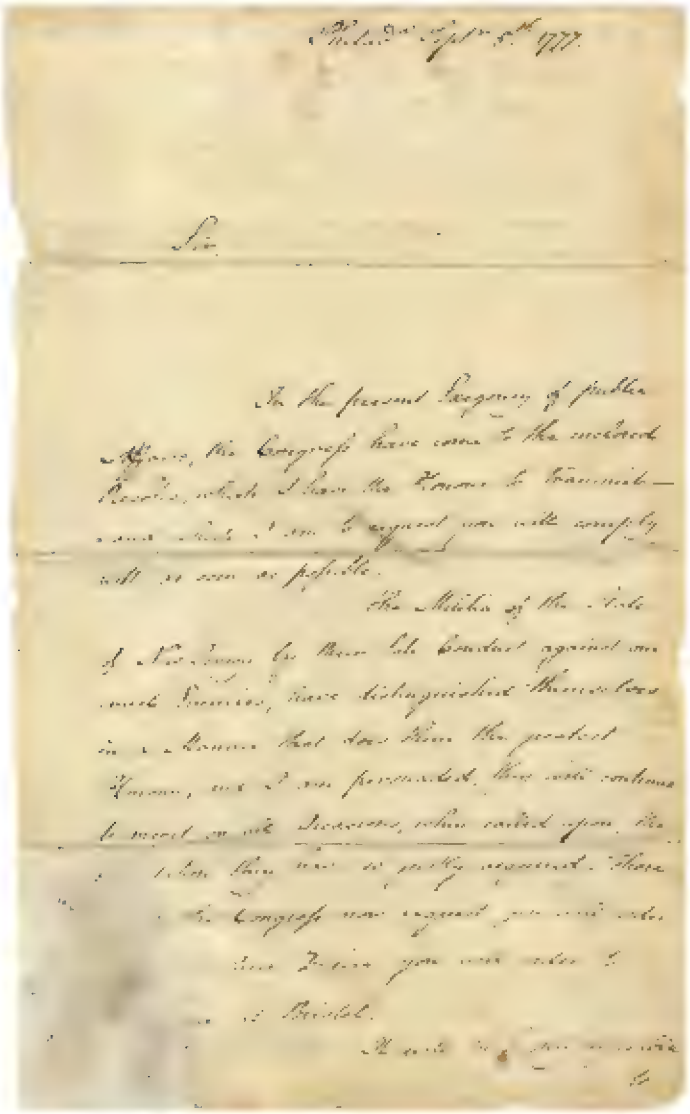


29. Hancock, John. Letter signed, 1 page, (9.12 x 7.37 in.; 232 x 187 mm.), Boston, 14 January 1765, to Godfrey Malbone, Esquire at Newport, Rhode Island, with integral address leaf; browning and some spotting.

John Hancock bluntly states he is not interested in the purchase of any landed estate and needs to raise money for his debts.

Hancock writes in full: *Sir, I received your favour of the 10th instant in the post and note the contents, as to a purchase of any landed estate it would no way suit me, what little I have in lands I want to dispose of, that I must repeat my desires to you to make me a payment as soon as possible at least of the whole interest including all but the original bond, and that as quick as you can, for I cannot do without it, being in great want of the money, having many legacies to pay and depend upon raising money out of the debts to answer them, I must beg you to take it under consideration, and make me a remittance as soon as possible a good sterling bill would answer but I should preferr* [sic] *the cash. I hope you will please to let me hear from you on this subject more to satisfaction than your last.*

An interesting early letter by Hancock, revealing his tight economic situation just as he emerged as a leading political figure in Boston as tensions with Great Britain were increasing. **$8,000 - $12,000**



30. Hancock, John. Letter signed as President of the Continental Congress, 2 pages, (12.75 x 7.62 in.; 324 x 194 mm.), Philadelphia, 5 September 1777, to: *"His Excellency Gov* [William] *Livingston"* - William Livingston (1723-1790); a 1 x 3 in. rectangular portion of the letter (at the lower left hand corner of the first page) is entirely missing, making the text not entirely legible; separations at the horizontal folds.

John Hancock, the President of the Continental Congress, praises the militia of the state of New Jersey for its defense of the colony against the British, then orders them into the field under the command of Major General Philemon Dickinson.

Hancock writes in full: *Sir, In the present Exigency of public Affairs, the Congress have come to the enclosed Resolve, which I have the Honour to transmit — and which I am to request you will comply with as soon as possible. The Militia of the State of New Jersey, by their late Conduct against our cruel Enemies, have distinguished themselves in a Manner that does them the greatest Honour; and I am persuaded, they will continue to merit on all Occasions, when called upon, the [repu]tation they have so justly acquired. Those* [of us in] *the Congress now request you will order — to their Desire you will order to — at Bristol. It will be highly agreeable to Congress to give the Command to Gen*l. [Philemon] *Dickinson, should the appointment fall in with your Judgment and I have Reason to believe he will chearfally [sic] accept of it, if you should think proper to put them under his direction.*

The New Jersey Militia and the Philadelphia Campaign (June-December, 1777). New Jersey is commonly known as the "cockpit" of the American Revolution. Armies marched back and forth through its territory throughout the war; Commander-in-Chief George Washington fought several major battles in the state: Trenton (26 December 1776), Princeton (3 January 1777) and Monmouth (28 June 1778). On 19 October 1775, Philemon Dickinson (1739-1809) was named Brigadier General of the state's militia. While Washington occupied Morristown , New Jersey, Dickinson led one of the raids that seriously jeopardized British attempts to get provisions. During the raid, Dickinson marched 400 untrained troops through a waist-deep river to surprise and defeat a large foraging party near Somerset Court House (Millstone), New Jersey (20-22 January 1777). After the raid, Dickinson resigned his commission as militia Brigadier General (15 February 1777), then was named Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the New Jersey Militia (6 June 1777), a post he retained until the end of the war. During the Philadelphia Campaign (June - December 1777), he and Colonel David Forman, the commander of one of 16 Continental regiments "at large" were in the field with militia detachments, though he did not join Washington's command for the Battle of Germantown (4 October 1777). **$8,000 - $12,000**

31. Henry, Patrick. Autograph letter signed (*"P. Henry"*), 2 pages, (7.5 x 6.25 in.; 191 x 159 mm.), 13 December 1784, to Colonel Joseph Martin; silked with integral address leaf attached.

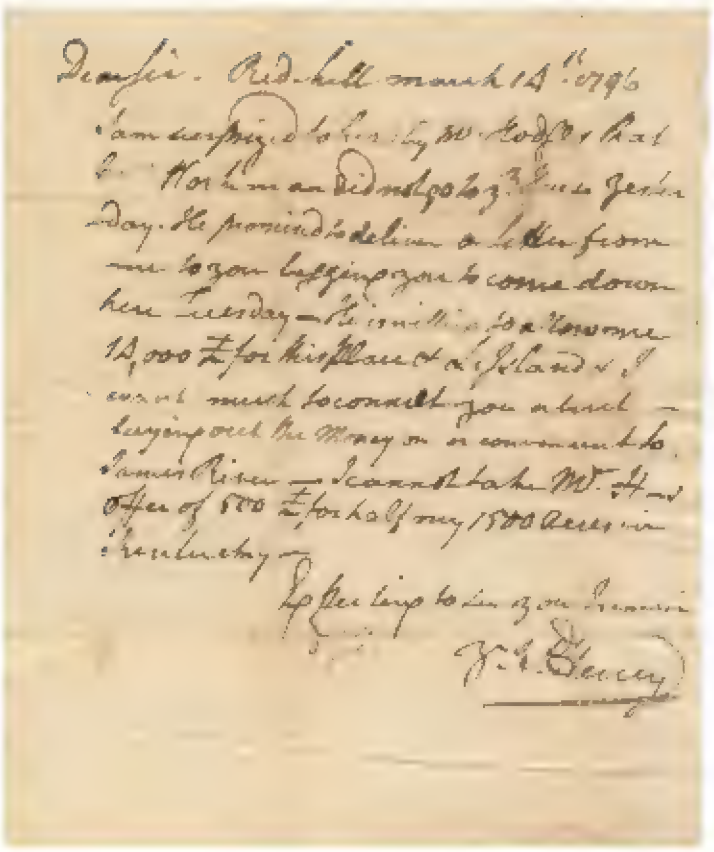
Patrick Henry outlines his policy toward the Indians.

Writing two weeks after his term as governor of Virginia began, Henry writes in full: *I am obliged to you for the Intelligence contained in yours, & shall lay it before the Council, or the substance of it. I expect the first Business I shall do will be to order proper measures with respect to Indian affairs. I desire that the Indians may know that Virginia will act towards them as Friends & discourage every Violence offered them in their Persons or Lands.*

I shall take it as a favor done me if you will try to get from Ja[me]s Parberry the Land he owes me. As I am going down to live I shall have no opportunity to get the Affair settled with him. I must therefore entreat that you will exert yourself to get from him what you think worth 500£ in 1780 or 81 without regard to the Rise since then, for that is our agreement. I oblige myself to stand to any Bargain you make with him, & you were the man I first picked upon to value the Land. Perhaps I may be in Danger of loosing the Debt altogether if you don't assist me in getting it. I sen[t] a Letter to Mr. Parberry desiring him to settle it with you & assign to you such Lands as will come to the money or otherwise satisfy you in my Behalf -- I shall be glad to receive a Line from you on this subject ….

In a postscript, Henry has written: *The Lands Parberry was to let me have were to lay in Powells Valley, but pray take Kentucky Land or any other you can get at the Rate you think proper, as they can be got. I was not to allow anything for the Rise, but the Lands were to be valued as they were worth in 1780 or 1781.*

Henry was elected Governor of Virginia in 1784 and served until 1786. In this letter, he writes that his state will act friendly and discourage violent encounters with the Indians. The letter is written to Col. Joseph Martin, who is credited with averting Indian attacks on the Scotch-Irish American and English-American settlers. In 1777, Henry appointed him Virginia's agent to the Cherokees. **$8,000 - $12,000**



32. Henry, Patrick. Autograph letter signed (*"P. Henry"*), 1 page, (8.25 x 6.62 in.; 210 x 168 mm.), Red Hill [Virginia],14 March 1796, to an unidentified correspondent; some browning, chipping and minor paper loss where horizontal and vertical folds intersect.

Henry regarding the sale of his plantation, Red Hill.

Henry writes in full: *I am surprized to hear by Mr. Hodges that Col. Worthin did not go to y' Houses yester Day He promised to deliver a Letter from me to you begging you to come down here Tuesday – He is willing to allow me 14.000£ for this place & L. Island & I want much to consult you about – laying out the Money on or convenient to James River – I cannot take Mr. H's offer of 500£ for half my 1500 acres in Kentucky…*

Alas, the sale of Red Hill Plantation did not occur. After a vibrant and memorable political career, one of America's most famed leaders treasured his quaint home on the outskirts of Brookneal, Virginia, in Charlotte County. Residing at Red Hill Plantation for his final days, Henry is buried in the Cemetery that lies on the property.

Provenance: Estelle Doheny (Christie's New York, 21 February 1989, lot 2011). **$4,000 - $6,000**

33. Houston, Sam. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.62 x 7.62 in.; 244 x 194 mm.), New Haven, Connecticut, 20 February 1855, to Texas Senator Thomas J. Rusk, with integral docketed leaf attached.

Before making a speech before the Anti-Slavery Society, Houston is warned that he is making a mistake by his friend.

Houston writes in full: *Your note was handed to me as I got in the car at New York, and read on my way here. It might have had some might with me if I had received it with the note accompanying it, but it came too late. I appreciate your advice as well as that of our friend Burke, but I must go on. Under like circumstances Gen. Jackson would have done so. To be honest and fear not is the right path. I would not conceal an honest opinion for the Presidency. If I were, I could not enjoy the office, and worse than that I should blame myself. I know well it is a risk, but it is for the harmony of the Union, if perchance I may benefit it.*

After Houston announced his candidacy for President of the United States on the Know Nothing Party ticket, his campaigning took him to Boston to make a Washington's Birthday speech before the Anti Slavery Society. His friends tried to warn him that he was making a mistake and handed him a note as he boarded the New York train for Boston. This letter was his reply. **$4,000 - $6,000**

34. Jackson, Andrew. Autograph letter signed, 3 full pages, (12.12 x 7.87 in.; 308 x 200 mm.), *Hermitage, 20* October 1819, to Jos[seph] McMinn, the governor of Tennessee, in Murfeesboro; stained, soiled and repaired.

The beginnings of Jackson's removal policy of the American Indian: ***it is certainly to the interest of the U[nited] States, as well as the individual states, to have the whole cherokees embodied together west of the M[ississippi] river.***

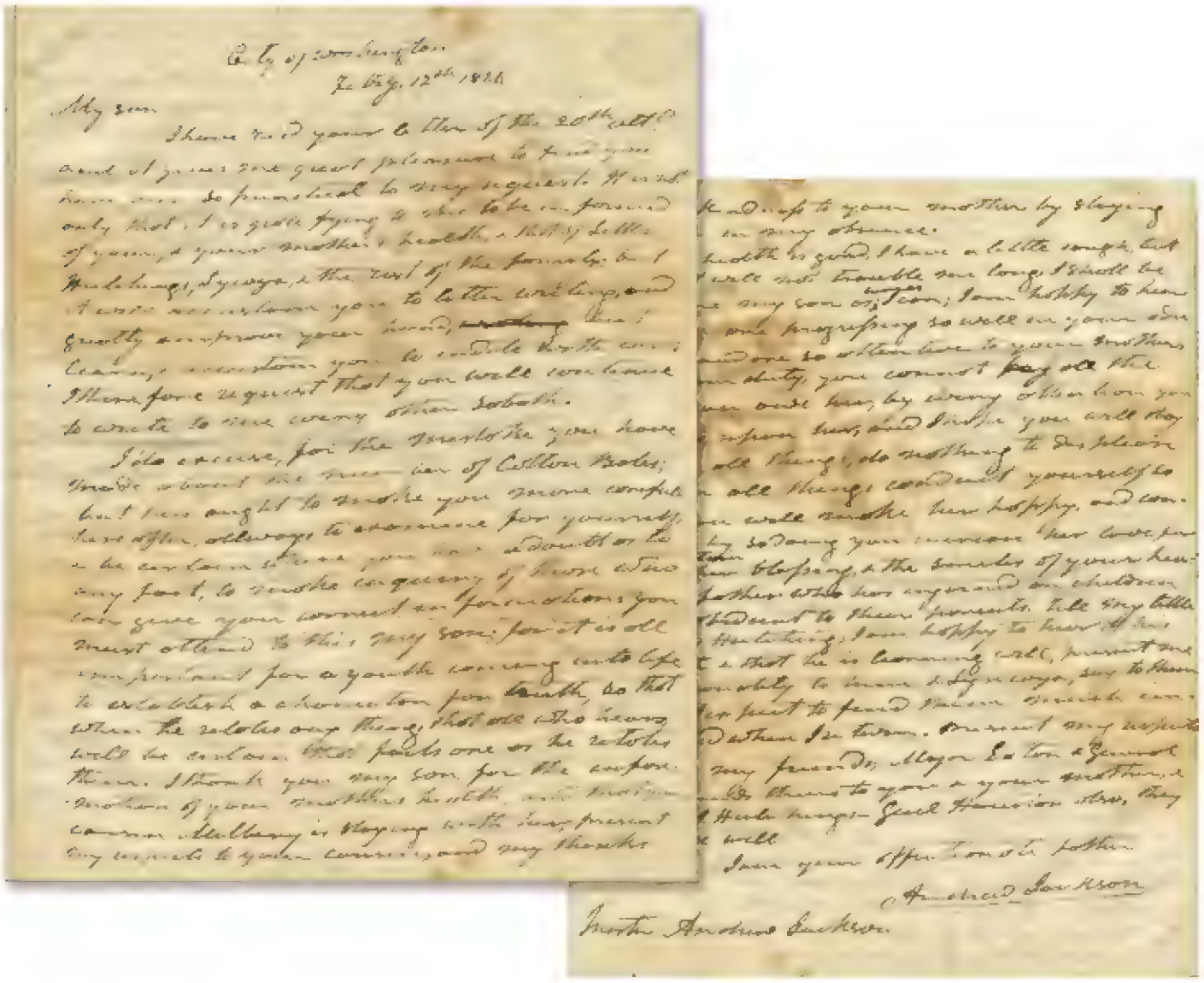
Jackson writes in part: *I have rec[eived]d your letter of the 16th Instant, and regret with you that we had not met again in Nashville on the day on which I had the pleasure of seeing you, I waited at the Inn untill an imperious engagement compelled me to leave there. I should have with pleasure given you my Ideas on the Subject of the Ark[ans]aw delegation. I have not the... treaty made with the Cherokees at the city of Washington, but from recollection as well as what is said in your letter I think [i]t is provided , that in case the Arkansaw Cherokees are not satisfied with the division of their annuity, then that Justice may be done, the census is to be taken, and the annuities divided agreeable to their respective numbers. It is right, as they complain of injustice being done, that the census should be taken. If their report to Washington is necessary to obtain this they ought to go on. The Govt. would scarcely complain of the expence of their Vissit when others yielded to the expence of so many from the cherokees here.*

I have no doubt but their going on would have a good effect, if there is any person with them that is capable of explaining their case fully, it is certainly to the interest of the U[nited] States, as well as the individual states, to have the whole cherokees embodied together west of the M[ississippi] river. At present the[y] are double the expence to the government that they would be united. On the subject of advances to them to enable them to go on, I have to observe, that it would be hazarding the amount, for the appropriations made by last Congress has been exhausted and it is probable were you to make it, there might be some difficulty with the Dept. of War to allow it. Justice would say that the necessary funds to enable the Arkansas delegation to go on, ought to be allowed, but we live in a day, when policy sometimes outstrips Justice. That [some] good might result from this Delegation going on I have no doubt — but my Dear S[i]r I have not the funds to spare out of my own pockets to furnish them — and that difficulties might arise with the Sec of War, in allowing it. I have a right to infer, from a recent case that has come to my knowledge — and although, I am free to declare, that from the bounty bestowed on the late delegation from the cherokees, that Visited the city & made the last treaty, so injurious to the people of arkansaw, and to the interest of this & the State of Georgia, that I am of Opinion that they [sic] *Arkansaw delegation ought to be furnished with the means to go on. Still unless you have positive instructions, on the funds of the U[nited] States in your hands, sufficient to furnish them with, I could not recommend you to make the advance [lest] it might be thrown upon you .... Major Wm. B. Lewis or some of my friends from Nashville will vissit you shortly by whom I will thank you to send the... Journals, and the original papers annexed to my report, (preserving a copy in your office) if the Legislature is done with them or if the Legislature should not have acted on the subject. Please to get Mr. Graham to copy the documents, certify them to be correct copies and enclose them to Colo[nel] B. Butler Nashville. I [mean] to annex the originals or a certified copy to my answer to the report of the [Senate] and wish them for this purpose. I regret extreme[ly] that I am compelled to set out for ... Florence tomorrow morning. I a[m com]pelled to be there on the 25 insta[nt; it] will prevent me from passing M[arl]borough. I did intend it, but ... informed that the Assembly has ... on the Seminole war & the ... business, I declare it untill...when if the Assembly is still in se[ssion] I shall wait upon & spend some days with them — should*

it have adjourned I shall take the first opportunity in my power to see you ....

As Major General of the U.S. Army, Jackson was, at this time, involved with the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi River. Apparently, in 1808, the Cherokees had agreed to surrender territory on the east side of the Mississippi River in return for land in Arkansas. In subsequent years, several thousand Cherokees had moved to Arkansas but failed to cede a corresponding amount of land in the east. Jackson was now given the task of convincing the eastern Cherokees that they must provide compensatory cession. He was also authorized to grant additional lands to those eastern Cherokees who would remove to the Arkansas River. With these negotiations Jackson became [in 1817] directly involved for the first time in implementing a policy he would convince himself was the best, if not the only, policy for the government to pursue toward the Indians, namely, their removal west of the Mississippi, beyond the states and organized territories of the United States. Further, he insisted Congress had full authority to carry out this policy. The Cherokees contested the exchange, infuriating Jackson, who retaliated with threats. The Cherokees were justifiably frightened, and, in the end, ceded 2 million acres of land in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee and received in return an equivalent amount of land on the west side of the Mississippi with the understanding that the United States reserved the right to build military roads and posts in the area if necessary.

By the time Jackson had completed these negotiations, if not months earlier, he had worked out in his mind the principal parts of his removal policy, a policy he would officially institute after he became President. Jackson's commitment to the principle of removal resulted primarily from his concern for the integrity and safety of the American nation. It was not greed or racism that motivated him. He was not intent on genocide. He was not involved in a gigantic land grab for the benefit of his Tennessee cronies, or anyone else for that matter. "After living with the Indian problem for many years and experienced any number of encounters with the various tribes, friendly and hostile, he came to the unshakable conclusion that the only policy that benefited both peoples, white and red, was removal. The extinction of the Indian, in his mind, was inevitable unless removal was officially adopted by the American government." [Robert V. Remini, The Life of Andrew Jackson] **$10,000 - $15,000**

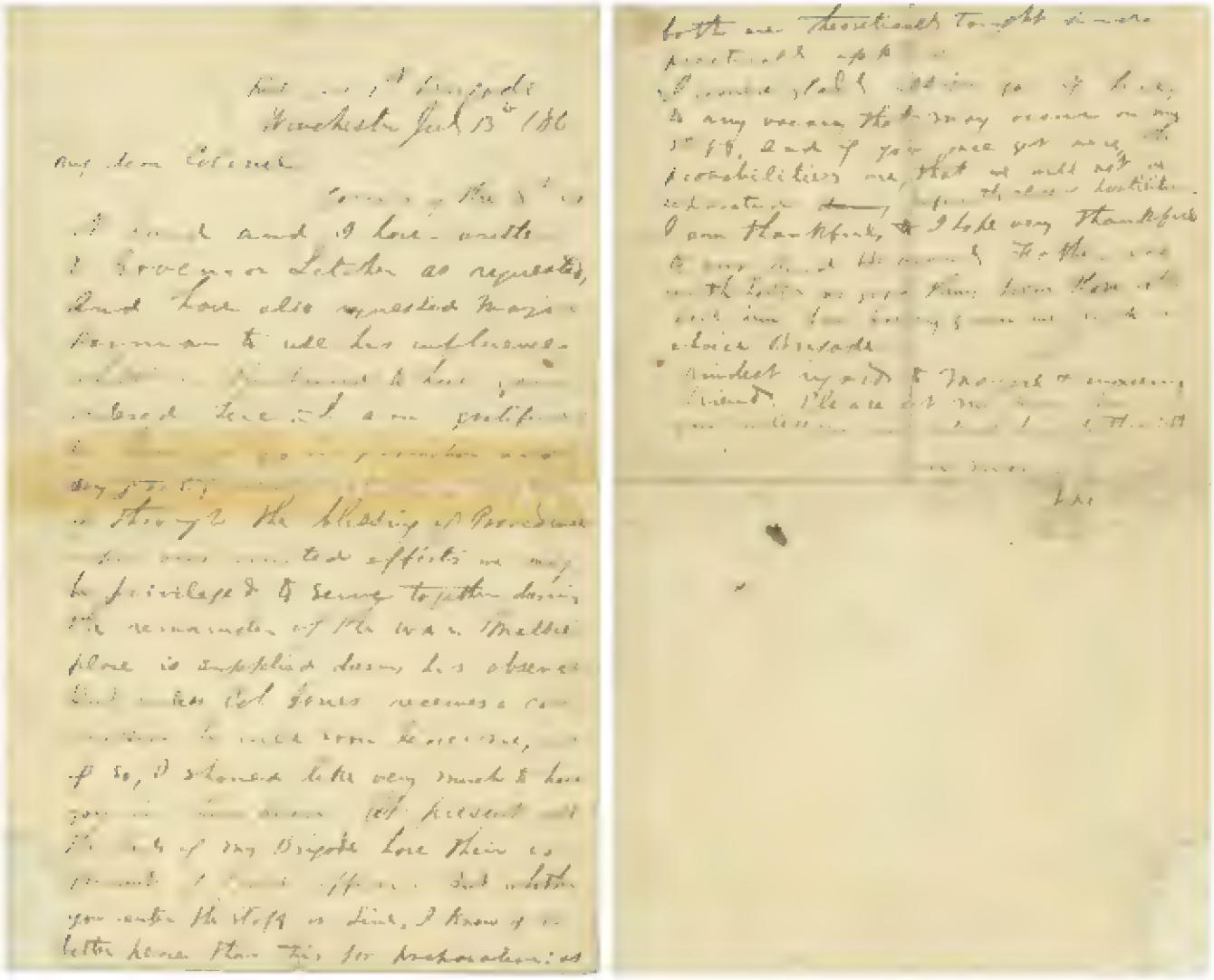


35. Jackson, Andrew. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (10 x 7.75 in.; 254 x 197 mm.), Washington, 12 February 1824, to his son, with the integral address leaf attached; stained with repairs.

Andrew Jackson (Old Hickory) gives guidance and advice to his son while he is away in Washington serving as Tennessee's Senator.

Jackson writes in full: *I have received your letter of the 20th ult. and it gives me great pleasure to find you have been so punctual to my request. It is not only that it is gratifying to me to be informed of your mother's health, and that of little Hutchings, Sycoya, and the rest of the family: but it will accustom you to letter writing and greatly improve your hand, but learn and accustom you to write with ease: I therefore request that you will continue to write me every Sabbath. I do excuse for the mistake you have made about the number of cotton bales; but this ought to make you more careful hereafter, always to examine for yourself, and be certain where you have a doubt as to any fact, to make inquiry of those who can give you correct information you must attend to this my son; for it is all important for a youth coming into life to establish a character for truth, so that when he relates anything, that all who hear will be certain that facts are as he relates them. I thank you my son for the information of your mother's health, and that your cousin Mulberry is staying with her; present my respects to your cousin, and my thanks for her kindness to your mother by staying with her in my absence.*

My health is good, I have a little cough but I hope it will not trouble me long. I shall be at home, my son, as soon as I can; I am happy to hear that you are progressing so well in your education, and are so attentive to your mother, this is your duty, you cannot pay all the debt you owe her, by every attention you bestow upon her and I hope you will obey her in all things, do nothing to displease but in all things conduct yourself so that you will make her happy and contented, and by so doing you increase her love for you, obtain her blessing and the smiles of your heavenly Father who has enjoined our children to be obedient to their Parents. Tell my little Friend Hutchings I am happy to hear of his health and that he is learning well, present me affectionately to him and Syeoya, say to them both that I expect to find them much improved when I return. Present my respects to all my friends; Major Eaton and General Cole send theirs to you and your mother and to A. T. Hutchings. General Houston also, they are all well .... **$3,000 – $5,000**



36. Jackson, Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall"). Autograph letter signed (*"T J. Jackson, Brig"*), 2 pages, (8.87 x 5.5 in.; 225 x 140 mm.), Winchester, 13 July 1861, to an unknown Colonel; traces of tape repair to horizontal fold; paper loss bottom left corner not affecting text.

Just a week before the First Bull Run General "Stonewall" Jackson writes to a Colonel he wishes to have join his staff and expresses thanks over being given "*such a choice brigade.*"

Jackson writes in full:
Hd qs 1st Brigade Winchester July 13th, 1861.
My dear Colonel
Yours of the 8th is at hand and I have written to Governor Leteher as requested, and have also requested Major Harman to use his influence whilst in Richmond to have you ordered here. I am gratified to hear of your promotion and my gratification will be increased & through the blessing of Providence upon our united efforts we may be privileged to serve together during the remainder of the war. Massie's place is supplied during his absence. But unless Col. Jones receives a commission he will soon leave me, and if so, I should like very much to have you in his place. At present all the Regts of my Brigade have their compliment of Field officers. But whether you enter the staff in Line, I know of no better place than this for preparation: as both are theoretically taught and practically applied. I would gladly assign you up here, to any vacancy that may occur on my staff, and if you will get here the probabilities are, that we will not be separated before the close of hostilities. I am thankful, & I hope very thankful to our kind Heavenly Father as he withholds no good thing from those who love him, for having given me such a choice brigade. Kindest regards to Marjorie & inquiring friends. Please let me hear from you unless you are ordered here forthwith. Your sincere friend T J. Jackson

The First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) was fought on July 21, 1861, about seven miles southwest of Centreville, Virginia (a quiet town just 27 miles from Washington) near a stone bridge that crossed Bull Run. The Union army assumed the battle was going to be an easy victory. They were wrong. An apparent Southern rout was turned into a resounding defeat of Union forces under General Irvin McDowell. His generals included Robert O. Tyler, David Hunter and S. P. Heintzelman. Subordinate officers included Ambrose E. Burnside and William Tecumseh Sherman. Opposite McDowell was a Confederate army under Brigadier General Pierre Beauregard, who, three months earlier, had won the homage of the South by reducing Fort Sumter. Beauregard's generals included General Joseph E. Johnston, James Longstreet and Thomas J. Jackson, who was to earn his nickname "Stonewall" at the skirmish. The battle led vast numbers of Southerners to believe that the war was over and the South had won. Many soldiers went home harboring this belief. For the North, the battle taught them an important lesson: the battle was not over. **$15,000 - $25,000**

37. Jackson, Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall"). Autograph letter signed (*"T. J. Jackson"*), 2 pages, (7.12 x 5.87 in.; 181 x 149 mm.), *Hdqrs. Valley Dist*, 8 May 1862, to *Maj Genl.* R[ichard]. S[toddert]. *Ewell, Comdg 3d Division,* with transmittal addressed envelope; damp staining.

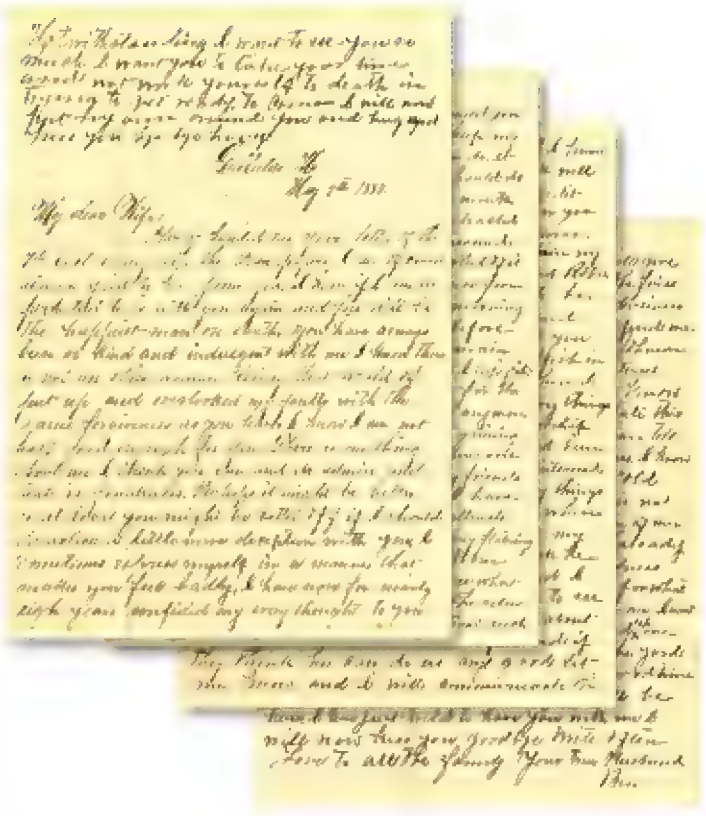
During his famous Valley Campaign, "Stonewall" Jackson warns one of his division commanders to proceed with caution in choosing when and where to engage the enemy.

Jackson writes in full: *General, If the enemy are in the vicinity of New Market, I hope that he will remain there. All that I desire you to do is to keep near enough to* [Nathaniel] *Banks to let him know that if he goes down the Valley you will follow him, and that you are all the time in striking distance of him. I can only give general instructions. You must conform to circumstances, but try to avoid bringing in a general engagement with Banks' present force, unless he attempts to cross the Blue Ridge where you can meet him in a strong position. So far the enemy has abandoned the greater part of his baggage, about enough for a regiment. Genl.* [Edward] *Johnson had a skirmish yesterday, killed and wounded several & took two prisoners. One of them states that* [Robert H.] *Milroy has about 6000, and that Shenk* [i.e. Robert Schenck] *is about a days march from here with 6000 more. Johnson is on the top of the Shenandoah, 38 miles from Staunton. We were West of the Mountain yesterday evening, but the enemy opened upon us with arty. and prevented our encamping there as I desired. Consequently I fell back to a more secure position. This morning we move forward, and I pray that God will bless us with success. So long as Banks remains at New Market it would not be prudent for you to advance on him via Harrisonburg. Should he abandon Columbia bridge I hope that you will place a guard there. Very respectfully yours, T. J. Jackson*

The purpose of "Stonewall" Jackson's presence in the Shenandoah Valley in Northern Virginia was to keep Union forces from reinforcing McClellan's forces on the Peninsula, where they threatened Richmond. With his fast-moving infantrymen, Jackson ranged up and down the Shenandoah Valley for months in early 1862, keeping three Union commanders, John Charles Fremont, Nathaniel Banks and Irvin McDowell, busy and thoroughly unsettled, as their combined forces, though vastly outnumbering Jackson's, were unable to stop him. Numerous skirmishes — Winchester, Kernstown, Front Royal, Woodstock, New Market, Cross Keys, Port Republic — were all victories for Jackson, though at each battle site the Union forces were sure he would be defeated. Jackson inflicted numerous casualties, seized huge quantities of supplies, mostly from Banks, and kept almost 40,000 Federal troops off the Peninsula during the campaign. Overall, Jackson's Valley Campaign was a major triumph, adding to his previous victory laurels at Bull Run. **$12,000 - $15,000**

38. James, Frank. Autograph letter signed (*"Ben"*), 4 full pages, (10.5 x 8 in.; 267 x 203 mm.), "Gallatin, Missouri," 9 May 1883, to his wife, Annie James, in Independence, Missouri, with original envelope.

Frank comments on his case in a letter to his wife stating, "*some have said that I have a kind of magnetism about me that attracts almost everybody.*"

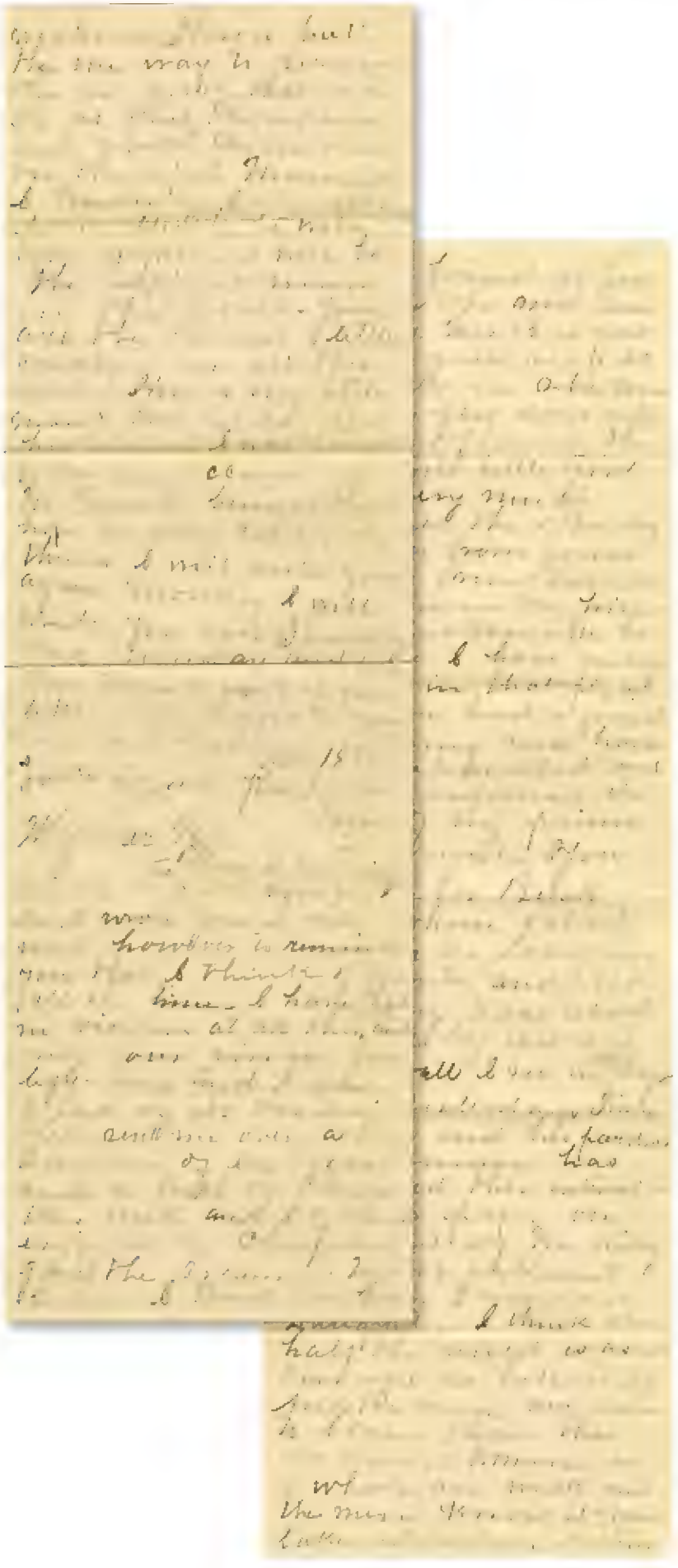


Frank writes in full: *Harry handed me your letter of the 7th last evening also the Dean papers. I am of course always glad to hear from you. I know if I am ever permitted to be with you again and free will bee the happiest man on earth. You have always been so kind and indulgent with me I know there is not another woman living that would of put up and overlooked my faults with the same forgiveness as you have. I know I am not half good enough for you. There is one thing about me I think you can and do admire and that is frankness. Perhaps it might be better or at least you might be better off if I should practice a little more deception with you, I sometimes express myself in a manner that makes you feel badly. I have now for nearly eigh[t] years confided my every thought to you and often what I have said to you has caused you to be unhappy. I sometimes think I will keep my thoughts and plans to myself as other men do. It might be you would be happier if I should do so. I am troubled with a mighty sore mouth this morning. I had a couple of teeth extracted on yesterday, so now I haven't an unsound tooth in my mouth and I am truly glad of it. You can kiss me now without any offence from rotten teeth. I wish you were here this morning to do so, I go out now every morning before breakfast and draw water and remain until time for breakfast.*

You know I enjoy it. The Sheriff has perfect confidence in for the he does not take his pistol with him anymore. I am succeeding remarkably well in gaining the confidence of the people. I have some one tell me every day that I have many friends in the county. Some have said that I have a kind of magnetism about me that attracts almost every body. I receive a great many flatering compliments. I send you a clipping from the Lancaster Pa Examiner. You can see what all fair minded men think of the situation. If I was the least bit egotistical [such] I would be badly spoiled. Wouldn't I? I know you are glad to have the people think well of me and you? You deserve all the credit for my success. Had it not been for you no doubt I would of been to day worse than nothing but as it is I must retain my manhood for the sake of you and Robie. I am proud of you both and hope to be spared to make you comfortable and happy in the future. I haven't beyond you and he, a single thought — I sometimes think I am selfish in that respect. If so I cant help it. When I think of and look at you I see so many things to admire that I deem it no sin to worship you. Did I tell you that Mr. Dean had been to see me? He seems to be very much interested in my case and has found out many things that no one else has. I can tell you when you come. He is ready to defend me in my coming trial if he is wanted. I think he would be a strong man in the case and I should love to have him. I want you to see Mr. Slover and see what he think about it. He can consult Col Philips and if they think he can do us any good let me know and I will communicate the same to H.C. Dean or let them do it. I will give you my reasons for thinking so. In the first place I am afraid that Col Philips business will be so pressing that he cannot defend me and in the second place it seems as Johnson and Glover are taking but little interest in the case. In fact I don't think they know one devilish thing about it. You can state this to Mr. Slover, and he and Philips can tell if Dean can be of any service to us. I know some people think Mr. Dean a perfect 'Old blatherskite'. At the same, time if he is not a farseeing man then my knowledge of men is worth nothing. Tell Mrs. Holland Kassady and Gilley I appreciate their kindness at the same time I guess it is more for what they think of you than sympathy for me I want you to tell Rob that he shant be locked up one single time if he don't want to. The yard is lovely here and he can have a good time. Darling let me know when you will be here. I am just wild to have you with me I will now kiss you goodbye. Write often....

In a postscript, James has written, *"Notwithstanding I want to see you so much I want you to take your time and not work yourself to death in trying to get ready to come. I will now put my arm around you and hug and kiss you bye bye honey."*

Frank James wrote this letter while in jail in Gallatin, where he was held, awaiting trial for the murder of Frank McMillan, a stone quarry laborer, during the robbery of a Rock Island train at Winston, Missouri, in 1881. For six months, he was a fugitive from justice. In the ensuing trial, the state sought to prove that Frank was seen near the scene of the crime, masquerading under the name of Woodson, and that he had fatally shot McMillan. However, they had to contend with a formidable witness, Confederate General and peerless rebel cavalry leader, Joseph O. Shelby. The James boys had served under William Clarke Quantrille, the notorious guerilla. Quantrille operated under Shelby's command; therefore, The James boys fought and campaigned for Shelby on several occasions. At the Battle of Lone Jack, the Yankees captured Shelby's body servant, a faithful Negro named Billy Hunter, and it was the James boys who recovered him for Shelby. When he was called to the stand, Shelby testified that at the time of the train robbery, he met Jesse James, Dick Liddil and Bill Ryan at his home, when Jesse told him that Frank was not with them, but was in the South, and that he wasn't with the gang for five years. The general's testimony not only held tremendous weight with the people and created a sensation, but it was also responsible for Frank's acquittal. In this letter, he refers to three of his defense attorneys, Charles Johnson of St Louis, a former Lieutenant Governor of Missouri; John F. Philips of Kansas City; and James H. Slover of Independence. The letter is signed in his alias, Ben, to prevent the letter from falling into reporters' hands or into wrong hands. **$3,000 - $5,000**

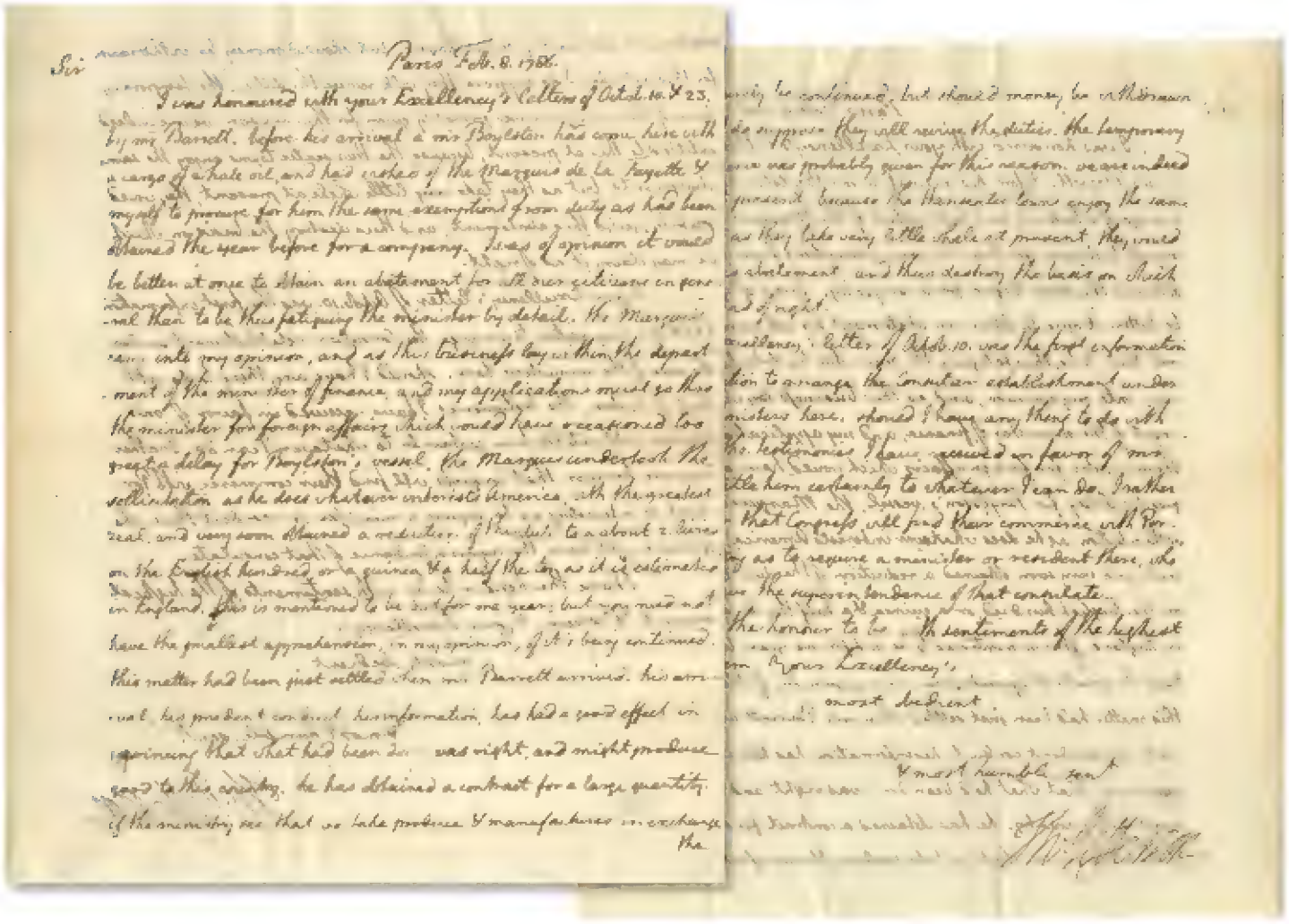


39. James, Frank. Autograph letter signed (*"Ben"*), 4 full pages, (16 x 5 in.; 406 x 127 mm.), "Gallatin, Missouri," 5 July 1883, to his wife, Annie James, in Independence, Missouri, in pencil with original envelope.

Frank writes a personal letter to his wife, detailing his days and wishing he were with her again.

Frank writes in full: *There is nothing much to add since I last wrote you I will write however to remind you that I think of you all the time. I have had no visitors at all this week and only four since you left me, and I am glad of it. Mrs. May Cox sent me over a saucer of ice cream and a bowl of cherrys this week and I of course enjoyed the cherrys and gave the cream to Mrs. Crozier. I think Mrs. Cox the best friend we have in town she and Mrs. Brasius. Mrs. B is now in bed quite sick so Lena tells me she comes up every few days and brings me flowers. She is a good little girl. I was very much surprised the other day by a letter from Jonas Taylor from Nashville. You remember him the blacksmith, he tells me I have many friends in that place. We have had a general scouring and have also whitewashed and it has improved the looks of my prison ever so much. You remember Buck Killy who[m] called with Mr. Langhorn last winter and shed so many tears about his little boy that was killed — Well I see in day before yesterdays Times that he and his pardner Mr. Freeman has desolved their interest in this paper on account of Mr. Killy being too intiment with Mr. Freemans daughter. I think one half [of] the world is as corrupt as hell itself and the men are more to blame than the women — Women as a whole are weak and men know it and take advantage of their weakness. There is but the one way to serve them and that is to do as Phil Thompson did shoot them dead on the spot. Mamma I know if I am ever permitted to be with you again I will be the happiest man in the world — You are the dearest little creature in all this world. How is my little man? Dont let h[im] forget his papa. I was sorry to see an account of M[r] Gossett being robbed hope he may catch the thieves. I will write you again Monday. I will write you ever[y] Thursday and Monday and even three times a week if you like. Lots kisses to you and Rob ....*

Another letter from Frank James while in jail in Gallatin, where he was held, awaiting trial for the murder of Frank McMillan, a stone quarry laborer, during the robbery of a Rock Island train at Winston, Missouri, in 1881. The letter is signed in his alias, Ben, to prevent the letter from falling into reporters' hands or into wrong hands. **$3,000 - $5,000**



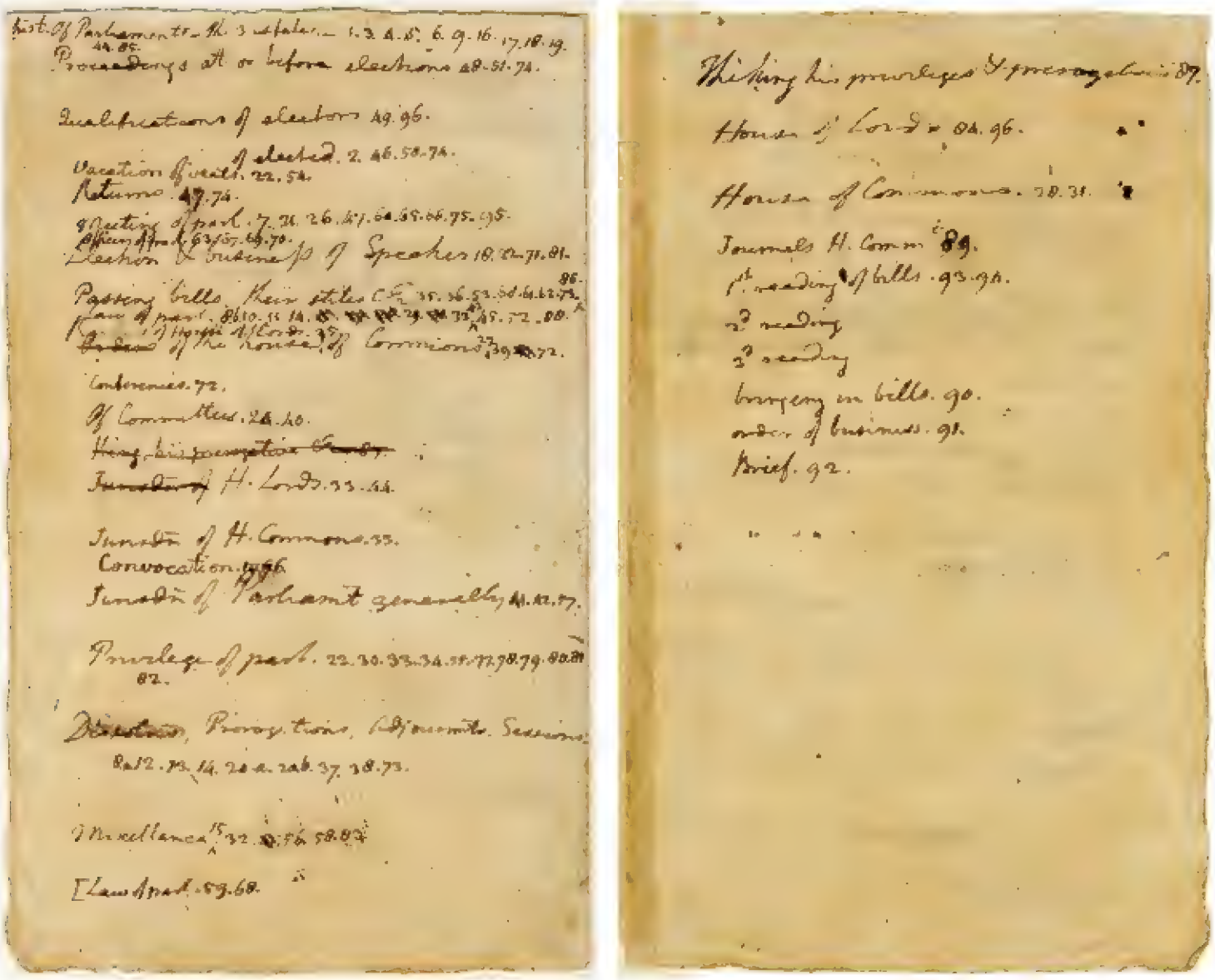
40. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed, as Minister to France (*"Th: Jefferson"*), 2 pages, (9.12 x 7.37 in.; 232 x 187 mm.), Paris, 8 February 1786, to James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts; with integral address leaf.

As minister to France, Thomas Jefferson successfully reduces French duties on American cargos with the assistance of the Marquis de Lafayette, greatly reducing the American debt following the Revolutionary War.

Jefferson writes in part: ... *a mr Boylston had come here with a cargo of whale oil, and had wished of the Marquis de la Fayette & myself to procure for him the same exemptions from duty as had been obtained the year before for a company. I was of opinion it would be better at once to obtain an abatement for all our citizens in general than to be thus fatiguing the minister by detail. the Marquis came into my opinion, and as this business lay within the department of the minister of finance, and my applications must go thro the minister for foreign affairs which would have occasioned too great a delay for Boylston's vessel, the Marquis undertook the solicitation, as he does whatever interests America, with the greatest zeal, and very soon obtained a reduction of the duty to about 2 livres on the English hundred, or a guinea & a half the ton as it is estimated in England. This is mentioned to be but for one year; but you need not have the smallest apprehension, in my opinion, of it's being continued. this matter had been just settled when mr Barrett arrived. his arrival, his prudent conduct, his information, has had a good effect in convincing that what had been done was right, and might produce good to this country. he has obtained a contract for a large quantity if the ministry see that we take produce & manufactures in exchange the abatement will surely be continued. but should money be withdrawn for this article, I do suppose they will revive the duties. the temporary form of the indulgence was probably given for this reason. we are indeed entitled to this at present, because the Hanseatic towns enjoy the same abatements. but as they take very little whale at present, they would readily yield this abatement, and thus destroy the basis on which we may claim it as of right.*

One of Jefferson's main tasks as Minister to France was to ensure that American exports — whale-oil, salted fish, and salted meats — were imported into France under favorable terms. It is interesting to note that Jefferson was not eager to show favortism to any particular cargo or company. He immediately decided that the reduction in duty should be across the board. He then convinced the Marquis of his views and gained his support, and assistance, in dealing with the French officials in question. In his autobiography, Jefferson credits much of his success in his duties as Minister to the Marquis de Lafayette: "I was powerfully aided by all the influence and the energies of the Marquis de Lafayette, who proved himself equally zealous for the friendship and welfare of both nations; and, injustice, I must also say, that I found the government entirely disposed to befriend us on all occasions, and to yield us every indulgence, not absolutely injurious to themselves."

$20,000 - $30,000



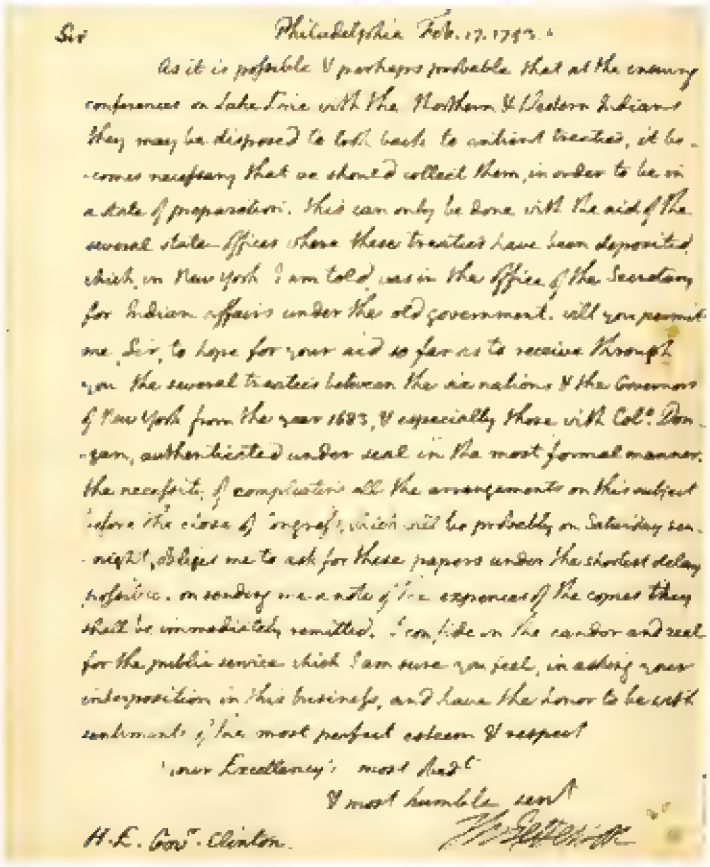
41. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph manuscript, 2 pages, (6.25 x 3.87 in.; 159 x 98 mm.), n.d. [1790s], being notes on various sources for the history of Parliament; browned, some spotting and foxing; hinged to a larger leaf.

A memorandum relating to Jefferson's Parliamentary Pocket Book.

This detached memorandum leaf is related to Jefferson's famed "Parliamentary Pocket Book," the notes that he took in the period 1760-1800 as the basis for his Manual for Parliamentary Practices. The appearance of his handwriting indicates that the entries on this leaf were made in the decade 1790-1800. The entries on the recto include such subject headings as: "*hist. Of Parliaments-the 3 estates … Proceedings at or before elections … Qualifications of electors …*" each followed by a list of page references. The notations continue on the verso, beginning with the entry: "*The king has privileges & prerogatives…*"

Jefferson's Manual, was based not only on the notes and memoranda that he had made in nearly 40 years study of Parliament but also on his practical experience presiding over the U.S. Senate as Vice President, 1797-1801. The Manual was published in the latter year and remains the basis for parliamentary usage in the Senate.

Provenance: Roger Barrett (Sotheby's New York, 26 October 1988, lot 93). **$8,000 - $12,000**


Sir Philadelphia Feb. 17. 1793.

As it is possible & perhaps probable that at the ensuing conferences on Lake Erie with the Northern & Western Indians they may be disposed to look back to antient treaties, it becomes necessary that we should collect them, in order to be in a state of preparation. This can only be done with the aid of the several state offices where these treaties have been deposited, which, in New York I am told, was in the office of the Secretary for Indian affairs under the old government. will you permit me Sir, to hope for your aid so far as to receive through you the several treaties between the six nations & the Governors of New York from the year 1683, & especially those with Colº Dongan, authenticated under seal in the most formal manner. the necessity of compleating all the arrangements on this subject before the close of Congress, which will be probably on Saturday night, obliges me to ask for these papers under the shortest delay possible. on sending me a note of the expences of the copies they shall be immediately remitted. I confide in the candor and zeal for the public service which I am sure you feel, in asking your interposition in this business, and have the honor to be with sentiments of the most perfect esteem & respect

your Excellency's most obedt
& most humble servt
Th: Jefferson

H.E. Govr. Clinton.

42. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as Secretary of State, 1 page, (9.25 x 7.75 in.; 235 x 197 mm.), 17 February 1793, Philadelphia, to New York Governor George Clinton.

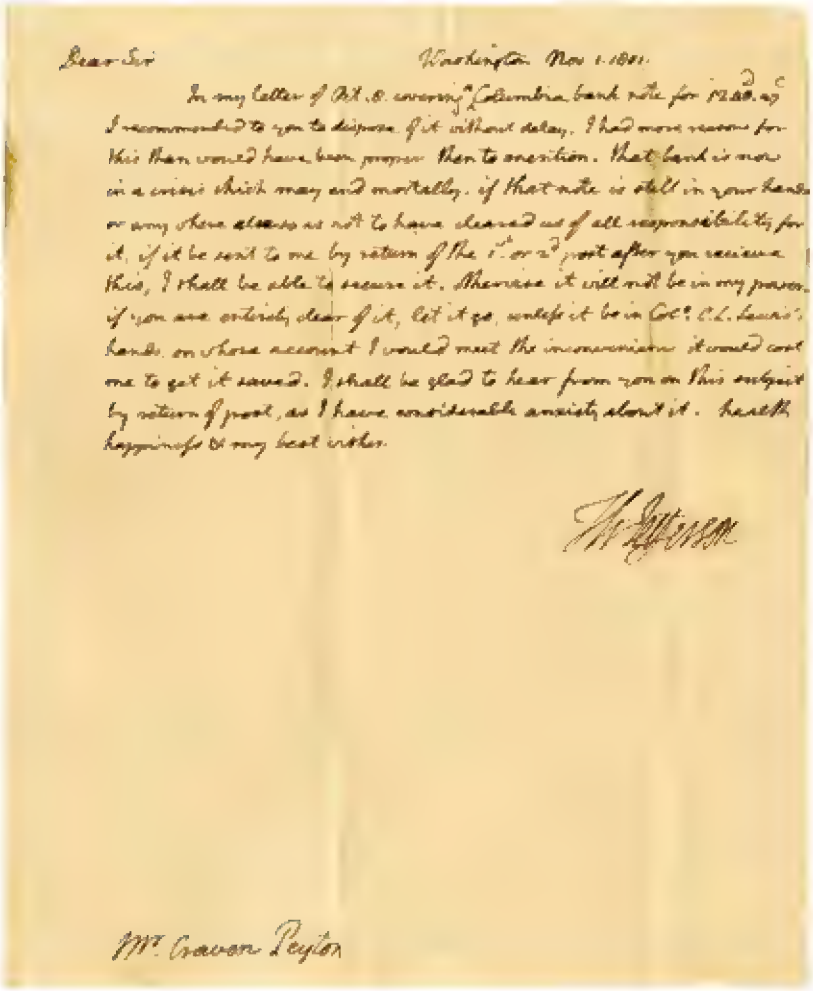
Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson prepares for negotiations with the Iroquois nation in upstate New York, which culminated one year later in The Canandaigua Treaty of 1794 concerning the Indians of the Six Nations — the Iroquois Confederacy of Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Tuscarora and Seneca tribes.

Jefferson writes in full: *Sir As it is possible & perhaps probably that at the ensuing conferences on Lake Erie with the Northern & Western Indians they may be disposed to look back to antient treaties, it becomes necessary that we should collect them, in order to be in a state of preparation. This can only be done with the aid of the several state offices where these treaties have been deposited, which, in New York I am told, was in the office of the Secretary for Indian affairs under the old government. Will you permit one, Sir, to hope for your aid as far as to receive through you the several treaties between the six nations & the Governors of New York from the year 1683, & especially those with Colo. Dongan, authenticated under seal in the most formal manner. The necessity of compleating all the arrangements on this subject before the close of Congress, which will be probably on Saturday night, obliges me to ask for these papers under the shortest delay possible. On sending me a note of the expences of the copies they shall be immediately remitted. I confide in the candor and zeal for the public service which I am sure you feel, in asking your interposition in this business, and have the honor to be wish sentiments of the most perfect esteem & respect your Excellency's most obedt & most humble servt Th: Jefferson*

As a unit, the Iroquois were the most important native group in North American history. Their political system made them unique, and because of it, they dominated the first 200 years of colonial history in both Canada and the United States. Strangely enough, there were never that many of them, and the enemies they defeated in war were often twice their size. Although much has been made of their Dutch firearms, the Iroquois prevailed because of their unity, sense of purpose, and superior political organization. Since the Iroquois League was formed prior to any contact, it owed nothing to European influence.

Though the Iroquois dominated the political and economic landscape for most of the 17th and 18th centuries in North America, the years following the Revolutionary War were particularly difficult for them. In the late 1780s and early 1790s, the state of New York was able to make advantageous agreements with the Onondaga (1788), and Cayuga (1790), buying their land and confining them to reservations. This was legal by the letter of the law, but Governor Clinton and colluding land speculators took extreme advantage of the situation. Indeed, Clinton is remembered in this aspect as the most egregious usurper of Indian lands in New York State. As a result, the Iroquois were quite leery of his administration. (The rate at which Iroquois land was disappearing into the hands of land speculators was one reason Congress passed the Non-Intercourse Act in 1790, forbidding the sale of native lands to anyone but the federal government.) In the present letter, Jefferson is not only asking for the 17th century treaties with the Indians, but subtly requesting any subsequent treaties that Clinton signed with them to better understand the situation on this northern frontier.

Still in effect today, The Canadaigua Treaty of 1794 was signed by Colonel Timothy Pickering, as the official agent of President George Washington, and War Chiefs of the Six Nations on 11 November 1794. An important historic letter from Jefferson regarding the Iroquois nation, in which he sets into motion the series of landmark events that would bring a lasting peace between the U.S. and the Iroquois of upstate New York. **$20,000 - $30,000**



Dear Sir Washington Nov 1. 1801.

In my letter of Oct. 8. covering a Columbia bank note for 1240.27 I recommended to you to dispose of it without delay. I had more reasons for this than would have been proper then to mention. That bank is now in a crisis which may end mortally. if that note is still in your hands or any where else so as not to have cleared us of all responsibility for it, if it be sent to me by return of the 1st or 2d post after you receive this, I shall be able to secure it. Otherwise it will not be in my power. If you are entirely clear of it, let it go, unless it be in Col. C. L. Lewis's hands, on whose account I would meet the inconvenience it would cost me to get it saved. I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject by return of post, as I have considerable anxiety about it. health happiness & my best wishes.

Th: Jefferson

Mr. Craven Peyton

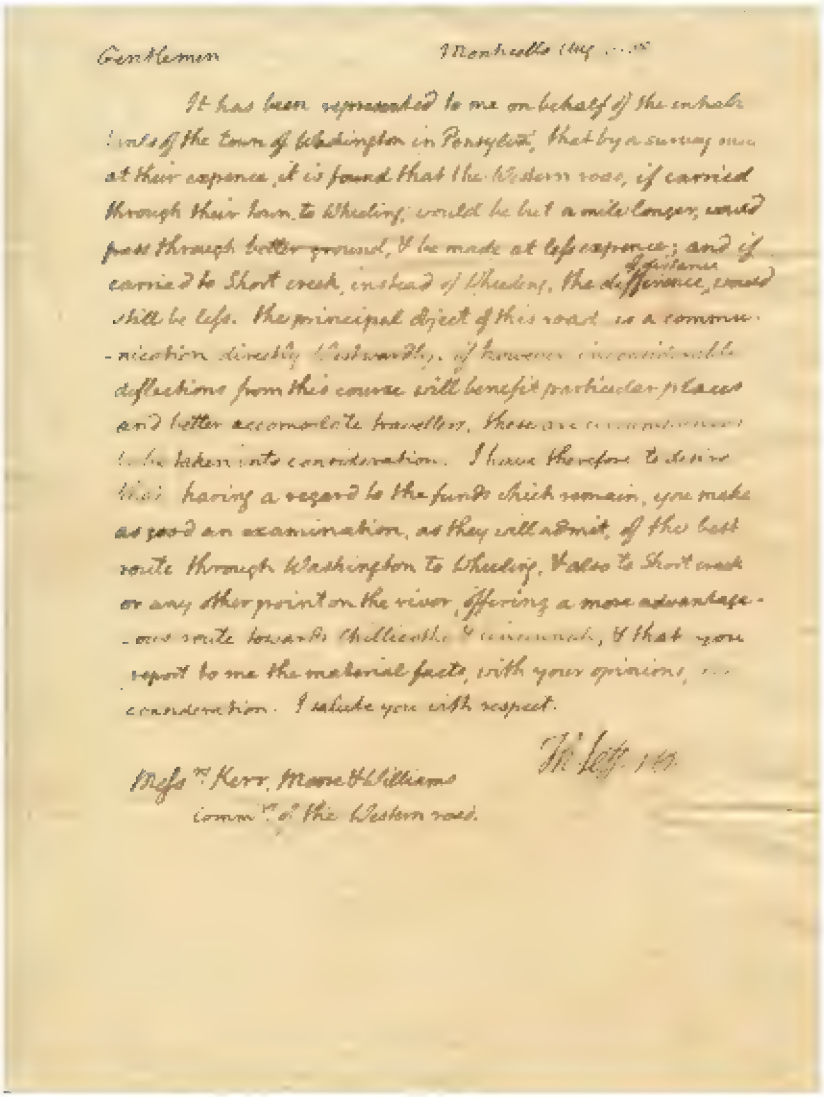
43. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 1 page, (9.75 x 8 in.; 248 x 203 mm.), Washington, 1 November 1801, to *Mr. Craven Peyton Shadwell near Milton*; with integral address leaf and Free Frank *free Th. Jefferson.*

President Jefferson writes with obvious concern about a bank note relating to real estate purchases of property abutting Monticello to the east.

Jefferson writes in full: *In my letter of Oct. 8, covering a Columbia bank note for 1240^{D}.27^{C} I recommended to you to dispose of it without delay. I had more reasons for this than would have been proper then to mention. That bank is now in a crisis which may end mortally. If that note is still in your hands or any where else so as not to have cleared us of all responsibility for it, if it be sent to me by return of the 1st or 2d post after you receive this, I shall be able to secure it. Otherwise it will not be in my power. If you are entirely clear of it, let it go, unless it be in Col^{o}. C. L. Lewis's hands, on whose account I would meet the inconvenience it would cost me to get it saved. I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject by return of post, as I have considerable anxiety about it. health happiness & my best wishes.*

Shortly before Jefferson was inaugurated as President, he was informed by Craven Peyton, the lessee of Shadwell, of the possibility of purchasing land abutting his property on the east, including the village of Milton. Bennett Henderson, one of the founders of the village of Milton, had died intestate in 1793. After court action in the fall of 1801, the Henderson estate was divided into small parcels, which were divided among the Henderson heirs — Bennett's widow and his 10 children. In the meantime, Jefferson had authorized Peyton to purchase the estate for him, negotiating in his own name. (Apparently, relations between the Hendersons and Jefferson were strained, partially due to the fact that Jefferson had obtained an injunction in the fall of 1799, preventing Henderson from building a new dam to raise the water level of the Rivianna for the operation of his new mill built at Mountain Falls.) While Jefferson was President, Peyton bought nearly all of the Henderson holdings at Milton, which required him to travel to Kentucky to negotiate regarding some of the parcels owned by minor children.

As documented In Dumas Malone's Jefferson and His Time: The Sage of Monticello, Jefferson paid nearly $8,000 for the parcels, which were legally conveyed to him by Peyton on August 11, 1811. Title to some of the lands was disputed, due to the fact that three of the 10 children, who were minors at the time of the land sales, later refused their consent to sales made to Peyton, indicating that their brother James was not their legal guardian, and had no right to negotiate on their behalf. The final outcome: In 1817, Jefferson was denied ownership of at least three parcels, and was required to pay rent on them for the period of his occupancy — as well as repurchase them (for $1,600). Craven Peyton offered Jefferson an emergency loan to help in the repurchase. **$8,000 - $12,000**



Gentlemen Monticello Aug ...08

It has been represented to me on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Washington in Pnsylvna, that by a survey made at their expence, it is found that the Western road, if carried through their town to Wheeling, would be but a mile longer, would pass through better ground, & be made at less expence; and if carried to Short creek, instead of Wheeling, the difference of distance would still be less. The principal object of this road is a communication directly Westwardly, if however inconsiderable deflections from this course will benefit particular places and better accommodate travellers, these are circumstances to be taken into consideration. I have therefore to desire that having a regard to the funds which remain, you make as good an examination, as they will admit, of the best route through Washington to Wheeling, & also to Short creek or any other point on the river, offering a more advantageous route towards Chillicothe & Cincinnati, & that you report to me the material facts, with your opinions, for consideration. I salute you with respect.

Th: Jeff. 1808

Messrs. Kerr, Moore & Williams
Commrs. of the Western road.

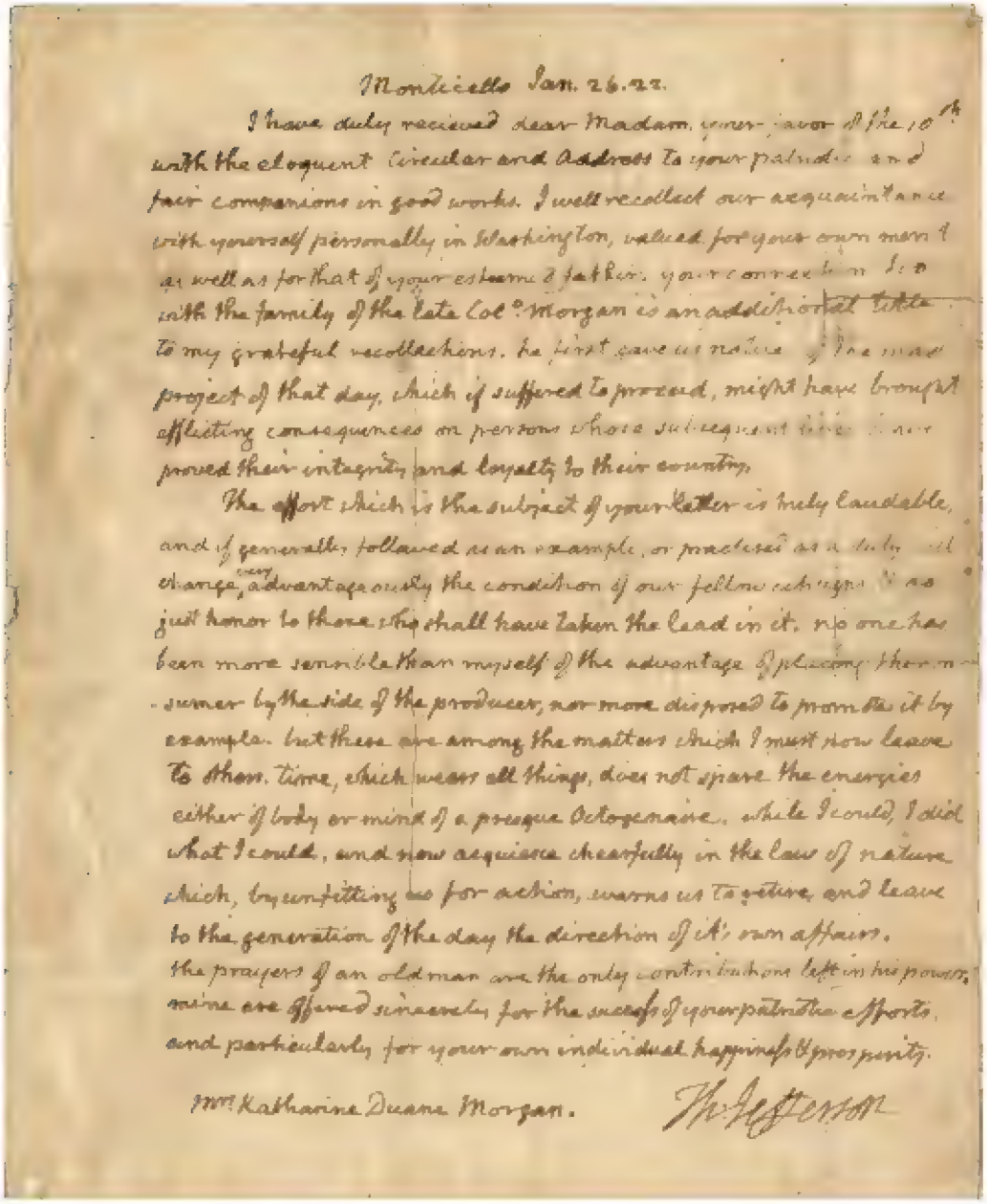
44. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as President, 1 page, (9.75 x 7.87 in.; 248 x 200 mm.), Monticello, 6 August 1808, to Messrs. Kerr, Moore & Williams, the *"Commrs. of the Western road";* pristine.

President Thomas Jefferson oversees the surveying of the Cumberland Road, the first truly "national" road in the United States that would directly link the populous East Coast with the far-flung western frontier past the Allegheny Mountains.

Jefferson writes in full: *Gentlemen It has been represented to me on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Washington in Pnsylvna, that by a survey made at their expence, it is found that the Western road, if carried through their town, to Wheeling, would be but a mile longer, would pass through better ground, & be made at less expence, and if carried to Short creek, instead of Wheeling, the difference of distance would still be less. The principal object of this road, is a communication directly Westwardly. If however, inconsiderable deflections from this course will benefit particular places and better accommodate travellers, these are circumstances to be taken into consideration. I have therefore to desire that, having a regard to the funds which remain, you make as good an examination as they will admit, of the best route through Washington to Wheeling, & also to Short creek or any other point on the river, offering a more advantageous route towards Chillicothe & Cincinnati, & that you report to me the material facts, with your opinions for consideration. I salute you with respect. Th: Jefferson*

As America entered the 19th Century, the young nation faced one of its first challenges: how to link the people and cities along the Eastern seaboard to those on the frontiers west of the Allegheny Mountains. Settlers moving west faced perils aggravated by the lack of a well-defined roadway, and Easterners were unable to take advantage of the abundant produce and goods from the western frontier without a road to transport them over the Alleghenies. Thomas Jefferson, perhaps the most visionary of the Founding Fathers and the one who best understood the economic benefits of westward expansion, authorized the creation of a "National Road," which was to become America's first interstate highway and the only one constructed entirely with federal funds.

President Jefferson authorized the Cumberland Road (also known as the "National Road") on 29 March 1806. It originally followed the Braddock Road, and earlier turnpike constructed during the French and Indian War, between the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. However, where the Braddock Road turned north to Pittsburgh, the Cumberland Road continued west to Wheeling, West Virginia (then part of Virginia). The approximately 620-mile road provided a crucial portage between the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and served a gateway to the West for thousands of settlers. Today the alignment is largely followed by U.S. Highway 40. **$20,000 - $30,000**



Monticello Jan. 26. 22.

I have duly received dear Madam, your favor of the 10th with the eloquent Circular and Address to your patriotic and fair companions in good works. I well recollect our acquaintance with yourself personally in Washington, valued for your own merit as well as for that of your esteemed father. your connection too with the family of the late Colº. Morgan is an additional title to my grateful recollections. he first gave us notice of the mad project of that day, which if suffered to proceed, might have brought afflicting consequences on persons whose subsequent lives have proved their integrity and loyalty to their country.

The effort which is the subject of your letter is truly laudable, and if generally followed as an example, or practiced as a duty, will change very advantageously the condition of our fellow citizens, & do just honor to those who shall have taken the lead in it. no one has been more sensible than myself of the advantage of placing the consumer by the side of the producer, nor more disposed to promote it by example. but these are among the matters which I must now leave to others. time, which wears all things, does not spare the enemies either of body or mind of a presque Octogenaire. while I could, I did what I could, and now acquiesce chearfully in the law of nature which, by unfitting us for action, warns us to retire and leave to the generation of the day the direction of it's own affairs. the prayers of an old man are the only contributions left in his power. mine are offered sincerely for the success of your patriotic efforts, and particularly for your own individual happiness & prosperity.

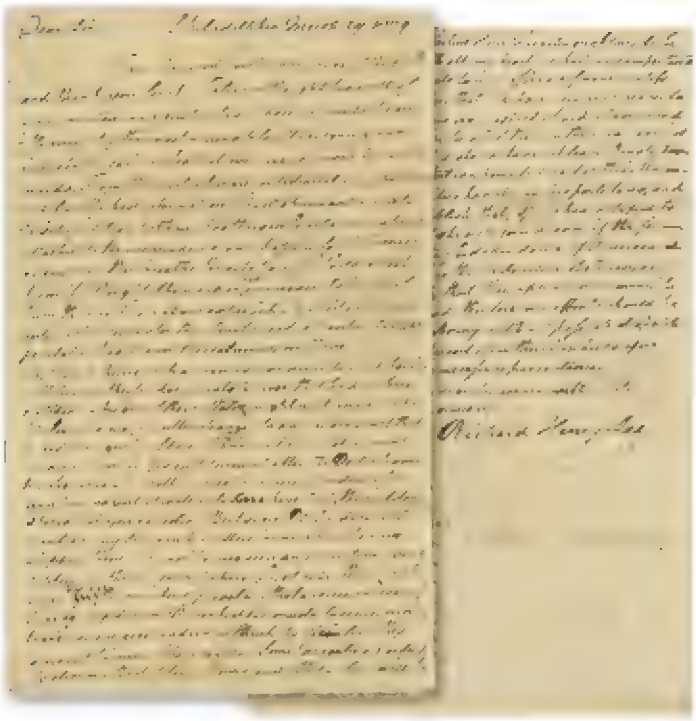
Mrs Katharine Duane Morgan. Th: Jefferson

45. Jefferson, Thomas. Extraordinary autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*), 1 page, (9.62 x 7.87 in.; 244 x 200 mm.), Monticello, 26 January 1822 to Mrs. Katharine Duane Morgan; browned; repaired.

Jefferson waxes profound on the virtues of retirement as he edges toward becoming an octogenarian. With great eloquence, Jefferson acknowledges the passing of time as well as the importance of the passing on of duties to the next generation of Americans.

Jefferson writes in full: *I have duly received, dear Madam, your favor of the 10th with the eloquent Circular and Address to your patriotic and fair companions in good works. I well recollect our acquaintance with yourself personally in Washington, valued for your own merit as well as for that of your esteemed father. your connection too with the family of the late Colº. [Daniel] Morgan is an additional title to my grateful recollections. he first gave us notice of the mad project of that day, which if suffered to proceed, might have brought afflicting consequences on persons whose subsequent lives have proved their integrity and loyalty to their country.*
The effort which is the subject of your letter is truly laudable, and, if generally followed as an example, or practiced as a duty, will change very advantageously the condition of our fellow citizens, & do just honor to those who shall have taken the lead in it. no one has been more sensible than myself of the advantage of placing the consumer by the side of the producer, nor more disposed to promote it by example. but these are among the matters which I must now leave to others. time, which wears all things, does not spare the enemies either of body or mind of a presque Octogenaire. while I could, I did what I could, and now acquiesce chearfully [sic] *in the law of nature which, by unfitting us for action, warns us to retire and leave to the generation of the day the direction of it's* [sic] *own affairs. the prayers of an old man are the only contributions left in his power. mine are offered sincerely for the success of your patriotic efforts, and particularly to your own individual happiness & prosperity.*
Th: Jefferson

It was Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) who commanded the Virginia militia in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection in the Shenandoah Valley of western Pennsylvania in 1794. **$40,000 - $60,000**



46. Lee, Richard Henry. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (12.25 x 7.87 in.; 311 x 200 mm.), Philadelphia, 29 March 1779, to John Page Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; tape reinforcement to folds.

Revolutionary statesman Richard Henry Lee deplores the lies spread about the loyalties of his two diplomat brothers — the Lee-Deane Affair — and is concerned about the great number of privateers preying on American shipping vessels, though he expresses his supreme confidence in the ultimate victory of American independence.

Lee writes in full: *Dear Sir, I am honored with your favor of the 19th and thank you for it. I always thought too well of your wisdom and justice to suppose you could be influenced by the most groundless, ill designing, and improbable calumnies that were ever devised by wicked minds. From the most intimate confidential correspondence, and from the best information, I have abundant reason to be satisfied that both my brothers in Europe* [Arthur & William Lee] *are as firmly attached to the independence and happiness of America as any men that breathe the vital air. I should detest them if I thought otherways, or had any reason to think of them than as I have above expressed. A strict adherence to duty, active services for their Country, and opposition to public peculation* [the misuse of funds, i.e., embezzlement] *has drawn this calumny on them. Mr. Lord being such a man as you describe, and having with him authentic documents to prove that he had been confided in by one of these states might well impose upon Dr. [Arthur] Lee who was an utter stranger to any misconduct that he had been guilty of here. I will answer for it, that he must remain an hour in his employment after the Doctor knows his character. I shall be greatly concerned indeed if we have been so unfortunate as to have lost the military stores that you expected. But since Dr Lee does not mention anything in his letters to me about having shipped them, and not having seen any mention of such capture in the N. York papers, I yet hope they may be safe. Tis true that the number of privateers that avarice and enmity have equipped from N. York & Bermuda to cruise on our trade is very great indeed. I think by their list they amount to more than eighty. Some Frigates are ordered to clear our Coast of these Rovers, and I hope they will be successful. But this destination of our Frigates ought not to be made public. I wish with all my heart we had any important intelligence to communicate to you. I know of none, unless what I have before written, that we have very good reason to know that our enemies have no prospect of aid of any kind from any European power to assist them in their war against us. Holland seems much disposed to us, at least Amsterdam is securely with us, and that is a powerful part of their Union. The King of the two Sicilies has opened his ports to us, and the English themselves publish that Spain has notified to the Court of London that she will join France if the former does not acknowledge the Independence of America & make peace. But such is the destructive obstinacy and wickedness of our enemies, that they appear determined to try another Campaign, and therefore our efforts should be exerted to reenforce our Army with all possible dispatch. The malice of our foes must recoil upon their own heads, if we are but wise and take the necessary precautions. I am dear Sir yours with much affection and sincerity Richard Henry Lee.*

The Lee-Deane Affair.

Richard Henry Lee opens his letter with his strong concerns regarding his two brothers, Arthur and William Lee — and their involvement in the so-called Lee-Deane Affair. The controversy began when angry charges were exchanged between Arthur and William Lee on one side, and Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane on the other. In early 1777, the two Lee brothers were sent to France; Arthur was to serve as one of three commissioners to the French government (to procure support for the American cause) and William was to serve as Congress' commercial agent at Nantes (the French port from whence most of the materials desperately needed in America were shipped). Immediately, the Lees discovered that their American associates in Europe were using the Revolution to enrich themselves. The first accusations were made by the Lees against Silas Deane, a Connecticut merchant and former delegate to the Continental Congress, who allowed personal profit to shape his supervision of large sums of money given or lent by European powers to the rebellious colonies. Benjamin Franklin cast a blind eye in Deane's direction so that he could be allowed to do what he did best — charm the French people and their officials on behalf of the American cause.

The first accusations made by Arthur Lee against Deane concerned Deane's selection of Edward Bancroft as Secretary for the commissioners to France; Lee suspected that Bancroft was a spy for England — and that Deane was cooperating with him. (History has confirmed Arthur Lee's suspicions: a century later, when the British archives were opened Lee's indictment of Deane and Bancroft as spies was corroborated.) But Lee's suspicions soon came to be seen by the French government as hostile, and his communication with both Franklin and Deane became unbearable. At the same time, William (in Nantes) came to see that his position was largely powerless and that Deane wanted him out of the way — due to the fact that Deane was working a deal with Pennsylvania financier Robert Morris to reap huge commissions at the port city. William soon came to see that Deane and Franklin's agents in Nantes, including Franklin's nephew, were corrupt. John Adams arrived in Paris (April, 1778) to find extreme confusion and rancor splitting the American delegation. He also came to realize that Arthur was proving to be a handicap in the negotiations — though Adams endorsed Arthur Lee's integrity and patriotism. Unfortunately, the in-fighting among the American commissioners became known in all its sordid detail to His Majesty's secret service in London.
$6,000 - $8,000

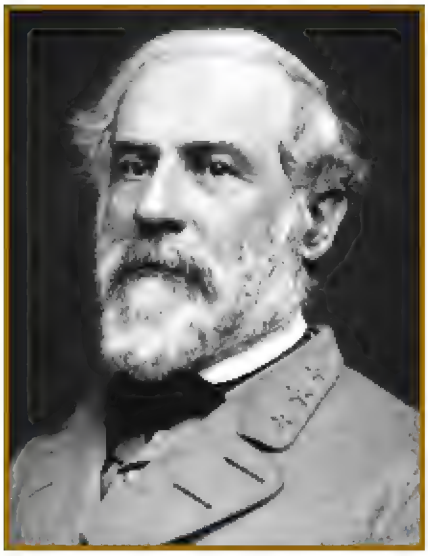
47. Lee, Henry ("Lighthorse Harry"). Autograph letter signed, initials (*"HL"*), 4 pages, (9 x 7.12 in.; 229 x 181 mm.), Caicos [West Indies], 30 September 1816, to his son, Carter Lee, a student at Harvard College; light browning.

Lee writes from the West Indies to his son studying at Harvard with great lament questions why he has received no correspondence from him: *What can this mean, anything I know my dear Carter but y[ou]r lukewarmness of devotion & love to y[ou]r father.*

Lee writes in full: *October my dear Carter shews itself nearly & no letter from my beloved boy notwithstanding I have been writing to you ever since I learnt you was in Cambridge & notwithstanding the salt vessels are weekly coming to the adjacent island & notwithstanding I had asked my friends Wm Sullivan of Boston & Mr Goddard of Providence to receive & forward your letters. What can this mean, anything I know my dear Carter but yr lukewarmness of devotion & love to yr father. I have been detained three months on sea & at Turks & this island on my way to my Spanish Doctor in Nassau: which is the chief town of this island of Providence & where I hope to be partially restored or to die in the attempt. Then why will you not give me by every opportunity the delight of reading the letters of my beloved Carter. Do it I entreat, and write your thoughts just as they come in the order & fashion in which they arise. This done now; some years stile grammar & polish can readily be acquired — but ideas will always be tame unless at this age you give them a ready access, by promptly recording what the mind generates & that too offhand. I am very serious in this requisition, & [should] your letters shew labor instead of negligent care, I shall be unhappy — never shew yr letters for me to yr preceptor or any body else. Speak to my heart from your heart — that is what I want & want only.*

In Barbados where I landed from Alex[andri]a & where I resided six months I often wrote to you & sometimes to Anne, but never heard from either, nor do I now know how my dear daughter's hand (much injured when I left her) has become. One of my letters from Barbados treated on the subject interesting to your advance & progress in & thru life & I will now repeat the contents as well as I can from notes then taken. Preton greek, decorum Latin & becomingness english, mean the same thing, viz an observance of a just order as to time & place of our words & actions, thus investing yourself with a gracefulness which adorns yr life. This knowledge of putting whatever we say or do in its proper place the stoic philosopher called moderation — the same sect define order the ranging of things in their fitting & proper places. The place of action with them is the season of time for doing it, what the greeks call enhasia & the latins occasio, in english the 'knowledge of well timing' whatever we do. It follows that to observe a due regularity & order in all our actions, as that the several parts of our whole lives, like those of a regular & coherent discourse may agree & be suitable one with another — for what is more unseemly & contrary to good manners than when engaged in serious business to being in some merry discourse fit for a feast or a glass of wine. Important as it is to understand nature in its range & bearing, it is more so to be prepared for usefulness & to render ourselves pleasing by understanding well the religious & moral knowledge of right and wrong, to investigate thoroughly the history of mankind, & to be familiar with those examples which shew the loveliness of truth & demonstrate the reasonableness of opinions by past events. Prudence & justice manifest their excellence at all times & all places; we are called to moralize daily but we seldom turn to geometry — with intellectual nature we have constant intercourse, but speculations upon matter are rare, & when much at leisure. We know little of our acquaintances … in Astronomy tho we daily see him, but his integrity, his benevolence, his truth & his prudence instantly appear. Read therefore my dear the best poets, the best orators & the best historians as from them you draw principles of moral truth, axioms of prudence & materials for conversation. This was the great Socrates' opinion; he labored in Athens to love philosophy from the study of nature to the study of life. He justly thought man's great business was to learn how to do good & to avoid evil. Be a steady ardent disciple of Socrates & regard virtue whose temple is built on truth as the chief good. I had rather see you unlearned & unnoticed, if devoted to virtue in practice as well as theory, than to see you the equal in glory to the great Washington. But nature & wisdom are not opponents; they are friends. … in characters (a few) as in his. A foolish notion often springs up with young men as they open in life, viz that the opinion of the world was not to be regarded, whereas it is the true [nature] general speaking of all things that terminate in human life; to despise its sentence if possible, is not just & if it were just, is not possible — so think now & be convinced as you advance. Tell me I request about my dear Sarah and Robert, their genius, their temper, their disposition to learn & their diligence & perseverance in doing what is assigned them. Tell me the whole truth & be virtuous which will render you happy.

In Robert E. Lee's "*Life of General Henry Lee,*" published in the Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department, [1870], the author has included extracts of letters from Henry Lee to Carter Lee, then a student at Harvard College. In a letter from Carter C. Lee to Robert E. Lee, dated July 25, 1866, from Fine Creek, Powhatan County, Carter Lee mentions these letters from father to son: "My Dear Brother:- I send you, for the work you are engaged upon, as the best history that can be furnished of the close of our father's life, his letters to me at that sad period .... I send you full copies of the letters, twelve in number ... to record the melancholy close of a life whose dawn was so brilliant..." The letter of September 30, 1816 is one of the 12 mentioned above; however, Robert E. Lee made many changes before its publication, as may be seen by reference to page 59 of the Memoirs. **$4,000 - $6,000**



48. Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), San Antonio, Texas, 15 September 1857, to *"My dear Major"* — Major Earl Van Dorn (1820-1863); some marginal chipping; slight soiling at the folds on page four, thin strip of paper at the left margin of the first page where the letter was attached to another sheet.

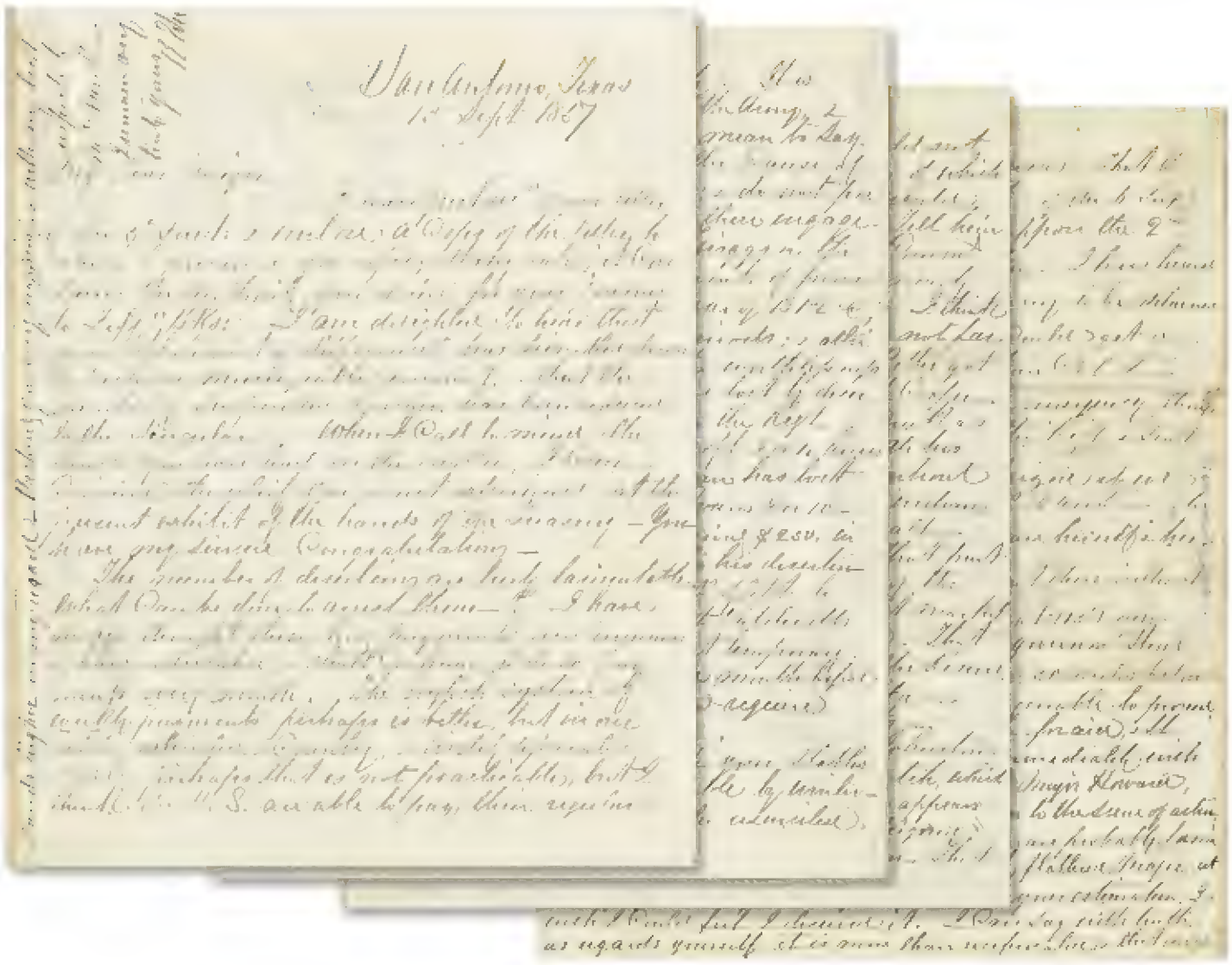
Just prior to the start of the Civil War, Robert E. Lee laments regimental desertions and the lack of proper leadership among the ranks, just as his commander has been assigned to the Utah expedition to quell a Mormon uprising.

Lee writes in full: *I have just rec^d. your letter of the 5th Inst. & enclose a copy of the letter to which I presume you refer; at any rate, it contains the authority you desire for your journey to Jeff^n Bks: I am delighted to hear that your 'Statement of differences' has dwindled down to such a manageable* [sic] *amount, & that the number of suspended workers has been reduced to the Singular. When I call to mind the trouble you have had in the matter, I can conceive the relief you must experience at the present exhibit of the hands of the Treasury. You have my sincere Congratulations.*

The number of desertions are truly lamentable, what can be done to arrest them? I have always thought these long payments were injurious & have advocated, & shall continue to do so, payments every month. The English system of <u>weekly</u> payments perhaps is better, but in our wide extended Country, & widely separated Posts, perhaps that is not practicable, but I think the U.S. are able to pay their regular employes [sic], *civil & military, <u>monthly</u>. It is practiced in the Several Staff Depts. of the Army, & ought to be in the Regts. I do not mean to say that these deferred payments are the cause of desertions but they afford facilities; and do not predispose men to be faithful to their engagements. When I speak to Genl* [David Emanuel] *Twiggs on the subject, he refers to the long payments of former times, a year 1 - 18 months, in the War of 1812 & c - & the fidelity of the men of those periods; & attributes the present faithlessness to the worthlessness of the men of these days. We have lost by desertion the past month 38 men from the Regt. of Camp Cooper they have carried off 8 or 10 horses in addition to their arms.* [George] *Stoneman has lost some 15 men since I left there,* &[Nathan George] *Evans 8 or 10 - while,* [George] *Stoneman's Farrier(?) deserted leaving $250 in money behind him.* [George] *Stoneman attributes his desertion to his having been detailed in the Q^r M^rs. Dept. to repair, or prepare the train for capt.* [Alexander - ?] *Caldwell's arrival. A thing that would be but temporary & no great hardship at best. The month before the last we lost 41 men.* We *now require 150 men & 58 horses in the Regt. I hope you will be able to get up your stables & quarters, & make yourself comfortable by winter. Then perhaps your men will be better reconciled.*

I am very sorry that [Fitz-John] *Porter could not come up with the party of Indians of which he was in pursuit, as I am sure he would have given a good account of them. Tell him he had our best wishes here from the Comm^g Genl down. The Genl asked every man nearly if any account had been recd. of him. I think when he reached Camp Cooper he was not far from a portion of his fugitives. Jack Potter got a pass from the Agent before I left Camp Cooper for <u>5 days</u>. He was down on Hubbies Creek as I came along on the 18th Infy, hunting with his party. He has just got back. What Controul* [sic] *has the agent over them? I believe the Indians from the Reserve, form a part of nearly all the marauding parties, that infest that part of the frontier. They are joined by some of the Mokonees & the plunder is sent to that market where it is least liable to be recognized. That taken from the Rio Grande is carried to the Reserve & that from your frontier to the Onachita - Major Neighbours very naturally dissents.*

We have heard nothing official of Col [Albert Sidney] Johnston's movements. But the telegraphic despatch, which you will see published in the Picquine, appears to be authentic. It is there stated he is assigned to the Command of the Utah Expedition. That Genl Harvey will remain in Kansas. That the 1st Cav^y. Several comp^ys. Of the Art^ly & of the 6 Inf^y will form his Command. I suppose the 2nd Dragoons will go with Col Johnston. I have heard the Gov^r Walker wished Harvey to be detained with him. I do not think they could get a more suitable person for Utah than Col J. I hope he may prove equal to the emergency, though I am very sorry he is taken from the Regt. & sent so far. I should not be surprized [sic] *if we follow in the spring. Tell Mrs. Van D. she must catch up her ponies & prepare herself & her little children. I am not going out there without the ladies of the Regt. Sunday night (13th) news arrived that a ~~government~~ train with governm^t stores had been attacked on the Goliad road, 50 miles below here & several men killed, & that it was unable to proceed. The authorities of the town called on Genl T for aid & Lt. Graham & 20 men were despatched* [sic] *immediately with the sheriff to their relief. The next mor^g, Major Howard, Mr. Gilbeau, Col Wilson & others went down to the scene of action. We have heard nothing from them since. You are probably familiar with the <u>Cart</u> war. I feel highly flattered Major at the high position you have placed me in your estimation. I wish I could feel I deserve it. I can say with truth as regards yourself it is more than reciprocated & that none*



stands higher in my regard. Wishing you every happiness & with my best respects to Mrs. Van D – I remain very truly yours RE Lee

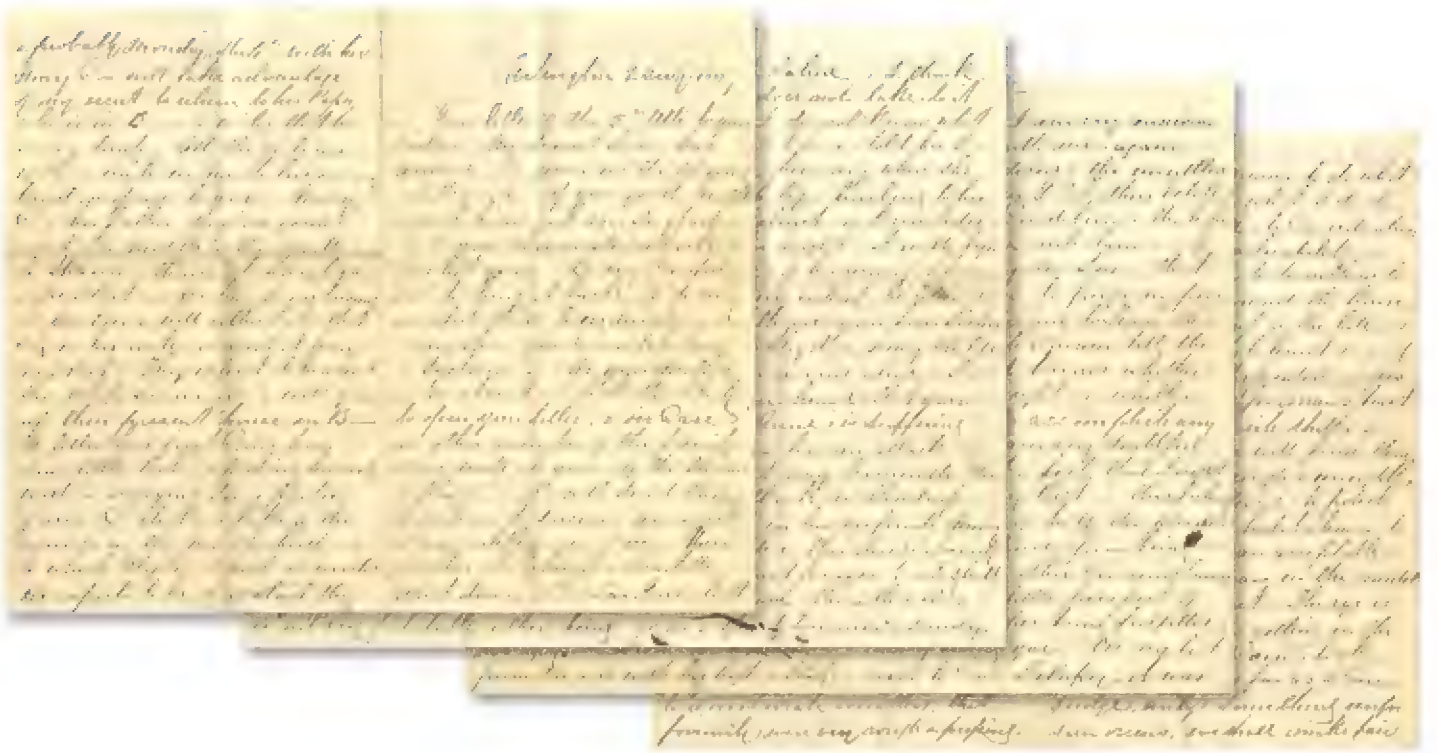
In addition to his great praise for his commander Albert Sidney Johnston, whom he was to command just a few years later, Lee mentions a number of other military men, some of whom served for the Union at the start of the conflict, while others resigned their commissions and fought for the Confederacy.

David Emanuel Twiggs (1790-1862). At start of the Civil War, he, as Commander of the Dept. of Texas (after February, 1861), surrendered all of the Union forces and stores under his control to the Confederate general, Ben McCulloch. Dismissed from the U.S. Army. Made Major General of the Confederate Army (22 May 1861), and assigned to command of the district of Louisiana, though he never served on the battlefield, due to his advanced age.

George Stoneman (1822-1894). At the start of the Civil War, he was in command at Ft. Brown, Texas. He refused to surrender to General D. E. Twiggs, his immediate superior, who had cast his lot with the confederacy. He escaped with part of his command, and was assigned to temporary duty at the Cavalry School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Later, was to serve in West Virginia on the staff of General McClellan. Known for his great raid on Richmond (13 April-2 May 1863). He was Chief of Cavalry Bureau (1863), in the Atlanta Campaign under W.T. Sherman (1864), and Governor of California (1883-87).

Nathan George Evans (1824-1868). In 1855, he served as First Lieutenant in the newly organized 2nd Cavalry under Van Dom. He was promoted to Captain in 1856; he participated in numerous skirmishes with hostile Indians. At the start of the Civil War, was appointed a Major and Adjutant-General in the South Carolina Army, and served in the operations against Ft. Sumter. Later, he also fought at both battles at Bull Run, and in the Vicksburg Campaign. He was deprived of his command by Genl. Beauregard, the department commander.

Fitz-John Porter (1822-1901). He served as artillery instructor at West Point (1849-55), then after serving at Ft. Brady, Michigan, transferred to the Adjutant General's Department stationed at Ft. Leavenworth. From 1857-60, he served with Col. A. S. Johnston's Utah Expedition as Asst. Adjutant-General. After fighting through the Peninsula campaign, Porter was made Major-General of Volunteers (4 July 1862), and assisted Major-General John Pope (1822-1892) and the Army of Virginia. At the Second Battle of Bull Run (28-30 August 1862), Porter's action on an order from Pope, an order to advance when he was in fact unable to move forward, led to his dismissal from the army. **$8,000 - $12,000**



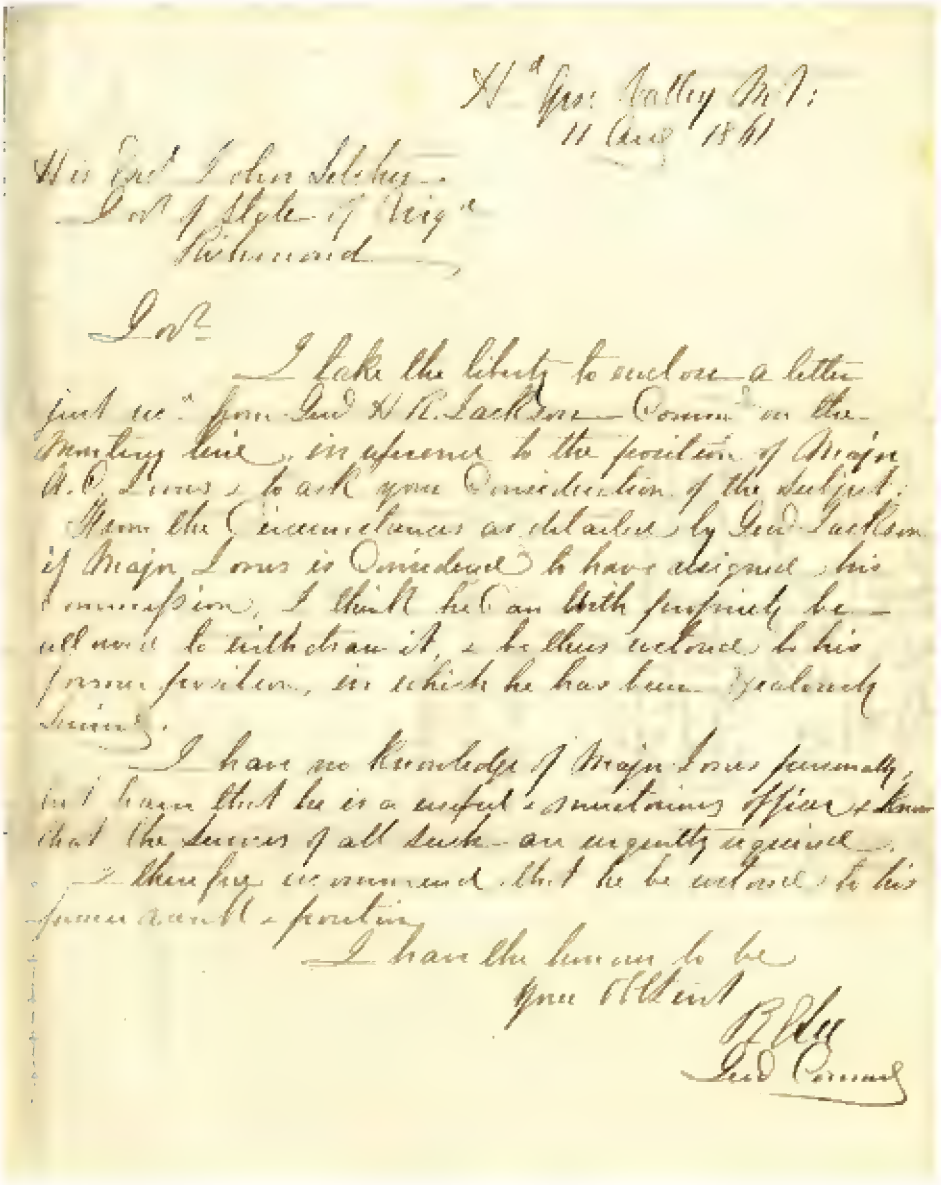
49. Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter signed (*"R. E. Lee"*), 8 pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), 2 July 1859, to his son; mild toning, and a small tear to top of one page.

Lee writes to his son on family and home matters and makes reference to a New York Tribune story about his poor treatment of slaves.

Lee writes in part: *Your letter of the 5th Alto to your Mother, My dearest son, has arrived and given us the pleasing intelligence of your good health & well being. I am so glad that your rheumatic attack has left you. Be very careful not to bring it back and do every successful thing to endurate and strengthen your constitution & system ...Your Mother, Fitzhugh & Charlotte went down to Cedar Grove last Tuesday to spend ten days or a fortnight, so they will not be back before the last of the next or the first of the following week. Your poor Mother has been suffering very much this spring. I am in hopes that the change of air & sense may benefit her. She has not made up her mind where to go this summer, or what to do to try & relieve her from the ahumatism that still so perseveringly adheres to her. At one time she seemed to desire to go to St. Catharines Well in Canada, where waters are said to have worked some wonderful cures. But I have procured some of the water in Washington, brought from the spring in Bbls, which she has been drinking, so far without any apparent effect. The water is not very palatable either, being remarkably saline & ... does not take to it kindly. It was this desire ... of your Grand Father's Estate, your mother's condition & the hope I at one time entertain of seeing you my dearest son, that indured me to forego my purpose of returning to Texas this summer, & to remain till the Fall — God knows whether I have done right, or whether my stay will accomplish anything. I am very doubtful on the subject ... this feeling deprives me of half the pleasure I should derive from being here under other circumstances. I now see little prospect of one of my hopes being fulfilled, that of seeing you. On my last visit to Col. Deruper, it was not decided, but seemed to me extremely doubtful that you would be ordered to West Point. The Sup. has returned, but is busy in making certain charges under the four year rule, & though some 13 officers under that rule will leave West Point, they purpose to supply them with other four year men & you have not been that time in California. These changes will also draw heavily on the light affair for deploying transportation & they are property & materially ... to encroach upon it, still in time something may be done & in the meantime we must all be content. You must not have your mind ... by Rooney's account of the improvements at this place they are very meager & only serve to [exacerbate] matters ... I have not the means to do what I should like & what I do do, has to be limited by considerations of economy & practicality. I have been able to do nothing to the grounds around the house, except to clean up on the hill & have been obliged to limit myself to what is most essential & promises something for man & beast to eat and to furnish shelter & probiction (?) - You will find things therefore I fear rough & unsightly as much as I desire to polish up your Mothers habitation & to fanfair for you an acceptable home. We are in the midst of our little harvest. The rye is secured & we are getting in the hay. The oats & corn look favorably & as far as I can judge, unless something unforeseen occurs, we shall make fair crops of everything. We shall not make a good a crop of wheat at the White House as I had hoped. But I think an average [month]. It is harvested at this time. The corn looks well & I hope between the two we shall do tolerably ... The force here is very small have to hire nearly all the labour. We have nothing but the old men & boys - The N.Y.[Tribune] has all asked me for my treatment of your Grand Fathers slaves (he has left me an unpleasant legacy),but I shall not reply.*

A June 1859 letter to the editor of the New York Tribune newspaper related the full story, noting that three slaves had escaped and Lee dispatched an officer to retrieve them. The officer "overtook them nine miles this side of Pennsylvania, and brought them back. Col. Lee ordered them whipped. They were two men and one woman. The officer whipped the two men, and said he would not whip the woman, and Col. Lee stripped her and whipped her himself." That action, recounted in the New York newspaper, created a great day of negative publicity that followed Lee well after the end of the Civil War. While some rebel supporters continue to debate the charge, the event left an indelible black mark on his legacy.

A lengthy and detailed letter with a reference to a particularly damaging episode in Lee's life. **$6,000 - $8,000**



50. Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter signed (*"R.E. Lee"*), 1 page, (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), *Hd Qrs: Valley Mt*, 11 August 1861, to *His Excl John Letcher Govr of State of Viga Richmond*.

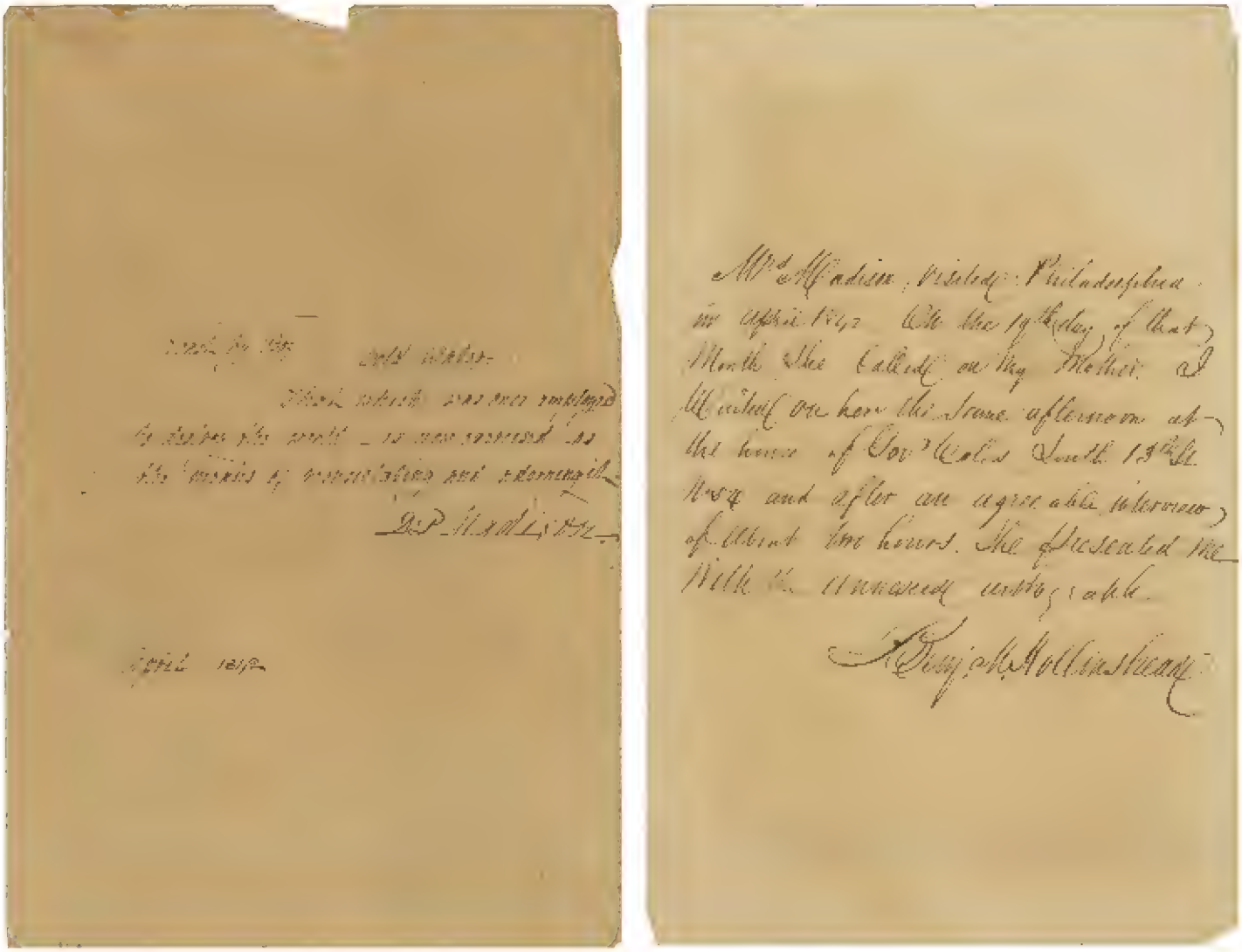
Lacking supplies and men while in western Virginia, Robert E. Lee sends an urgent request to the Governor of Virginia.

Lee writes in full: *Govr I take the liberty to enclose a letter just recd from Genl H. R. Jackson Commdg on the Monterey line, in reference to the position of Major A. C. Jones & to ask your consideration of the subject. From the Circumstances as detailed by Genl Jackson if Major Jones is considered to have resigned his commission, I think he can with propriety be allowed to withdraw it, & be thus restored to his former position, in which he has been zealously serving.*

I have no knowledge of Major Jones personally, but learn that he is a useful & meritorious officer & know that the services of all such are urgently required. I therefore recommend that he be restored to his former rank & position. I have the honor to be Your Obt Servt R E Lee Genl Commdg

After the first Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) on July 21, 1861, Robert E. Lee was dispatched on July 28th to the Alleghenies (in western Virginia) by President Jefferson Davis as "coordinator," an ill-defined rank without authority. Lee spent three rainy months there, in the vicinity of Monterey, Virginia, with a very small staff. The forces sent to the mountains were small, the equipment was generally poor, and supplies were lacking. In addition, the recruitment of Confederates there had not gone as expected.

During his time in the Alleghenies, Lee, after receiving a request from Brigadier-General H. R. Jackson [Henry Rootes Jackson of Georgia — commanding on the Monterey line], and sorely in need of good officers, here requests that the Governor of Virginia, John Letcher, allow the restoration of Major A. C. Jones to his rank. According to the docket on verso, Major Jones was reappointed to his rank on August 16th. **$4,000 - $6,000**

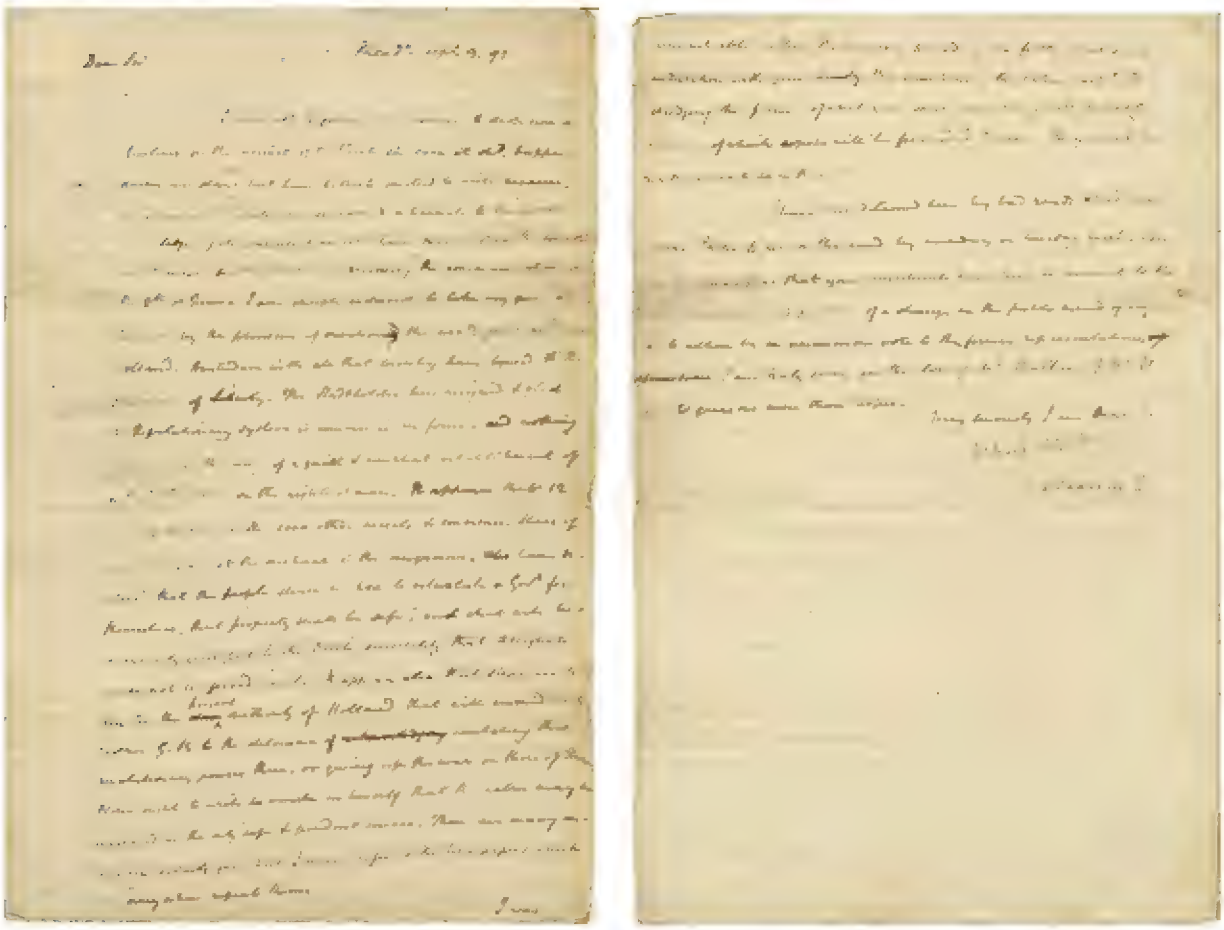


51. Madison, Dolley Payne Todd. Autograph quotation signed (*"DP Madison"*), 1 page, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), [19] April 1842, [Philadelphia], with a statement in the hand of Benjamin Hollingshead, signed (*"Benj. M. Hollingshead"*) on an additional page of stationery explaining the circumstances of the document: browned a few small marginal tears.

Dolley Madison quotes Dickens.

Madison writes a citation of Charles Dickens: *Toast by Boz. Cold Water. That which was once employed to destroy the world, is now exercised as the means of resuscitating and adorning it.*

Dickens had been visiting the United States since January 1842, stopping in all the major eastern cities; Mrs. Madison may have met him in Washington or perhaps during this visit to the Hollinsheads in Philadelphia. No such meeting is mentioned in Benjamin Hollinshead's note, which simply describes the former First Lady's visit on April 19. **$3,000 - $5,000**



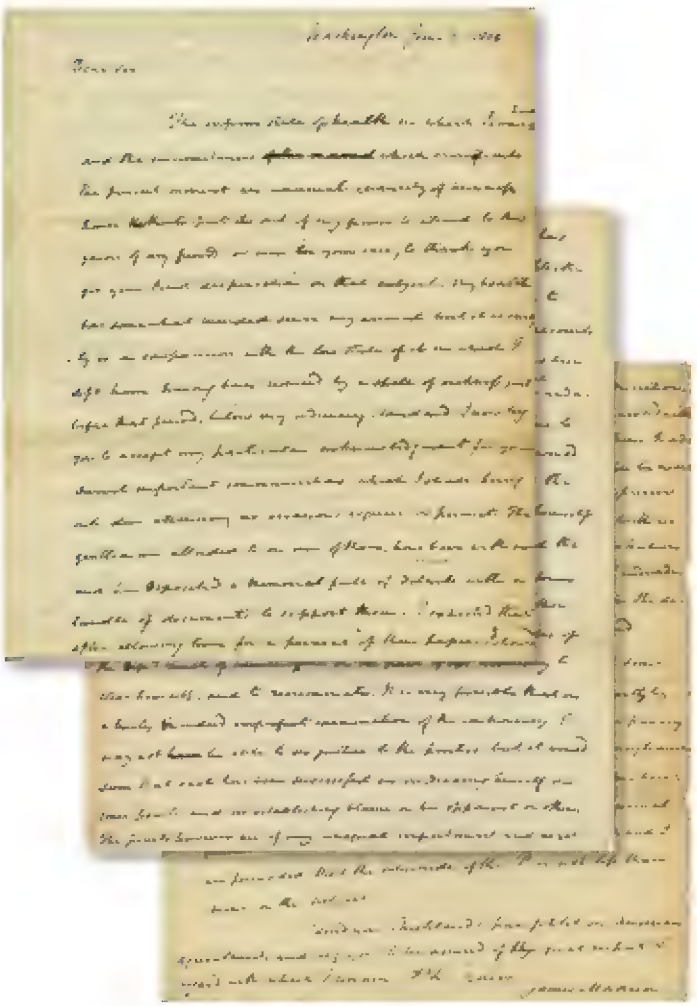
52. Madison, James. Autograph letter signed (*"J. Madison Jr."*) as U.S. Representative from Virginia, 2 pages, (12.87 x 8.25 in.; 327 x 210 mm.), Philadelphia, 3 April 1795, to William Branch Giles, another U.S. representative from Virginia serving in 1795; with integral address leaf to *William B. Giles Esq^r Richmond*.

While awaiting new information about the U.S. Senate's review of the treaty with England [Jay's Treaty] James Madison informs his fellow Virginian of the overthrow of William V of the Dutch republic by revolutionaries backed by the French Army.

Madison writes in full: *Dear Sir I have not forgotten my promise to drop you a few lines on the arrival of the Treaty [Jay's Treaty] in case it sh^d. Happen during my day here; but have hitherto omitted to write because the arrival of the Treaty has not added a particle to the public knowledge of its contents. You will have known that the Senate are to meet for the purpose of receiving the communication on the 8^th of June. I am chiefly induced to take my pen at present by the pleasure of mentioning the sec^s. just rec^d. from Holland. Amsterdam with all that country have bowed to the standard of Liberty. The Stadtholder* [William V] *has resigned & fled. A Revolutionary system is commenced in form – and nothing remains in the way of a quiet & compleat establishment of a third Republic on the rights of man. It appears that 12 sail of the line with 1000 other vessels & immense stores of every kind, are at the disposal of the conquerers* [France]*; who have declared that the people shall be free to establish a Gov^t. for themselves, that property shall be safe; and what will be peculiarly grateful to the Dutch sensibility that assignats* [paper currency issued during the French Revolution with confiscated lands as the security] *shall not be forced on it. It appears also that steps are taken by the present authority of Holland that will immediately reduce G*[reat]. *B*[ritain]. *To the dilemma of combatting the revolutionary powers there, or giving up the war on those of France. None ought to wish so much as herself that the latter may be embraced as the only safe & prudent course. There are many interesting details for which I must refer to the newspapers which will everywhere repeat them. I was not able within the necessary period to do fully what I had undertaken with your privity* [a mutual interest in the same property or rights, established by law or legalized by contract]. *By abandoning the latter part, and abridging the former of what you saw, something will probably appear, of which copies will be forwarded to you. They must be ready or nearly so by this time. I have been detained here by bad roads & weather. I hope to be on the road by monday or tuesday next. I see by the newspapers that your constituents have been so uncivil to the kind preachers and prophets of a change in the public mind of Virginia as to adhere by an unanimous vote to their former representative. I am truly sorry for the loss of M^r.* [Francis] *Walker* [U.S. Representative from Virginia, who left the Congress on 3 March 1795]. *Of M^r. [Abraham B.] V[enable].* [U.S. Representative from Virginia, who served until 3 March 1799] *report gives us more than hopes. Very sincerely I am Dear Sir Y^r. friend & Serv^t J. Madison*

In 1766, William V assumed the position of stadholder. During his reign of nearly 30 years, he proved to be an ineffectual ruler. In 1795, French general Pichegru overran the Netherlands, capturing the Dutch fleet while it was frozen in the ice in the Texel. William V fled to England. The Batavian Republic was established, modeled on France and governed by Patriots under direct French influence.

A fascinating letter by the future President as he comments on world affairs. **$8,000 – $12,000**



53. Madison, James. Autograph letter signed as Secretary of State, 3 pages, (9.75 x 8 in.; 248 x 203 mm.), Washington, 5 June 1801, to Tench Coxe.

Newly appointed Secretary of State Madison takes on the weighty issue of the future of American relations with Santo Domingo as allegations fly regarding the actions of the American consul and his alleged involvement in a pro-British trade conspiracy.

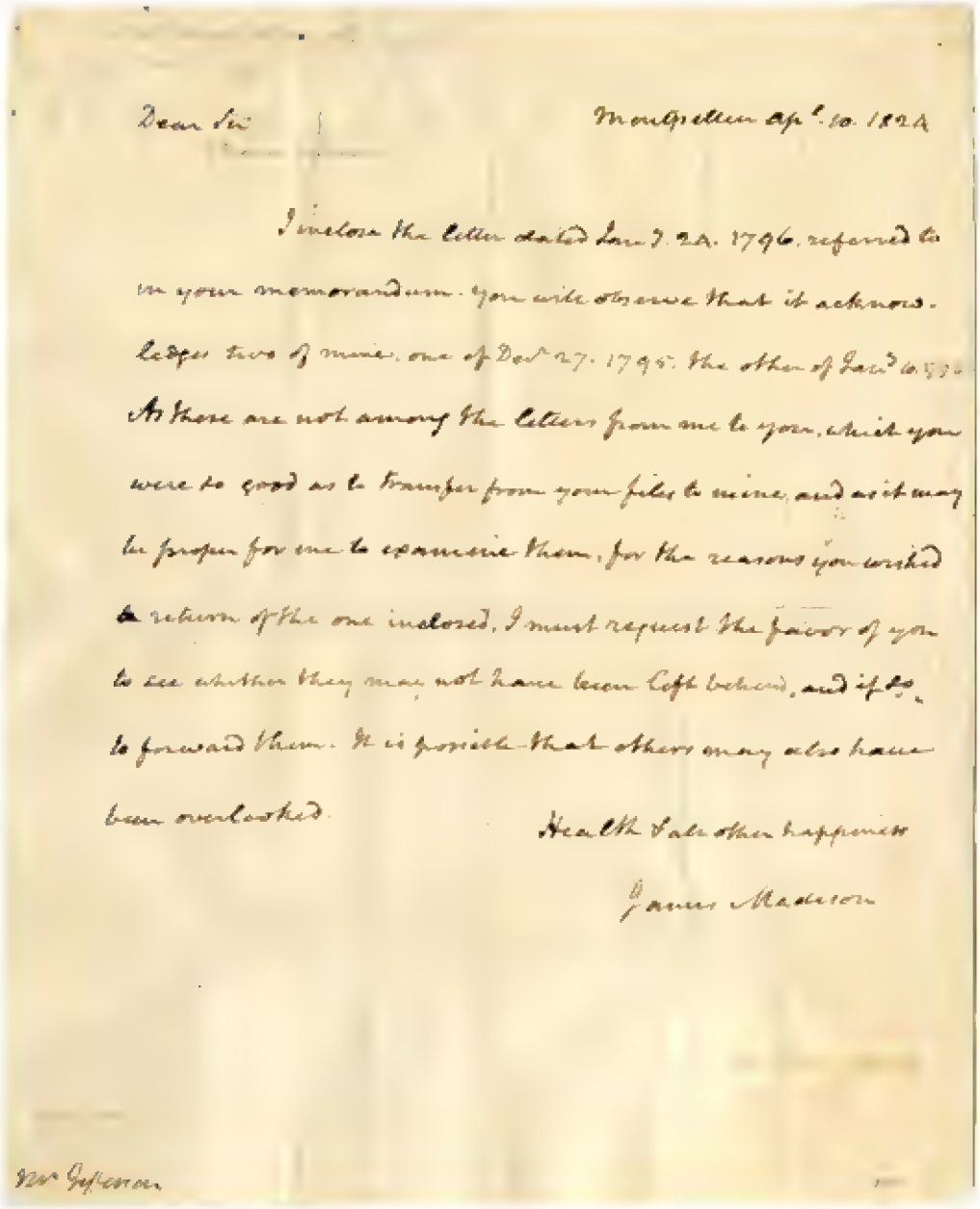
Madison writes in full: *Dear Sir The infirm state of health in which I came here and the circumstances which crowd into the present moment an unusual quantity of business have hitherto put it out of my power to attend to the favors of my friends, or even, in your case, to thank you for your kind dispensation on that subject. My health has somewhat mended since my arrival, but it is ---ly so in comparison with the low state of it in which I left home, having been reduced by a spell of sickness, just before that period, below my ordinary standard. I now beg you to accept my particular acknowledgement for your several important communications, which I shall bring into due attention as occasions require or permit.*

The gentlemen alluded to in one of them, has been with me and has deposited a memorial fall of details, with a bundle of documents to support them. I expected that after allowing time for a perusal of these papers, I should see him again, but am now led to suppose that he has left Washington without seeking another interview. Whether he did not --- this, or thought it incumbent on me to ask it, I do not know. I should be sorry on many accounts, that he should entertain an idea that his has been slighted, or that communications on any important subject are undervalued. I should be the more so, as he has some claims to attention founded on personal acquaintance, to which I would wish never to be thought indifferent. In general the memorial & the vouchers to it, are meant to vindicate himself & in so doing to criminate his adversary, than to unfold the interior policy of the administration. There are however some things in these papers, which merit attention in tracing other things of more importance to their source. I find in the files of the Dep^{t} much of counter effort on the part of his adversary to clear himself, and to recriminate. It is very possible that in a hasty & indeed imperfect examination of the controversy, I may not be able to do justice to the parties; but it would seem that each has been successful in vindicating himself on some points, and in establishing blame on his opponent or others. The points however are of very unequal importance, and as yet I see nothing proven on our acquaintance beyond indiscretion, except a transaction of a very old date, and unconnected with his office, which itself may admit of many instigations. In order to judge fairly of the demerits of the other party, it will be necessary to understand more thoroughly than I yet do the precise division of responsibility between him & his superiors. With respect to the general measures & views of the administration I must question whether the communications of any individuals, will add much light to that which is left in the archives, which are pretty full & very little disguised.

The President has been much delayed in some arrangements, partly by others still more pressing, partly by the difficulty of adjusting them, so as but to combine the primary & subordinate considerations on which they depend. In Pennsylvania this delay has been more considerable perhaps than elsewhere. It is much to be hoped, on public as well as personal grounds that it may be as little protracted as possible, and I am persuaded, that the solicitude of the P. is not less than mine on the subject.

I send you Strickland's pamphlet on American agriculture, and beg you to be assured of the great respect & regard with which I remain Dr Sir Yours James Madison

In his letter, Madison discusses allegations of misconduct against Consul General Edward Stevens, who had been sent to Santo Domingo during the Adams administration. Shortly after Stevens took office on the island, accusations surfaced that he was using the position to his personal advantage, linking his mission to a pro-British trade conspiracy. The first to accuse Stevens: Jacob Mayer, the American consul at Cap Français. Then Madison received letters concerning the accusations from his friend Tench Coxe, who harbored strong feelings against Adams and the Federalists. In fact, the accusations served to focus attention on the whole issue of the future of American relations with Santo Domingo, the former French colony that was now under the control of black leader Toussaint L'Ouverture. The problem was a delicate one: the United States wanted to preserve its neutrality, as it had (as did Britain) a trade agreement in effect with the island leader, but it didn't want to fuel the fires of revolt by encouraging slave rebellion on the island. The French were not about to grant independent status to the country. Madison found himself, as Secretary of State, attempting to prevent the island from falling into British hands. He also was soon to witness the French invasion of the island colony by General Leclerc — the first step toward French occupation and exploration of Louisiana. **$8,000 - $12,000**



Dear Sir Montpellier apr. 10. 1824

I inclose the letter dated Jan. 24. 1796. referred to in your memorandum. You will observe that it acknowledges two of mine, one of Dec. 27. 1795. the other of Jan. 10. 1796. As these are not among the letters from me to you, which you were so good as to transfer from your files to mine, and as it may be proper for me to examine them, for the reasons you wished a return of the one inclosed, I must request the favor of you to see whether they may not have been left behind, and if so, to forward them. It is possible that others may also have been overlooked.

Health & all other happiness

James Madison

Mr Jefferson

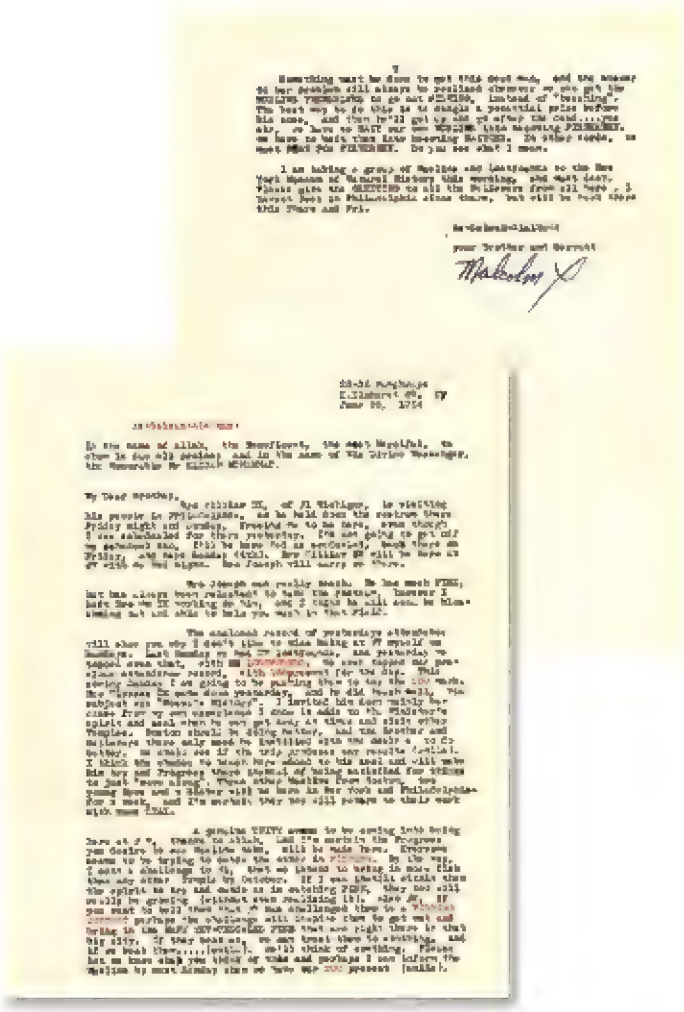
54. Madison, James. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.75 x 7.75 in.; 248 x 197 mm.), *Montpellier,* 10 April 1824, to Thomas Jefferson; docketed by Jefferson on verso; skillfully repaired.

Both retired from public service and enjoying life as private citizens, Madison conspires with Jefferson to control public knowledge of their earlier actions through an exchange of letters.

I inclose the letter dated Jan^y. 24, 1796, referred to in your memorandum. You will observe that it acknowledges two of mine, one of Dec^r 27, 1795, the other of Jan^y. 10, 1796. As these are not among the letters from me to you, which you were so good as to transfer from your files to mine, and as it may be proper for me to examine them, for the reasons you wished a return of the one enclosed, I must request the favor of you to see whether they may not have been left behind, and if so to forward them. It is possible that others may also have been overlooked. Health & all other happiness James Madison.

This fascinating letter shows two extraordinary men of public life quietly conspiring to control public knowledge of certain of their actions through an exchange of letters they had previously sent one another discussing the Treaty of San Lorenzo. This treaty, also known as Pinckney's Treaty after its United States signer, Thomas Pinckney, established with Spain the American boundary claims in Florida and gave the United States the right to navigate the Mississippi.

In 1796, George Washington was President, Madison was serving in the U.S. House of Representatives and Jefferson had resigned as Secretary of State and was at Monticello before taking the position of Vice President of the United States in 1797. **$8,000 - $12,000**



55. Malcolm X [Malcolm Little]. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), 28 June 1954, from *"E. Elmhurst 69, NY"*, Malcolm's New York home.

Shortly after his appointment as minister of Temple No. 7 in Harlem (June 1954), an enthusiastic and driven Malcolm X seeks to widen his following by recruiting more "fishermen" to the Nation of Islam.

Malcolm X writes in full (words and phrases in red ink shown in bold):

As-Salaam-Alaikum:

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the most Merciful, to whom is due all praise; and in the name of His Divine Messenger, the Honorable Mr ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

My Dear Brother, Bro William 3X, of #1 Michigan, is visiting his people in Philadelphia, so he held down the rostrum there Friday night and Sunday, freeing me to be here, even though I was schedualed for there yesterday. I'm not going to get off my schedual tho, I'll be here Wed as scedualed, back there on Friday, and here Sunday (4th). Bro William 3X will be here at #7 with me Wed night. Bro Joseph will carry on there.

The "X" and corresponding number following a brother's name denoted his chronological place upon being accepted into the brotherhood at a certain temple. For example, "Brother William 3X" signifies that he was the third person with the first name of William to convert to the Nation of Islam at #1 Michigan.

Bro Joseph can really teach. He has much FIRE, but has always been reluctant to take the rostrum, however I left Bro Wm 3X working on him, and I think he will soon be blossoming out and able to help you much in that Field.

The enclosed record of yesterdays attendence will show you why I don't like to miss being at #7 myself on Sundays. Last Sunday we had 27 lostfounds, and yesterday we topped even that, with ***28 LOSTFOUNDS.*** *We even topped our previous attendence record, with* ***188*** *present for the day. This coming Sunday I am going to be pushing them to top the* ***200*** *mark. Bro Ulysses EX came down yesterday, and he did teach well, his subject was "Mossa 's History". I invited him down mainly because from my own experience I know it adds to the Minister's spirit and zeal when he can get away at times and visit other Temples. Boston should be doing better, and the Brother and Believers there only need be instilled with the desire to do better. We shall see if the trap produces any results (smile). I think the chance to teach here added to his zeal and will make him try and Progress there instead of being satisfied for things to just "move along". Three other Muslims from Boston, two young Bros and a Sister will be here in New York and Philadelphia for a week, and I'm certain they too will return to their work with more ZEAL.*

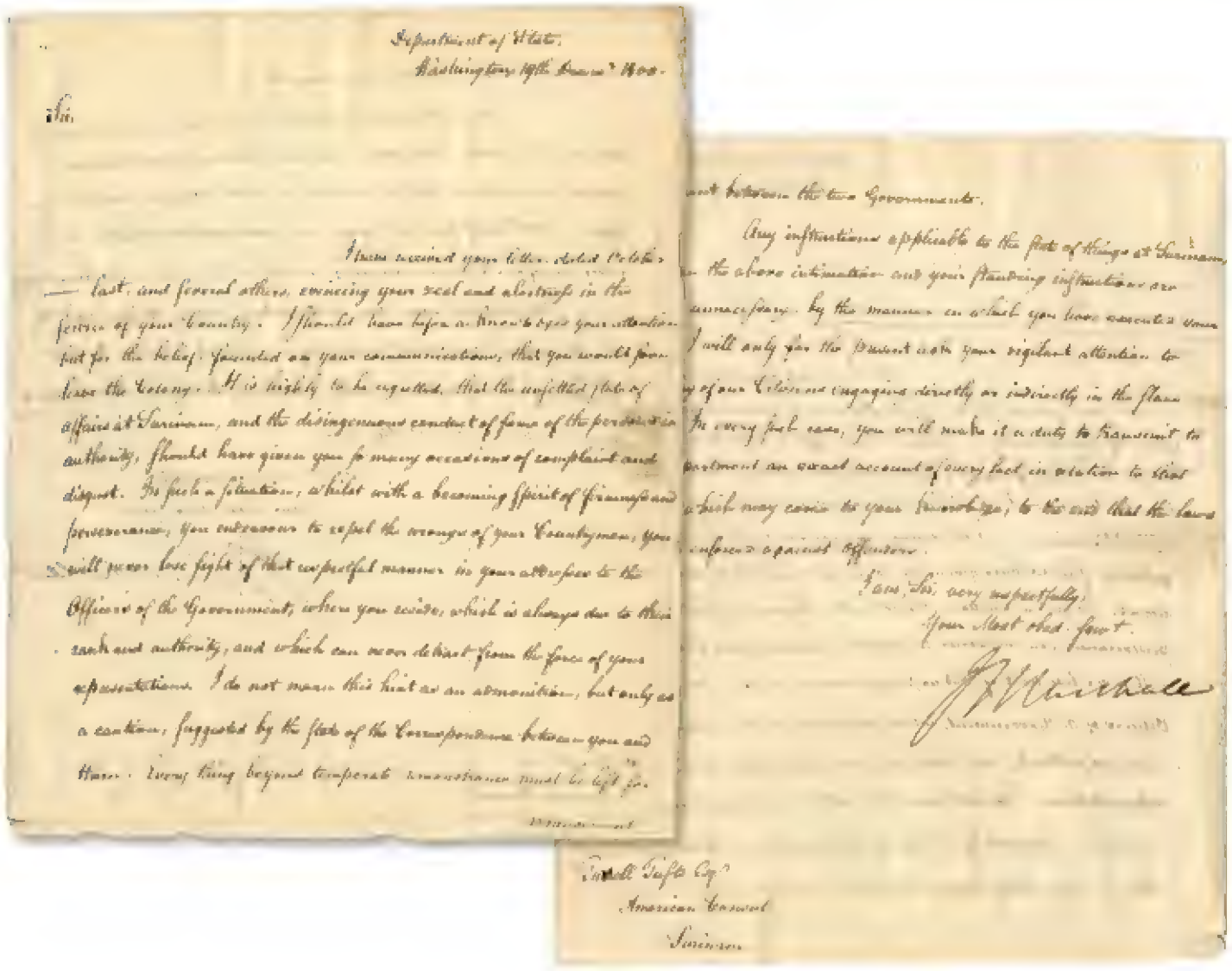
A genuine UNITY seems to be coming into being here at #7, thanks to Allah, and I'm certain the Progress seems to be trying to outdo the other in ***FISHING.*** *By the way, I sent a challenge to #1, that we intend to bring in more fish than any other Temple by October. If I can instill within them the spirit to try and outdo us in catching FISH, they too will really be growing (without even realizing it). Also #2, if you want to tell them that #7 has challenged them to a* ***FISHING CONTEST*** *perhaps the challenge will inspire them to get out and bring in the MANY YET-UNSCALED FISH that are right there in that big city. If they beat us, we can treat them to something, and if we beat them.....(smile). We'll think of something. Please let me know what you think of this and perhaps I can inform the Muslims by Next Sunday when we have our* ***200*** *present (smile).*

Something must be done to get this dead man, and the answer to our problem will always be realized whenever we can get the MUSLIMS THEMSELVES to go out FISHING, instead of "teaching". The best way to do this is to dangle a potential prize before his nose, and then he'll get up and go after the dead....yes sir, we have to BAIT our own MUSLIMS into becoming FISHERMEN. We have to bait them into becoming BAITORS. In other words, we must FISH FOR FISHERMEN Do you see what I mean.

I am taking a group of Muslims and Lostfounds to the New York Museum of Natural History this morning, and must dash. Please give the GREETING to all the Believers from all here. I havent Been in Philadelphia since thurs, but will be back there this Thurs and Fri. As-Salaam-Alaikum: your Brother and Servant Malcolm X

An extraordinary letter dating from the very beginning of his calling to social activism and the early years of the black nationalist movement. Sadly, Malcolm's national image just starting to take shape and later denouncement of the Nation of Islam would combine in tragic fashion to bring his early death at the hands of a group of assassins in 1965.

A fervent and inspiring letter from Malcolm X, perfectly capturing his energetic spirit during the early years of his crusades.
$6,000 - $8,000



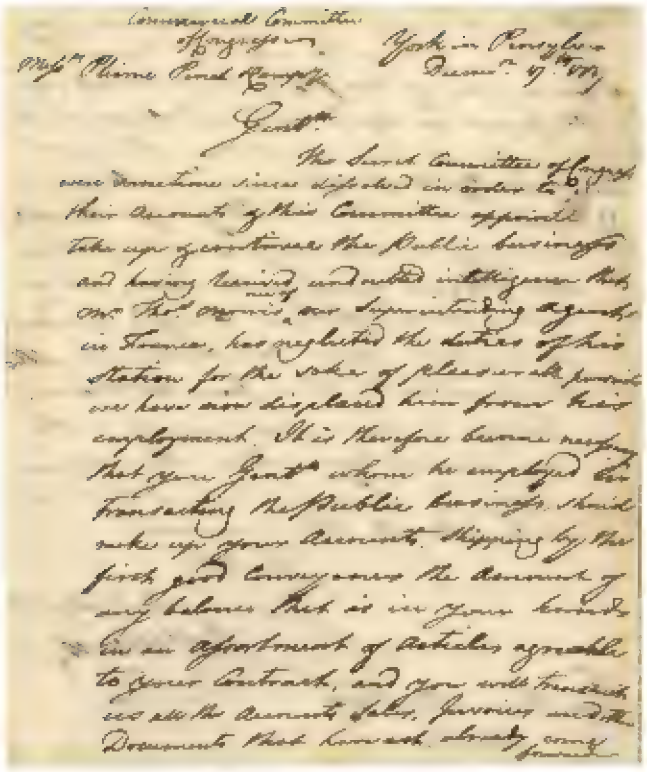
56. Marshall, John. Letter signed as Secretary of State, 2 pages, (10.12 x 8.25 in.; 257 x 210 mm.), Washington, 19 December 1800, with *"Department of State"* at the head, and integral leaf addressed to *"Turrell Tufts Esqr.,"* American Consul in Surinam [South America].

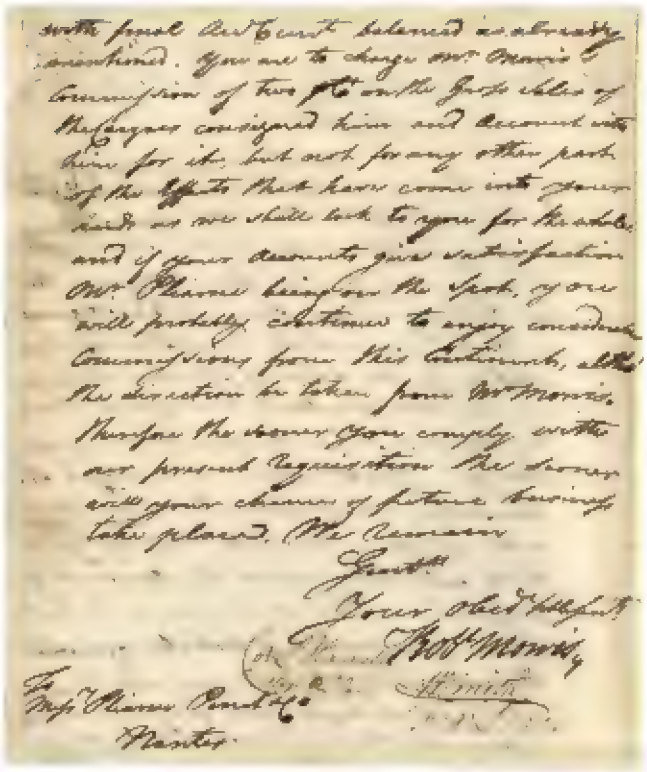
Just one month before his nomination as Chief Justice, John Marshall admonishes the South American slave trade.

Marshall writes in part: *I have received your letter … evincing your zeal and alertness in the service of your Country. It is highly regretted, that the unsettled state of affairs at Surinam, and the disingenuous conduct of some of the persons in authority, should have given you so many occasions for complaint and disgust …. Any instructions applicable to the state of things at Surinam, more than the above estimation and your standing instructions are rendered unnecessary, by the manner in which you have executed your Office. I will only for the present ask your vigilant attention to detect any of our Citizens engaging directly or indirectly in the Slave trade. In every such case, you will make it a duty to transmit to this Department an exact account of every fact in relation to that subject, which may come to your knowledge, to the end that the law may be enforced against offenders …*

Like Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, John Marshall himself owned slaves. In Marshall's native state of Virginia, slaves had become an integral part of the agriculture-based economy. Marshall, however, detested slavery and publicly declared it an evil, calling for it's gradual emancipation. Yet the south, despite growing moral objections, became more and more dependent on slavery, and, as this letter illustrates, afforded the opportunity for American slave traders to travel the South America in order to purchase them from the large coffee and sugar plantations.

John Marshall served only eight months as Secretary of State, from May 12, 1800, to January 20, 1801, when he was nominated to the Supreme court by President John Adams. **$2,000 - $3,000**





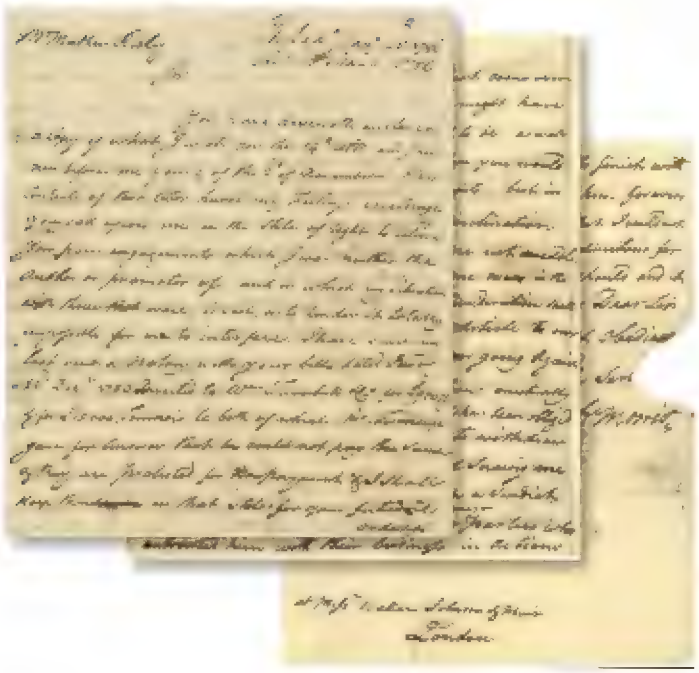
57. Morris, Robert. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (9.5 x 7.75 in.; 241 x 197 mm.), York, Pennsylvania, 17 December 1777. Also containing the signatures of other members of the Committee of Finance, including fellow Signers William Ellery, Francis Lewis, William Smith, and Cornelius Harnett.

The congressional committee on finance relieves Robert Morris's half-brother of his duties as American commercial agent in France.

Meeting in York, Pennsylvania, the temporary capital and seat of the Continental Congress during the British occupation of Philadelphia in 1777-78, the Congressional Committee on Finance takes action to relieve Morris's half-brother of his duties as commercial agent in France. Morris writes in part:

The Secret Committee of Congress were sometime since dissolved in order to close their accounts and this Committee appointed to take up and continue the public business and having received undoubted intelligence that Mr. Thos. Morris, one of our Superintending agents in France, has neglected the duties of his station for the sake of pleasurable pursuits, we have now displaced him from his employment. It is therefore become necessary that you Gentm. whom he employed in transacting the public business, shou'd make up your accounts, shipping by the first good conveyances the amount of any balance that is in your hands in an assortment of articles agreeable to your contract, and you will transmit us all the accounts, sales, invoices and other documents that have not already come forward with final account balanced as already mentioned. You are to charge Mr. Morris's commission of two percent on the gross sales of the cargoes consigned him and account with him for it, but not for any other part of the effects that have come into your hands as we shall look to you for the whole. And if your accounts give satisfaction Mr. Pliame being on the spot, you will probably continue to enjoy considerable commissions from this Continent, altho' the direction be taken from Mr. Morris. Therefore the sooner you comply with our present requisition the sooner will our chance of future business take place.

For many years, Robert Morris assumed responsibility for his illegitimate half-brother, Thomas Wise Morris, who was sent to the best schools and treated in a generous manner his entire life. The young man, however, returned Morris's trust by falling in with undesirable company. Hoping that a position of responsibility might reform his half-brother, Morris appointed him commercial agent at Nantes. As a representative of both the United States and the private firm of Willing & Morris, Thomas Morris was to purchase goods for America; in return, he would receive a share in the commissions. "Thomas soon entrusted most of the public affairs as well as private matters to the firm of DePliame, Penet, and Gruel. The decision to operate through a French firm fell within his instructions, but Penet, Gruel, and Company had acquired a somewhat questionable reputation. Coupled with this injudicious choice was young Tom's overindulgence in wine, women, and song — his specialty was the first — and his general negligence" (Clarence L. Ver Steeg, Robert Morris, Revolutionary Financier). Complaints about Morris's behavior made their way back to Philadelphia, and culminated in a memorandum to Congress by the American Commissioners in France. Robert Morris first thought that his political enemies were fabricating the reports in order to damage his reputation in Congress. When Silas Deane warned Morris about Thomas's conduct, Morris wrote to his half-brother attacking Deane in return. Thomas carried Robert's letter to Deane and Franklin, "berated the two commissioners, accused them of vilifying him to Congress, insisted that Congress supported him, and swore that he would ever afterwards despise them and treat them with the utmost contempt" (Frederick Wagner, Robert Morris, Audacious Patriot). Deane reported the incident to Robert Morris, who finally recognized his half-brother as the "worthless wretch" he was and offered an apology to the Commissioners in a letter to Congress dated 26 December 1777. In the meantime, he sent these directions to Nantes, in anticipation of Thomas's removal from office. Before any such action was taken, however, word came that Thomas died there of dissipation. **$3,000 - $5,000**



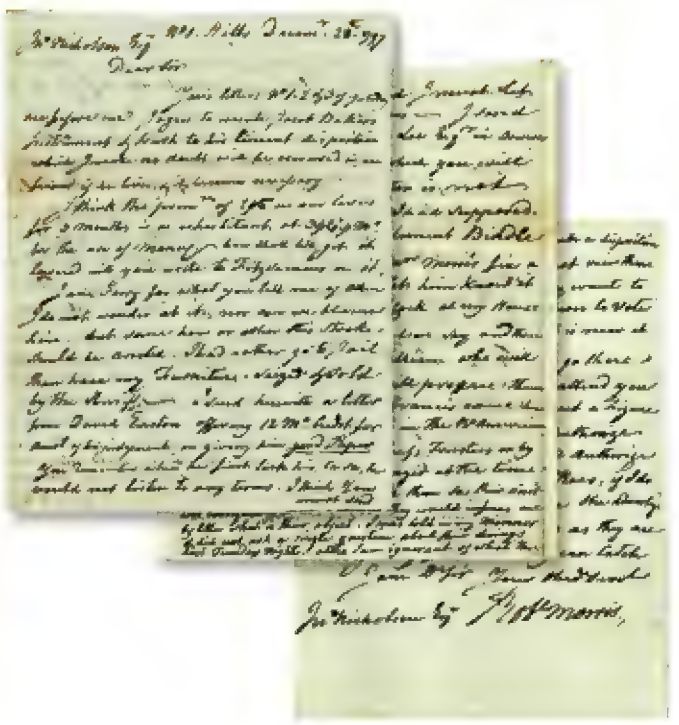
58. Morris, Robert. Autograph letter signed, (*"Robt Morris"*), 3 pages, (9 x 7.62 in.; 229 x 194 mm.), Philadelphia, 25 January 1786, to Mathew Ridley in London.

Morris, upset with a recent financial transaction, writes "*the contents of that letter hurt my feelings exceedingly.*"

Morris writes in full: *You have herewith enclosed a Copy of what I wrote you the 14th ult[imate] and I have now before me yours of the 2d of November. The Contents of that letter hurt my Feelings exceedingly. You call upon me in the still of night, to relieve you from engagements which I was neither the author or promoter of, and in which my situation with those that were, is such, as to render it totally impossible for me to interfere. I have since my last sent a notary with your bills dated Paris 22d Dec. 1783, Directed to Wm Turnbull & Co for £950 S[terlin]g & for £15,000, Toumois to both of which Mr Turnbull gave for Answer that he could not pay the same & they are protested for nonpayment & I shall keep them in that State for your future orders.*

I am extreamly sorry that you did not come over here when you were about it. You might have got this business settled as it ought to be, as well as all other your old affairs & then you would have been clear for new engagements, but in the present State of things, be my inclination to believe you ever so good, I dare not meddle. Mr Holker is the most troublesome man in the World to have business with & no Consideration shall ever tempt me to add one Single Article to our present dependancies. We are now going Again before Referees under Cross Actions mutually brought against each other, & He has been obliged after loosing near two Years time to withdraw his fine high toned Schemes of Sueing me in the name of the King (in which a Verdict was given in my Favour) and in the names of the parties who entrusted him with their business, in actions of Account Render, so that I hope to finish with him this Spring & to have done with him forever. I have been so much engaged that I could not as yet give Mr Bassville the necessary directions for removing my Boys, but it is time I should and it must be done very soon ….

In 1786, Morris served in the Pennsylvania legislature, but he also devoted much of his time to private commercial ventures. This letter to Ridley reflects on one of his troublesome financial transactions, principally wild land speculations, which would eventually result in his imprisonment for debt in 1798, and financial ruin. **$2,000 – $3,000**



59. Morris, Robert. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages, (9.75 x 7.75 in.; 248 x 197 mm.), *No. 1 Hills, 28* December 1797. To his business partner, John Nicholson; browning along horizontal folds and minor paper loss on third page.

Just two months before going to debtor's prison, Robert Morris declares, *"I had rather go to jail than have my furniture seized and sold by the sheriff."*

Morris writes in part: … *I agree to execute Jacob Baker's instrument and trust to his lenient disposition which I make no doubt will be exercised in our favour if he lives and it becomes necessary. I think the premium of 2p6 on our lives for three months is as exhorbitant at 3p6 per month for the use of money. How shall we get it lowered? Will you write to Fitzsimmons on it? I am sorry for what you tell me of Allen. I do not wonder at it, nor can we blame him. But some how or other this stroke should be averted. I had rather go to jail than have my furniture seized and sold by the sheriff. I send herewith a letter from David Easton offering twelve M° credit for amount of his judgement and giving him good paper. You remember when he first took his cash, he would not listen to any terms. I think you must send this letter back to me and I must let it lay and cool, for better terms. I send also a letter from Charles Lee Esqr. in answer to one I wrote him …. I send also a letter of Clement Biddle. … Suppose tomorrow at 12 o'clock at my house or next day. Let Mrs. Nicholson say … Mr. Ashley and Mr. Francis came here yesterday, about the shares in the North American Land Company held by Greenleaf's trustees or by others for them. I was engaged at the time in other business and told them so. Their visit was consequently short. I desired they would inform me by letter what is their object. I was cold in my manner and did not ask a single question about their doings last Tuesday night, although I am ignorant of what they did at that meeting. They show such a disposition to grasp and hold fast, that I cannot view them as I formerly did. I suppose they want to bring Greenleaf 's shares and our own to vote at the ensuing election. It is near at hand and if you determine to go there let me know that I may attend you, for our joint votes will cut a figure. If we do not go, we must authorize others to vote for us. I will authorize my son William … I believe the advertisement has set people agog as they are all going for what they can catch …* **$3,000 – $5,000**

60. [New Jersey.] Autograph manuscript, 5 pages, (12.25 x 7.75 in.; 311 x 197 mm.), 1676, headed "*To those of the Dukes Com[m]issioners whom he has ordered to heare & make reporte to him concerning the customes demanded in New West Jersey in America by his Govem[or] of New Yorke.*" The docket notes that the document pertains to "*The Case of New Jersey stated by Willm Pen to the D:s Commissioners, about the 5 P[er] C[en]t [duty imposed] when the first Settlers came.*"

Perhaps the first tax protest in America, the colonists in 1676 challenge the right to charge a 5-percent tax on what they bring home from England.

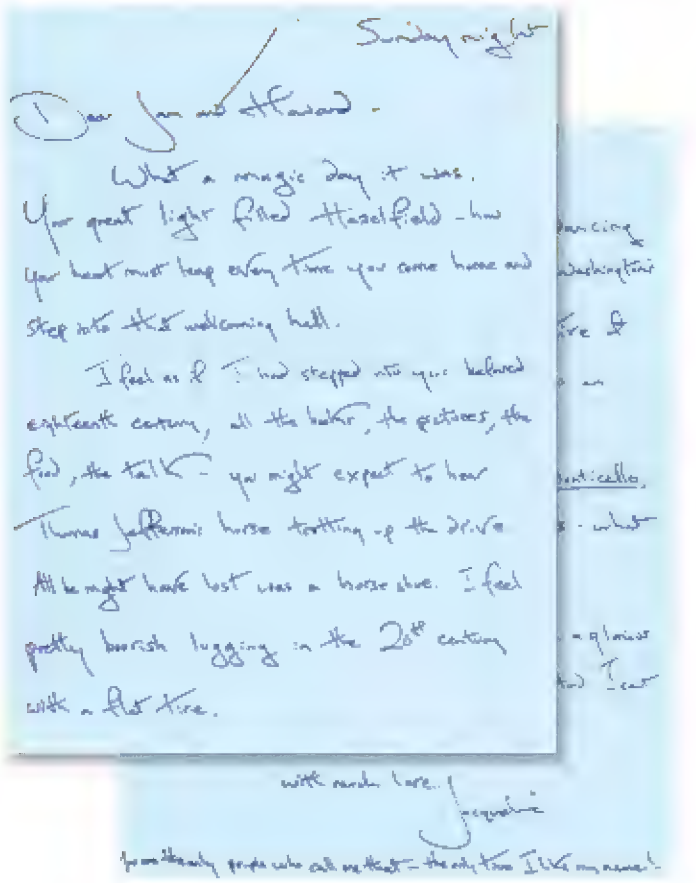
The manuscript reads, in part: *1st. The King has granted to ye D [uke] of Y[orke] a Tract of Land in America … with just powers & authorityes as are requissit to make Lawes, & to govern & p[re]serve the Territory when planted, But with this restriction … the … statues, ordinances & p[ro]ceedings be … as neare … agreeable to the Laws statutes & Governm[en]t of … England … 2ly. The Duke of Yorke by virtue of this grant … For a competant sume of mony paid by the L[or]d Barckley & S[i]r Geo: Carteret, granted & sold to them a Tract of Land called … New Jersey …Thus then we come to buy that moiety which belonged to L[or]d Barckley for a valluable consideration … 3ly. The … Countrey was thus possest, & the…Governm[en]t uninterruptedly administered … for severall yeares during which time noe custome was demanded …. 5ly … severall hundreds of people … Land at Delaware Bay …. At their arrivall they are salluted with a demand of custome of 5 … P[er] Cent, and that not as the goods may be there worth but according to the envois as the cost before shipt in England …. This is o[ur] grievance, & for this we made o[ur] application to have speedy redress … as … a wrong done us ….*

By all which has been aleadged, we hope the point of o[ur] Claims … will be thought fitt to withdraw the custome now exacted in New Jersey. For either the Dukes Governor take away o[ur] goods without o[ur] consent which is declared by law to be ag[ains]t Law; or else hi[s] Authority must be supposed to have authority of a Law, to alter the prop[er]ty of the subjects goods which is also ag[ains]t Law …. If then the countrey be theirs, its not the Dukes, he cannot sell it, Then what have we bought? We are yet unanswered in this point …. If it be not the right of Collonizing there, which way have we o[ur] bargain that pay an Arbitrary custome neither known to the Laws of England nor the setled constitution of New Yorke & those other Plantations. To conclude this point, we humbly say … that exaction of Custom can never be ….

Soe far in point of Law we shall now insist upon the equity of o[ur] Case …. 1st. This very tax of 5 P[er] Cent is a thing not to be found in the Dukes conveyances but an after bussines; a very surprize to the planter …. 21y New Jersey never paid Custom before the past peace …. Now we bought it when free, since which time this impossition is born, must we be subjected to the paym[en]t of one tax of greater vallue th[a]n the Country? This in plain [language] is under another name paying for the same thing twice over …. 3ly. Custom in all govemm[en]ts in y[our] world is laid upon trade, but this upon planting…to require & force a Custom from p[er]sons for

coming to theire propertie, their own Terra firma, their habitation, in short, for coming home, its without a parralell .... The next ... loss is the prudentiall .... [If] ... they ... not onl[y] pay custome here for goeing, but there for arriving ... theres noe end of this power ... what security have we of anything we possess: we can call nothing o[ur] own but are tenn[an]ts at will .... This sort of conduct has destroyed governm[en]t .... The conclusion is this: That for all those reasons in Law equity, & prudence aleadged you would please to second o[ur] request to the D: that like himself he would voy'd this taxation & put the country in such an English & free condition ....

As early as 1664, James, Duke of York, on the authority of his brother the King, deeded to Sir George Carteret and John, Lord Berkeley, William Penn's friend from Dublin, the land between the Hudson and Delaware rivers that the new proprietors named Nova Caesarea or New Jersey. In 1676 the province was divided into East and West Jersey by a Quintipartite Deed, the former going to Sir George Carteret and the latter to a group of Quakers. About this time, Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, resolved to assert his control over New Jersey by the collection of customs from the settlers, without any exemption. New York then extended down the west side of the Delaware River to the Maryland border, and the Duke of York's agent simply assumed he had jurisdiction of the whole river. Furthermore, since West New Jersey had no other access to the sea, he had little difficulty in collecting the tax on all imports and exports that came up the river. This action, however, resulted in renewed disturbance in the eastern province, and aroused a strong protest in West Jersey. "It is certain that in no event of his career does the resolute and autocratic character of Edmund Andros appear more clearly than in his dealings with the New Jersey governments during the next five years .... When the settlers challenged the right of the New York authorities to levy duties on their goods, they were met with the argument that it was a conquered country, and that the king had vested his absolute power to make laws for such a country and to raise money within it in the duke. But in reply to this, the question was further asked; did these laws extend to the English as well as to the conquered inhabitants? If so, they must be limited by the condition that a subject's goods could not be taken without his consent. If this limitation were ignored and an absolute power asserted, then, demanded the Quakers of West Jersey, what security have we for anything we possess? We can call nothing our own, but are tenants at will. Their removal into the colonies had then been a transition from good to bad conditions; and if the duke's officials persisted in the course they were following, their province would never reach true greatness. In opposition to these claims, the settlers affirmed that with the conveyance to them had gone true rights of government, for without these they could not have been induced to buy, and colonists could not have been induced to remove into the country. With such arguments as these, anticipating in all essential points those which were used a century later against England, the inhabitants of New Jersey opposed taxation without representation..." (Herbert L. Osgood, The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century). By the summer of 1680, these problems were resolved when an opinion was handed down that Friends [i.e. Quakers] had purchased the government of West New Jersey as well as the soil. **$4,000 - $6,000**


Sunday night
Dear Jan and Howard -
What a magic day it was.
Your great light filled Hazelfield - how
your heart must leap every time you come home and
step into that welcoming hall.
I feel as if I had stepped into your beloved
eighteenth century, all the books, the pictures, the
food, the talk - you might expect to hear
Thomas Jefferson's horse trotting up the drive
All he might have lost was a horse shoe. I feel
pretty boorish lugging in the 20th century
with a flat tire.
with much love
Jacqueline

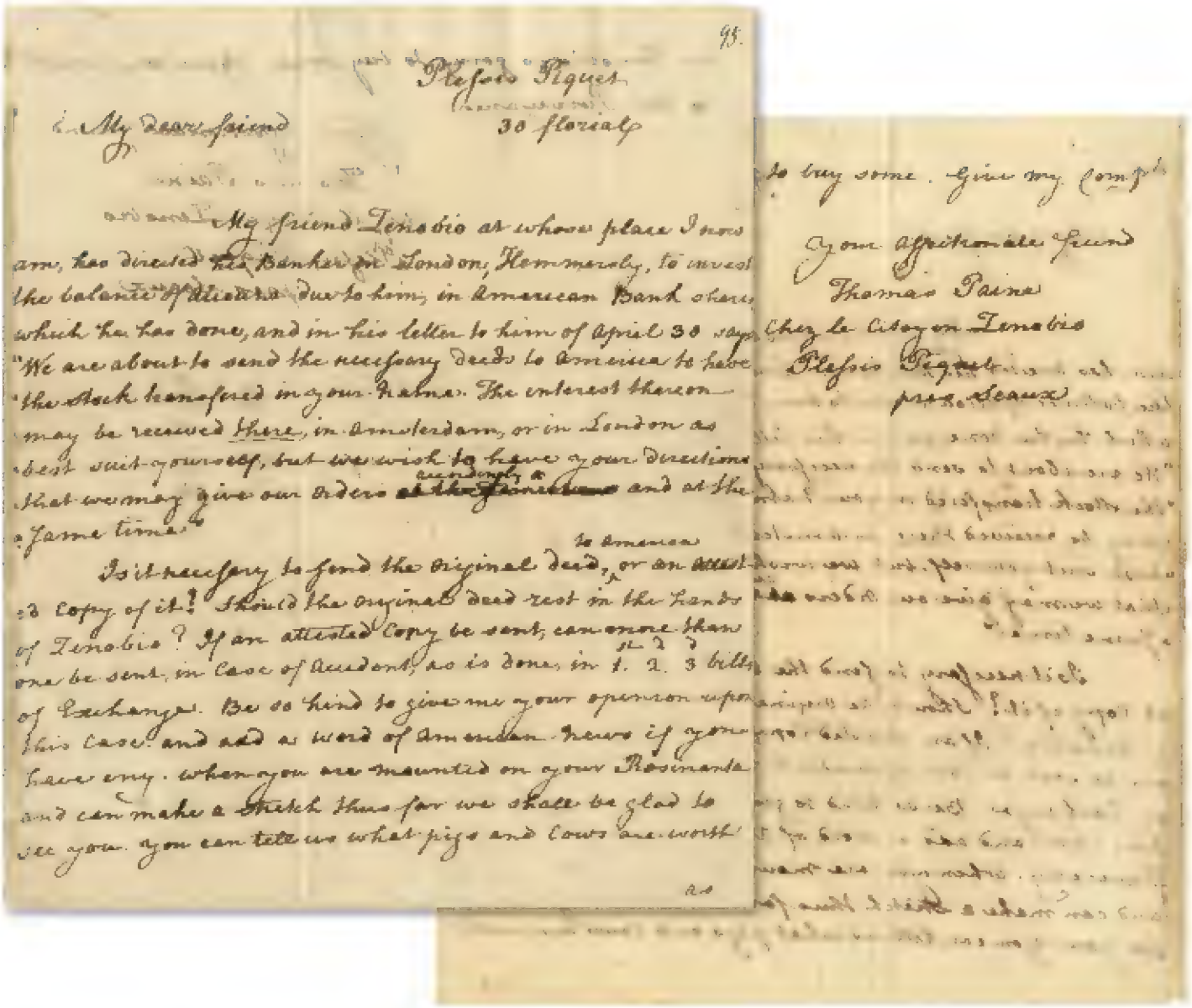
61. Onassis, Jacquline Kennedy. Autograph letter signed (*"Jacqueline"*), 2 pages, (7.75 x 5.75 in.; 197 x 146 mm.), [New York], *Sunday night* [ca 1980?], on *1040 Fifth Avenue* stationery, to Jan and Howard Adams.

The former First Lady waxes profound on the beautiful home of her friends steeped in 18th-century decor and expounds: *you might expect to hear Thomas Jefferson's horse trotting up the drive ...*

To friends and associates in Virginia after a recent visit, Onassis writes in full: *Dear Jan and Howard, What a magic day it was. Your great light filled Hazelfield - how your heart must leap every time you come home and step into that welcoming hall. I feel as if I had stepped into your beloved eighteenth century, all the books, the pictures, the food, the talk - you might expect to hear Thomas Jefferson's horse trotting up the drive. All he might have lost was a horseshoe. I feel pretty boorish lugging in the 20th century with a flat tire. All the places you showed me keep dancing through my mind. Harewood and Dr. Washington's face. I am glad that the only relative at George Washington I will ever see has an expression like his. I found your bench Jan. in Monticello when I got home. What a beauty it is - what a wonderful idea you have. I can't thank you enough for such a glorious day - for your unbelievable kindness - And I can't wait until we all meet again. With much love Jacqueline*

The postscript by Onassis of particular note: *You are the only people who call me that - the only time I like my name!*

A remarkably warm and personal letter from the former First Lady, mentioning Thomas Jefferson, Monticello and most surprisingly, her feelings about her first name. **$2,000 - $3,000**



62. Paine, Thomas. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (9 x 7.5 in.; 229 x 191 mm.), *Plessis Piquet*, dated in the Napoleonic calendar *30 florial* [10th year – 3 May 1802], to Fulwar Skipwith, the American Consul in Versailles; crude repair to left margin on verso; paper loss on integral blank that does not affect any text of the letter.

Though his own assets have been almost completely exhausted, revolutionary philosopher Thomas Paine seeks financial advice for a friend in France who is about to invest in an American bank.

Paine writes in full: *My friend Tenebio at whose place I now am, has directed his Banker in London, Hemmersby, to invest the balance of accounts due to him, in American Bank shares which he has done, and in his letter to him of April 30 says 'We are about to send the necessary deeds to America to have the Stock transfered in your name. The interest thereon may be received there, in Amsterdam, or in London as best suit yourself, but we wish to have your directions that we may give our orders accordingly and at the same time.*

Is it necessary to find the original deed to America, or an attested copy of it? Should the original deed rest in the hands of Tenebio? If an attested copy be sent, can more than one be sent, in case of accident, as is done in 1d. 2d. 3d. bills of Exchange. Be so kind to give me your opinion upon this case, and add a word of American news if you have any. When you are mounted on your Rosinwanta and can make a stretch thus far we shall be glad to see you. You can tell us what pigs and cows are worth as Tenebio is going to buy some. Give my compts to Mr. Purveyance. Your affectionate friend Thomas Paine
chez le Citoyen Tenebio

At this time, the U.S. banking system had just undergone a number of sweeping changes, chiefly of which was the expansion of state-chartered banks. From 1801-11, the number of state banks rose from 30 to 88, while their total capital increased about three-fold. Investment in these banks was very profitable, especially for foreigners who enjoyed a stronger national currency.

Though Paine was eager to solicit financial advice for his benefactor, his own financial affairs were quite tenuous. He returned to the United States in the fall, but branded an atheist for his most thoughtful work, Age of Reason, he died alone and in a state of poverty. **$10,000 - $15,000**

63. [Revolutionary War.] Fine group of (6) letters by important figures involved in the American Revolution including:

Boudinot, Elias. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, small quarto, *Mint of the U.S.* stationery, [13 March 1797], to John Nicholson, business partner of Robert Morris commenting on the proceedings concerning the financial downfall of Robert Morris; with Nicholson's docket on the attached integral address leaf.

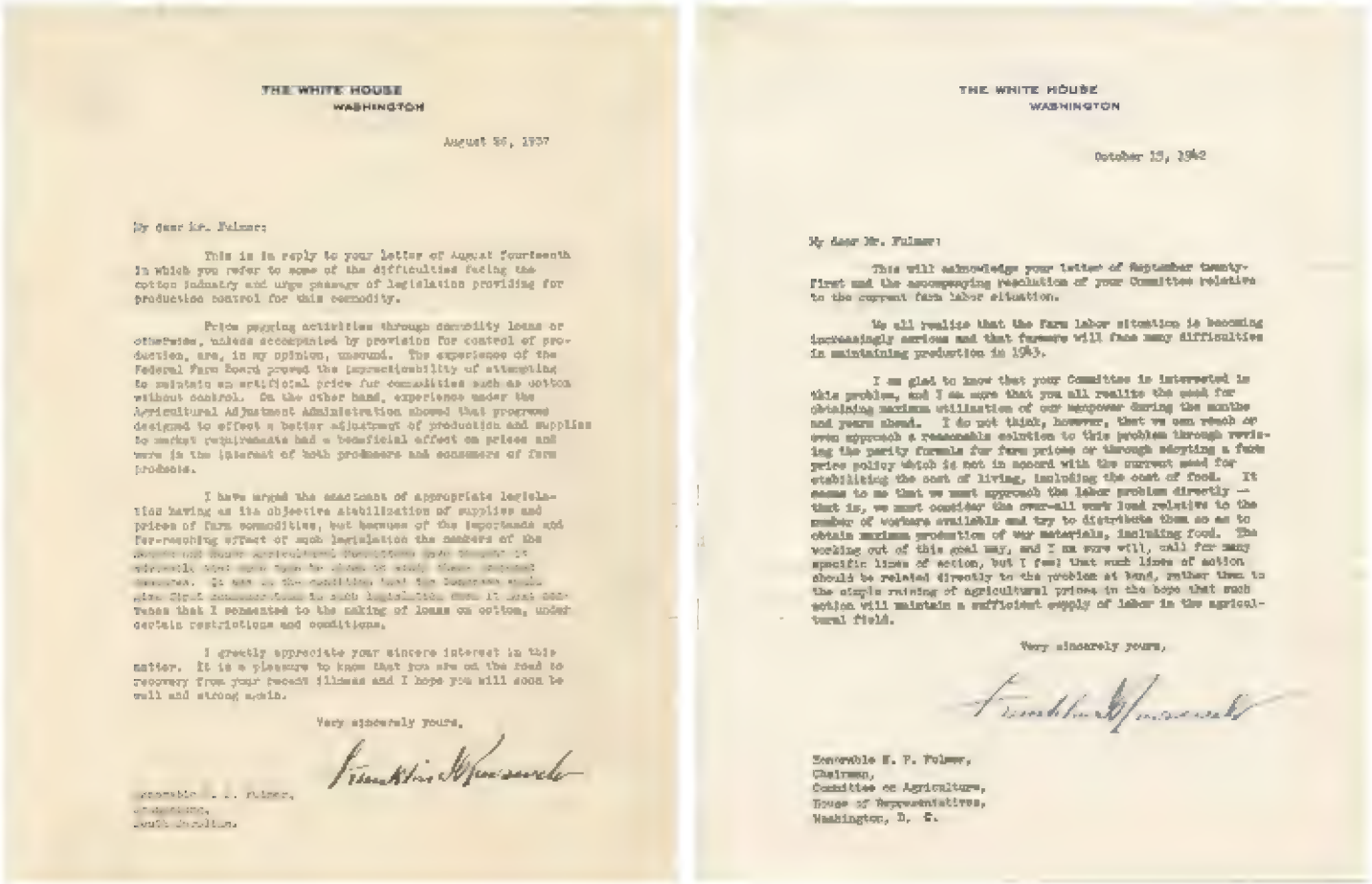
Clinton, George. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, legal folio, Albany, 5 March 1794, to Richard Varick, being an important letter in which the Governor of New York brings the Mayor of New York up to date on political events in Albany.

Galloway, Joseph. Letter signed (*"Jos. Galloway"*) as Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 3 pages, legal folio, 12 February 1767, being, "*A Message to the Governor from the Assembly*" asking him to withdraw his amendment, so that their bill establishing courts of judicature in the province can be passed, thereby providing means of justice for the citizens.

Hand, Edward. Letter signed as Brigadier General of the Continental Army, 2 pages, quarto, Redstone, 12 August 1777, addressed to: *"The County lieutenant of Berckly* [Berkeley County, Virginia],"mobilizing military forces for retaliatory blows against the tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy who have sided with the British; with attached address overleaf addressed: *"To The County Lieutenant of Berkely* [Berkeley]," franked *"on publick Service."*

Huntington, Jedediah. Autograph letter signed (*"Jed Huntington BGenl"),* 1 page, small quarto, 21 December 1778, as Brigadier General, to Captain [John] Shumway: *You will apply to the proper Persons in the Town of Mansfield or in any other Town for their Quota of Blankets to be furnished their Soldiers agreeable to Act of Assembly — if they are not ready — inform the Gentlemen that their soldiers are mostly destitute, & that their Lives greatly depend upon an immediate Supply — it is intended that the blankets from each Town shall be to the Benefit of the Soldiers from each Town respectively, as far as may be.* On the verso, Shumway has endorsed a receipt for nine blankets, purchased by Joseph Hovey for the use of the Continental army.

Tallmadge, Benjamin. Autograph letter signed (*"Benj Tallmadge"*), 2 pages, quarto, Washington, 29 November 1804, to Frederick Wolcott of Litchfield, Connecticut coping with the aftermath of Aaron Burr's duel with Alexander Hamilton; with docketed integral address leaf attached. **$4,000 - $6,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 26, 1937

My dear Mr. Fulmer:

This is in reply to your letter of August fourteenth in which you refer to some of the difficulties facing the cotton industry and urge passage of legislation providing for production control for this commodity.

Price pegging activities through commodity loans or otherwise, unless accompanied by provision for control of production, are, in my opinion, unsound. The experience of the Federal Farm Board proved the impracticability of attempting to maintain an artificial price for commodities such as cotton without control. On the other hand, experience under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration showed that programs designed to effect a better adjustment of production and supplies to market requirements had a beneficial effect on prices and were in the interest of both producers and consumers of farm products.

I have urged the enactment of appropriate legislation having as its objective stabilization of supplies and prices of farm commodities, but because of the importance and far-reaching effect of such legislation the members of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees have thought it advisable that more time be given to study these proposed measures. It was on the condition that the Congress would give first consideration to such legislation when it next convenes that I consented to the making of loans on cotton, under certain restrictions and conditions.

I greatly appreciate your sincere interest in this matter. It is a pleasure to know that you are on the road to recovery from your recent illness and I hope you will soon be well and strong again.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable H. P. Fulmer,
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1942

My dear Mr. Fulmer:

This will acknowledge your letter of September twenty-first and the accompanying resolution of your Committee relative to the current farm labor situation.

We all realize that the farm labor situation is becoming increasingly serious and that farmers will face many difficulties in maintaining production in 1943.

I am glad to know that your Committee is interested in this problem, and I am sure that you all realize the need for obtaining maximum utilization of our manpower during the months and years ahead. I do not think, however, that we can reach or even approach a reasonable solution to this problem through revising the parity formula for farm prices or through adopting a farm price policy which is not in accord with the current need for stabilizing the cost of living, including the cost of food. It seems to me that we must approach the labor problem directly -- that is, we must consider the over-all work load relative to the number of workers available and try to distribute them so as to obtain maximum production of war materials, including food. The working out of this goal may, and I am sure will, call for many specific lines of action, but I feel that such lines of action should be related directly to the problem at hand, rather than to the simple raising of agricultural prices in the hope that such action will maintain a sufficient supply of labor in the agricultural field.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable H. P. Fulmer,
Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

64. Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. (2) typed letters signed (*"Franklin D. Roosevelt"*), each 1 page (10.5 x 8 in.;267 x 203 mm.), Washington D.C., 26 August 1937 and 15 October 1942, to the Honorable H. P. Fulmer; both letters on stationery imprinted at head "The White House Washington."

FDR on agricultural issues.

In his letter to Fulmer of 26 August 1937 regarding difficulties facing the cotton industry, FDR writes in part: *I have urged the enactment of appropriate legislation having as its objective stabilization of supplies and prices of farm commodities, but because of the importance and far-reaching effect of such legislation the members of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees have thought it advisable that more time be given to study these proposed measures. It was on the condition that the Congress would give first consideration to such legislation when it next convenes that I consented to the making of loans on cotton, under certain restrictions and conditions.*

By the time of FDR's second letter, just five years after the first, Fulmer had become Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives. The President writes in part: *We all realize that the farm labor situation is becoming increasingly serious and that farmers will face many difficulties in maintaining production in 1943. I am glad to know that your Committee is interested in this problem, and I am sure that you all realize the need for obtaining maximum utilization of our manpower during the months and years ahead. I do not think, however, that we can reach or even approach a reasonable solution to this problem through revising the parity formula for farm prices or through adopting a farm price policy which is not in accord with the current need for stabilizing the cost of living, including the cost of food. It seems to me that we must approach the labor problem directly–that is, we must consider the over-all work load relative to the number of workers available and try to distribute them so as to obtain maximum production of war materials, including food ….*

Two thoughtful letters form FDR on the difficulties facing farmers in American in the late 1930s and early 1940s. **$3,000 - $5,000**

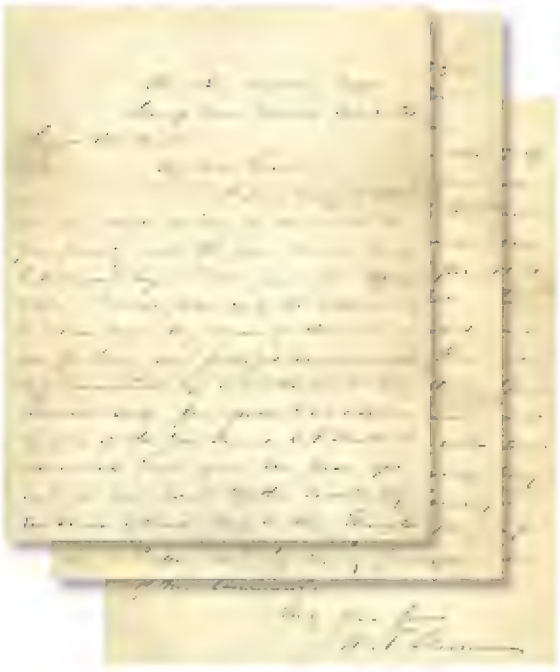
65. Rush, Benjamin. Autograph letter signed ("*Benjm Rush*"), 3 pages, (12 x 7.25 in.; 305 x 184 mm.), Philadelphia, 2 June 1779, to Dr. James McHenry, Secretary to General George Washington.

Dr. Rush comments on the depreciation of American Currency: *There cannot be a greater calamity to a people than to transact business with an uncertain medium of it. The continental money is the offe[rin]g of all the vice in our country. Its quantity & the instability of its value would corrupt a community of angels.*

Rush writes in full: *Dr Cutting tells me from you that I am in your debt, and I believe him. Having nothing to communicate to you, I thought it would be criminal to call off your attention from your present line of business by reading a letter of ceremony or even friendship. This is my only excuse for neglecting so long to answer your polite favor which I received above a year ago at Princetown. The news papers will give you all the reports of the day. The address from the congress to the states, it is feared will serve to increase the depreciation of our money. They whispered formerly a pompous secret about new Alliances — a foreign loan as a general peace. The address holds out very different ideas. After deluging us with money, they call upon us to make the first shore without furnishing us with a compass or boat for that purpose. Even the appointment of a committee to negotiate a foreign loan has affected the credit of the money. We believed that business was finished six months ago. We now know it cannot be acomplished in less than the same number of months from the present time, and we are sure before that time can arrive, without a miracle the money cannot circulate among us. There cannot be a greater calamity to a people than to transact business with an uncertain medium of it. The continental money is the offe[rin]g of all the vice in our country. Its quantity & the instability of its value would corrupt a community of angels. Instead of being the sinews of our war, it acts the part of warm water to the natural sinews of our opposition. It relaxes & enfeebles every social, civil & military virtue. The resources of necessity the Spaniards say are without end. A general bankruptcy in my opinion would be a less evil, than an attempt to finish the war with paper money upon its present footing.*

A committee formed by a town meeting in this city have undertaken to save the money by regulating the prices of goods. But this will be only a partial & temporary remedy. Besides it will ruin commerce & check agriculture. It resembles a violent puke given to a man in the last stage of a consumption. It must agreeably to every principle of finance hasten the dissolution of the money. Nothing … the immediate application of a foreign … can rescue it from destruction. These detatched tho'ts are the speculations of a closet — for I now converse with nobody but my patients, my books, an amiable wife, and a healthy boy and girl. I have shook hands (I hope) for ever with public life. In my beloved retirement I have recovered the enjoyment of peace, independance [sic] *& happiness — none of which in the present distracted & corrupted state of this country are to be found in power or office ….*

Inflation, which had begun in 1776 and continued to escalate in 1777 and 1778, reached a critical point in 1779, when Rush wrote this letter. "Pennsylvania in the spring of 1779 writhed in the worst inflationary spiral of its history .... Inflation had hit Philadelphia especially hard, and in May mobs roamed the city in search of the profiteers they considered responsible for the enormous rise in prices, looting the shops of those they deemed guilty .... Rush blamed the inflation completely on Congress. It should have made an *'immediate* application of a foreign loan' to rescue the country from the deluge of worthless paper; instead, in an address to the states in May, it condemned profiteers and handed the states the problem to solve. Philadelphia, taking the cue from Congress, held a town meeting on 25 May, at which a committee was chosen to find a way to regulate prices .... [Rush disapproved this approach, brought himself out of his retirement, and] as 'Leonidas' ... he lectured Congress in July on how it could repair the financial catastrophe: stop the printing presses, resort to loans from the people, pay decent interest rates on the loans, and above all let good men dispense the money. The corruption of private virtue in public servants appalled him .... Price regulation offered only a *'palliative* remedy,' impossible to enforce and an inhibition to 'the springs of enterprise and industry' .... Rush's attack counted as the first and for long the most insulting directed at Congress, and the delegates took prompt notice of it [but it did not resolve the country's financial problems]." (David F. Hawke, Benjamin Rush: Revolutionary Gadfly). **$4,000 - $6,000**



66. Sherman, William Tecumseh. Autograph letter signed (*"W.T. Sherman"*), 3 pages, (14.37 x 9.75 in.; 365 x 248 mm.), *Head Qrs. 15 Army Corps. Camp before Vicksburg,* 6 March 1863, to the surgeon under his command, D.W. Hartshorn; some soiling.

Sherman commends a surgeon under his command.

The General writes in full: *I have learned that you are about to leave us on a visit to your family and that your absence may be prolonged beyond even your own calculations. I avail myself of the opportunity to express to you my sense of obligation to you for long and faithful service under my immediate Eye and attached to my personal staff. You reported to me a stranger by order of the late General C.F. Smith at Savannah Tenn about one year ago, and we have served together constantly ever since without losing a day. Though I may have seemed to you slow in acknowledging your service, I assure you I have ever borne official testimony to your patience … skill and administrative abilities. Without horse or ostentation you have moved among our Soldiers sick & well, advising and counselling all in those precautionary and sanitary measures which prevent sickness. You have demonstrated that the good of the sick is perfectly consistent with military Discipline in Keeping them at Home with their fellow soldiers in their Regimental Camps. You have commanded the respect of [those] under your charge, and maintained among them more Kindness and harmony than can be found in any other Division or Corps, and by timely foresight have been ever prepared for the accidents of War. I know you possess the confidence of all the officers of all my Old Division as well as mine, and whenever you find yourself unattached I beg you will do me the favor to come to me, where you shall ever receive a hearty welcome. Wishing you a pleasant visit home, and appreciating the deep anxiety which I know your good wife feels for you and awaits your coming I cannot withhold my earnest wish that you will soon rejoin the Army of the Southwest. Until then I bid you goodbye and may God bless you for the good you have done among the Soldiers of my Command.*
$4,000 - $6,000

67. Taylor, Zachary. Autograph letter signed (*"Z. Taylor"*), 2 pages (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), *Camp near Monter*[r]*ey Mexico,* 7 July 1847, to *Mr. Philip F Coghlan, Belleville, Illinois*; soiled; with paper loss on integral address leaf attached addressed in Taylor's hand, paper loss not affecting any character.

Touched by a letter General Taylor has received after his brilliant victories at Monterrey and Buena Vista against Santa Anna's Army, the future President of the U.S. takes the time to give guidance to a young American offering his services to his country.

Taylor writes in full: *Mr. Philip F Coghlan, My brave young Countryman. I have recd. your letter of the 7th. ult. from Belleville Illinois which has just reached me. I have read it with feeling of pride, interest & pleasure; & while I greatly admire & appreciate your patriotic feelings, which has induced you to offer your services to aid in carrying on this war, yet from long experience in military matters, I must say you are of too tender an age to undergo the hardships common to a camp life; the long marches the troops here have to make under an almost tropical sun, require men of mature age, physical abilities & great endurance; even many such have sunk here under the fatigues & privations referred to, more than have fallen by the bullets of the Mexicans. I must therefore recommend to you not to think of taking the field as a soldier in any capacity in which you are likely to be placed in for some years to come, but continue to cherish the patriotic sentiments you have expressed, as well as love of country, so as to be ever ready to fly to her standards when your services were required &* even *to lay down your life for her should the sacrifice be necessary. Wishing you prosperity & marked distinction among your fellow citizens, which you cannot fail to reach by industry & perseverance combined with correct principles. I remain with considerations of High Regards, Your Obt. St. Z. Taylor, Majr Genl, U.S. Army*

Taylor's victory over Santa Anna was stunning. Fighting with volunteers, Taylor had thrashed an enemy that was more than three times larger than his own forces. Taylor was to remain at Monterrey until November of 1847; one year later, he was to be elected President. Just as William Henry Harrison had been propelled into politics, and eventually into the Presidency, after his victories in the War of 1812 made him a hero, Taylor, too, found himself catapulted to the status of a national hero — as well as the recipient of large volumes of mail from admirers across the country. It is one such letter that General Taylor responds to giving us a glimpse into the character of the nation's 12th President. **$3,000 - $5,000**

68. Thomson, Charles. Autograph Revolutionary War-date document signed, (*"A Resolve of Congress"*), 4 pages, (13 x 8.12 in.; 330 x 206 mm.), (*"In Congress"*), 2 October 1778; some browning.

Act of Congress dated 2 October 1778 regarding an embargo on provisions.

The document reads in full: *Whereas the scantiness of crops of wheat and other grain in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland & Virginia – & the wicked acts of speculators, forestallers and engrossers* [monopolizers], *who infest every quarter of the country and are industriously purchasing up grain and flour at the exorbitant prices, render it impracticable to obtain timely and sufficient supplies for the operations of the army and navy unless the most rigorous measures are without delay adopted to restrain practices so destructive of the public weal* [welfare].

Resolved that it be earnestly recommended to the legislature or where vested with sufficient power, to the executive authority of the States above mentioned to authorise and direct any civil Magistrate within their respective jurisdictions on an information given by the commissary or quarter master general of the respective districts of any extraordinary quantity of grain or flour being purchased and in the possession of individuals, forthwith to issue his warrant empowering the informant to seize the same for the public use, paying for the same, such I price as may to the respective legislatures appear proper to prevent the practice of engrossing those articles infature not exceeding Six dollars per hundred for flour, & in proportion for grain which may be found in the hands of engrossers.

And whereas the facilitating this supply of the army, which was one of the principal objects in laying the embargo, has been defeated by individuals purchasing up grain & flour with a view of exporting the same at the expiration of the term for which the embargo is laid in the respective States.

Resolved, That the embargo on provisions which by the resolution of the 8th day of June last was laid until the 15th day of Novr. next, be continued in force, subject to such exceptions as are recommended by the resolution of the 2d Sept. till the last day of Janr. 1779, or until such time as Congress shall give notice to the respective States that sufficient supplies have been obtained for the operations of the army & for the French Squadron: – and that it be recommended to the respective States to take the most effectual measures for carrying this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several States to pass laws for the seizure & forfeiture of all grain & flour purchased up or engrossed with such exceptions & under such limitations & restrictions as they may think most expedient.

And whereas there is reason to believe the end proposed by Congress

Continued from page 69

in recommending an Exemption from / Embargo by their Resolution of the 2d. of Sept. may not only be defeated by private purchases, enhancing prices, or by Captains making false protests, and bearing away to foreign ports, but in cases where vessels may actually arrive in some ports of the eastern States, the cargos may be engrossed by individuals at an extravagant rate with a view of preying upon the public to guard against which evils.

That it be earnestly recommended to the legislature & exem[p]tive authorities of the respective States not to grant any exemption from embargo to any vessels whatever unless in addition to the former security recommended, the persons applying for the service comply with the following stipulations, Vcz: That the Shipper or Shippers of the cargo solemly make oath that no part of the flour or grain proposed to be shipped has been purchased or exported for since the 20th Oct. 78. 2dly That the Shipper & every man on board of ye said vessels whether seaman or passengers solemnly swear that they will not directly or indirectly be privy to, or concerned in any measure whatever, which may tend to defeat the arrival of the vessel at some safeport in one of eastern States, but that they will without any Deception mental reservation or equivocation whatever, take any measures to carry into effect the intention of the Licence granted.

3ly: That the Shippers shall first agree with the Comissary General, or Person by him duly authorized for such purpose, on the price of which the flour shipped shall be delivered at one of the ports of the eastern States for the public use.

That the exemption from the embargo as recommended by the resolution of Congress of the 2d. ~~instant~~ of Sept. be extended to vessels belonging to the middle & Southern, as well as states of ye eastern ~~Departments~~ States under the restrictions & Stipulations above mentioned. Extract from the Minutes, Chas Thomson Secy.

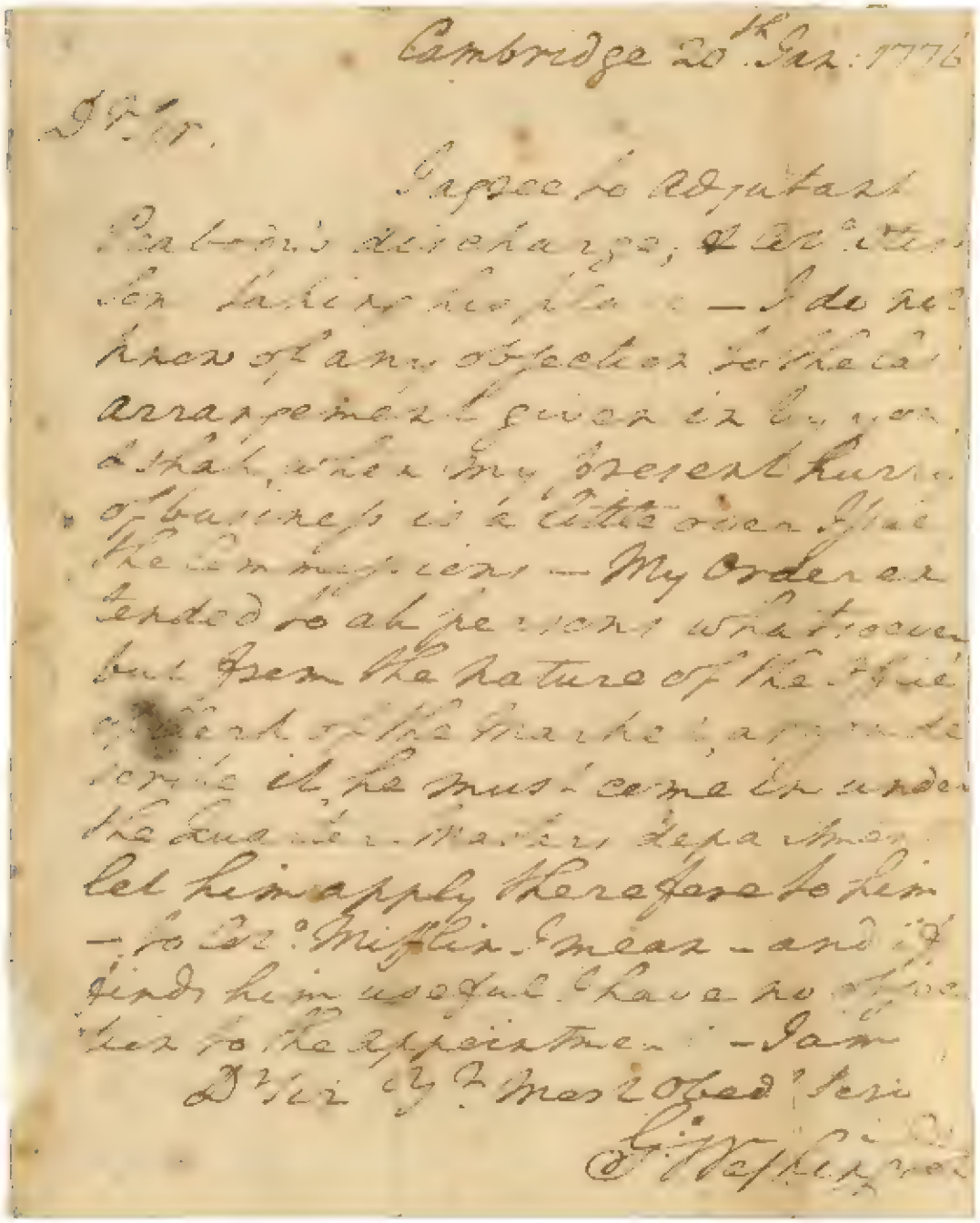
The worst problem confronting Commander-in-Chief George Washington and his men at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78, was not the cold or the snow, it was military mismanagement. This caused severe shortages of provisions and forage. Commissary General John Trumbull (served July 1775 – August 1777), who was responsible for obtaining food, became sick and returned to Connecticut. The job was left to an ineffective deputy, William Buchanan (served August 1777 – March 1778), who was replaced by Jeremiah Wadsworth (April 1778 - December 1779). As well, Quartermaster General Thomas Mifflin (served August 1775 - November 1777), who was in charge of procuring military supplies and blankets, was incompetent in his duties. Clothing was not properly ordered, and grain and flour supplied by civilian contractors wound up being sold to the British and loyalists in New York and New England, rather than to the troops. The crisis continued throughout January, February and March.

In mid-February, Washington wrote to Deputy Quarter Master Robert Lettis Hooper, Deputy Commissary of Purchases Nathaniel Falconer and Deputy Commissary of Purchases Jonathan Mifflin: *I am constrained to inform you, that the situation of the Army is most critical and alarming for want of provision of the meat kind … The Troops must have instant relief or we shall have reason to apprehend the worst consequences …* (15 February 1778). He followed it up with a letter to Governor George Clinton (16 February 1778): … *For some days past, there has been little less, than a famine in camp. A part of the army has been a week, without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery … Our present sufferings are not all. There is no foundation laid for any adequate relief hereafter … I am, on my part, putting every engine to work, that I can possibly think of, to prevent the fatal consequences, we have so great reason to apprehend.* Washington also communicated with Congress: *I am now convinced beyond a doubt that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place … this army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things: starve, dissolve, or disperse in order to obtain subsistence.*

In late March, Major General Nathanael Greene (served March 1778 – August 1780) replaced Mifflin. He was disheartened with the appointment and took to the task with the words: *Who ever heard of a quartermaster in history as such?* Greene, under Washington's supervision, provided both energy and organization. Foraging expeditions ranged into New Jersey and Delaware as well as central Pennsylvania. The reorganized commissary and quartermaster services were responsible for part of the credit for the improvements. Though the lean and unclothed Continental Army soldier began to put on weight, and now covered with shirts and breeches, things were not yet satisfactory. At the end of April 1778, Washington remained uncertain about the future. Responding to Washington's repeated missives, the Second Continental Congress passed the above quoted Resolve on 8 June 1778. On 18 December 1778, Washington wrote to Benjamin Harrison of the beneficial effects of Congress's embargo on provisions: "*The Embargo upon Provisions is a most salutary measure as I am affraid [sic] a sufficiency of flour will not easily be obtained even with money of higher estimation than ours …*"

Thomson observed the great drama of the American Revolution as enacted on the stage of the Continental Congress. During all the colonial disputes with Great Britain, Thomson kept copious notes of the congress proceedings and of the progress of the Revolution. He later destroyed his manuscript in fear that his descriptions of unpatriotic conduct by some colonists would be detrimental to their descendants. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Charles Thomson



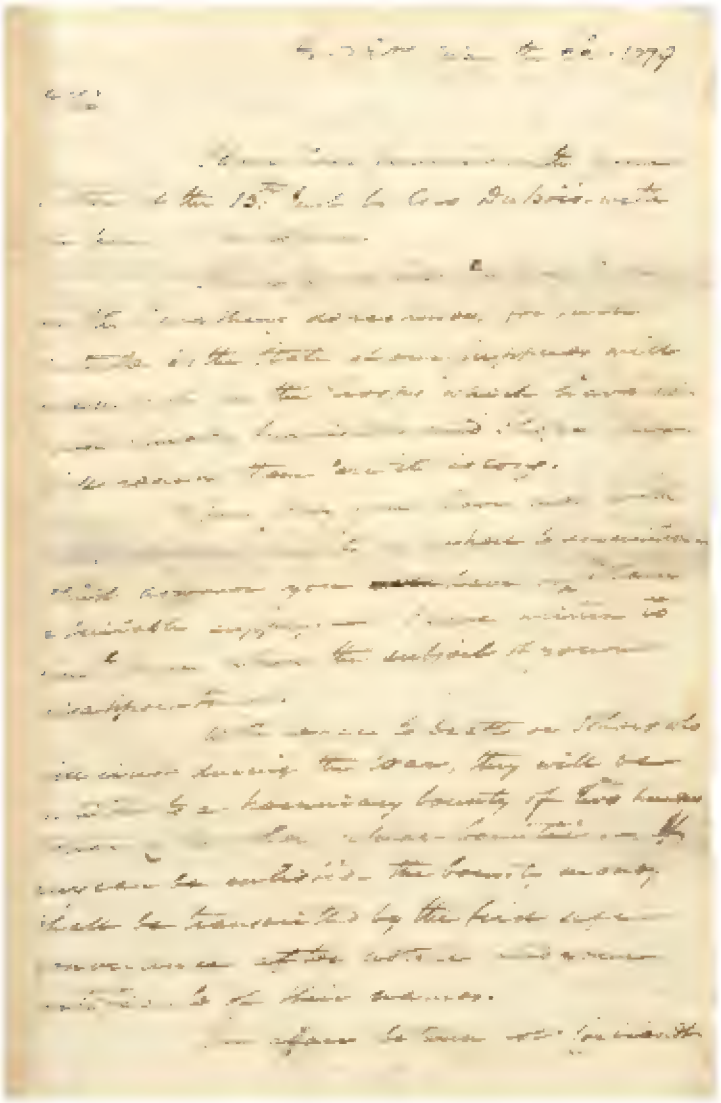
69. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed (*"G°:Washington"*), 1 page, (8 x 6.37 in.; 203 x 162 mm.), Cambridge, [Massachusetts], 20 January 1776, to Brigadier General Sullivan, with the integral address leaf, on which the Marquis de Lafayette has written an autograph note; yellowed with paper loss on integral blank, not affecting Lafayette's note and signature.

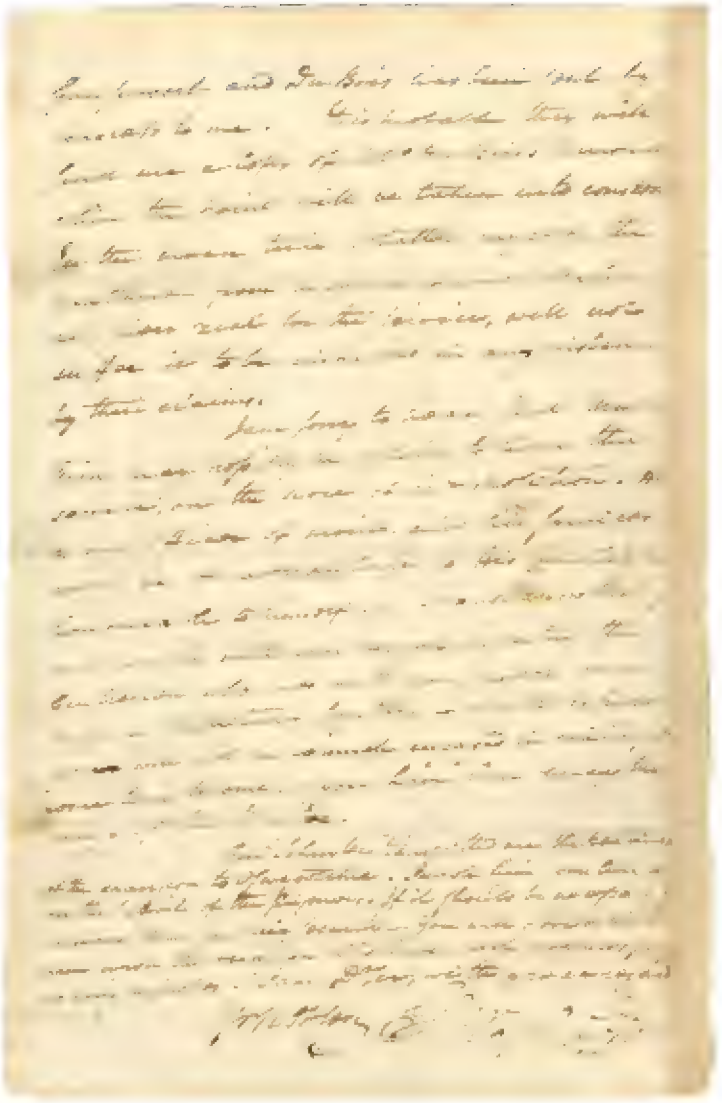
In preparation for an attack against the British occupying Boston, Washington must still cope with discharges and commissions.

Washington writes in part: *I agree to Adjutant Peabody's discharge, & Col· Otis's Son taking his place. – I do not know of any objection to the last arrangement given in by you. I shall, when my present hurry of business is a little over Issue the Commissions. – My order extended to all persons whatsoever, but from the nature of the Office of Clerk of the Marker, as you describe it, he must come in under the Quarter-Masters department. Let him apply therefore to him – to Col· Mifflin I mean – and if finds him useful I have no objection to the appointment…* Lafayette's note is written in the lower portion of the address leaf: *Be pleased to accept my aknowledgment and cordial good wishes.*

When Washington wrote this letter, he was preparing for an attack against the British who had occupied Boston. At Cambridge, scarcity of powder held Washington back from any major operation until 1776; but when a sufficient quantity was accumulated, he seized and fortified Dorchester Heights, a position which threatened Boston with bombardment and placed the British fleet in jeopardy. The city was evacuated on 17 March 1776, and with his army of newly enlisted troops, Washington marched for New York City, which was the next logical base of operations for the enemy.

The recipient of the letter, John Sullivan, was commissioned brigadier general in June 1775. He served through the siege of Boston (1775-76), and was promoted major general in August 1776. **$30,000 - $50,000**





70. Washington, George. Letter signed (*"G°: Washington"*), 2 pages, (12.37 x 8.12 in.; 314 x 206 mm.), *Head Quarters*, 22 May 1779, to Brigadier General James Clinton, the body of the letter is in the hand of Robert Hanson Harrison.

Commander-in-Chief George Washington directs an all-out war of destruction and devastation against the Tories and the Indians on the Northern Frontier.

Commander-in-Chief George Washington, responding to the recurring Indian raids on the American frontier, writes about clothing and ammunition for his troops, and the possible removal of prisoners from an earlier expedition against the Onondaga Indians. In preparation for the retaliation, Commander-in-Chief Washington writes this lengthy letter to Brigadier General James Clinton. He wries in full:

I have been favoured with your letter of the 13th Inst. by Colo. [Lewis] *DuBois with the several inclosures. I have given Colo. DuBois Ords. on the Cloathing department for such Articles as the state of our Supplies will admit, for the troops which have not been already furnished, and I hope they will reach them, ere it is long. I am sorry to find you have met with some disappointments, in respect to Ammunition; I trust however you have or will obtain a suitable supply. I have written to General* [Henry] *Knox upon the subject of your disappointment.*

With respect to drafts or Others who will enlist during the War, they will be entitled to a pecuniary bounty of Two Hundred Dollars and the Other usual bounties. If any can be enlisted, the bounty money shall be transmitted by the first safe conveyance after notice and your certificate of their names. The affair between Colo. [Philip Van] *Cortlandt and* [Peter] *Gansevoort and DuBois, has been sent by Congress to me. It is probable they will send a copy of Colo. DuBois 's Memorial, when the point will be considered. In mean time I flatter myself the Gentlemen from a spirit of accommodation and their zeal for the service, will not suffer it to be impeded in any instance by their claims.*

I am sorry to hear Major [Nicholas] *Fish* [of the Seventh New York Regiment] *may possibly be obliged to leave the Army on the score of indisposition. He is an Officer of merit and his services would be of advantage to his Country, and honourable to himself. I do not know that our Military System will permit me to comply with your request, respecting the Gentleman who lives with you, and it is not probable that you will be so much engaged in writing for some time to come as you have been during the course of the Winter.*

General [Philip] *Schuyler* [Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the Northern Department, Albany, New York] *transmitted me the*

particulars of the Excursion to Oswegatchie. I wrote him some time ago on the subject of the prisoners. If it should be necessary to remove them for their security, you will advise with him upon the occasion, and have such measures pursued as may be proper. I am D' Sir, with great regard Y' M Ob Servt G°: Washington

The very next day, Washington was to write to Major General John Sullivan concerning the build up of Indians on the Western frontier, and his approval of an expedition: *I approve much of the Expedition proposed by the Governor* [George Clinton] *and will give him every assistance in my power to aid him in the execution. And as cooperation between you may answer very salutary ends, I would wish you to correspond with the Governor upon the occasion. I have also given Orders for the necessary Supplies of Cloathing to be furnished from Fish Kills for the Troops under Genl. James Clinton, and hope they will be forwarded from thence in the course of a few days, as Colo. DuBois went from hence yesterday morning with the Orders … As it seems to be your opinion and the sentiment of some Others, that the Enemy will collect their force and attack you on your march from Wyominc to Tioga; might it not be adviseable on this principle, for the Expedition under Govr. Clinton to take place a few days before you march from… Wyoming to produce a diversion. I only mean this as a hint, and leave you to improve it or not as you shall think best.* Washington ordered Clinton to come under the command of Sullivan on the 24th.

The Indian build up was described in this communication from Governor George Clinton (1739-1812), James Clinton's brother, who served as Governor of New York from 1777-95 and from 1801-04, to Commander-in-Chief George Washington 24 May 1779: *From the best information I have been able to obtain there is a collection of Indians (consisting of those who are called the Eusopus Indians and other Straglers) and Tories, at Shohawken and Kalbitye on the Deleware, at one of which places it is said, they have erected a Block House, or some other small works of defence. Our accounts were that they consisted of upwards of one hundred and we have the best Evidence of their having been lately joined by a very considerable additional number of Tories and Deserters. It is the Banditti that have committed the most of the Mischiefs which have been done … in the Counties of Ulster and Orange and have occasioned all the late distressing alarms. They are supplied with provisions from the different Settlements on the Deleware by the disaffected Inhabitants who live on the frontiers. They are perfectly acquainted with the back Country and I am apprehensive will be very troublesome by rendering the supplies to our stern Army precarious and by keeping the back settlements in perfect apprehensions of danger. The amazing Tract of Uninhabited and Mountainous Country which lies between the intended Route of our Army and the stem settlements will afford them a secure Asylum as long as they can procure Provisions. I would therefore submit to your Excellency the propriety of marching a body of Men into those parts sufficiently large to scour that Country and rout the Enemy there and destroy the settlements which feed and harbour them…*

On 25 May 1779, Washington wrote to the President of Congress outlining his upcoming plans: *…The predatory war which the enemy now seems resolved to carry on will be very distressing, little aid can be afforded from the army in its present situation and the militia appear to be too ill provided with arms to defend themselves … By intelligence through different channels from New York, it would seem as if the enemy there have some important enterprise in contemplation. They have been drawing all their force to a point and have collected a number of boats at Kingsbridge, which are so prepared as to indicate an attempt that requires secrecy and silence. The appearances are strong and make it necessary we should be upon our guard; though they may only be calculated for demonstration, perhaps to divert and detain a pan of the force we are sending on the Western service. The preparations for the Indian expedition have retarded those for moving this army …*

Then, on 31 May, Washington instructed Major General Sullivan to begin the long-planned expedition against the Iroquois in the Finger Lakes region of New York: *…The expedition you are appointed to command is to be directed against the hostile tribes of the six nations of Indians, with their associates and adherents. The immediate objects are the total disruption and devastation of their settlements and the capture of as many prisoners of every age and sex as possible. The troops to be employed under your command are: Clinton's, Maxwell's, Poor's and Hand's brigades and independent companies raised in the State of Pennsylvania …*

The Iroquois Nation was a confederacy of six tribes: Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora. The British assisted them with encouragement, supplies and leadership for raids against the American frontier settlements. During the summer of 1778, Indians, primarily from the powerful Iroquois League, in operation with Tory exiles from the Mohawk Valley, participated in numerous raids on the northern frontier. On 4 July 1778, Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley had flowed with the blood of several hundred scalped inhabitants. Then, in September, the settlements around German Flats on the Mohawk River were laid waste, and in November, the Cherry Valley massacre depopulated the northern end of the Susquehanna Valley.

In retaliation against the recurring Indian raids conceived by the British, Commander-in-Chief George Washington finally ordered the division under the command of Major General John Sullivan (1740-1795) to totally destroy and devastate the Indian settlements. It was not just to be another punitive raid; this time it was to be utter destruction. With Sullivan, Brigadier General James Clinton led a campaign (the Sullivan-Clinton Expedition) against the Iroquois Indians in Pennsylvania and New York in the summer of 1779. The assault against the combined Indian-Loyalist contingent near Elmira, New York, on 29 August 1779 was followed by widespread destruction of the Indian villages.

Another thousand men under Clinton, and enough volunteers to raise the total to over 4,400 men augmented Sullivan's three brigades of some 2,300 regulars. The huge force proved too much for the Iroquois, who reluctantly abandoned their towns and fell back. Only once did the Iroquois attempt to face Sullivan's armies. At the Battle of Newtown on 29 August 1779, 200 British soldiers, 200 Tories and 600 Indians sought to make a surprise attack on Sullivan's marching column. Sullivan was successful in executing an enveloping maneuver which gave him the victory. Following that, Sullivan set out to the north on a burning and pillaging march. At each town, fields were stripped, fruit orchards were destroyed and buildings were burned. On his return, Sullivan reported that his men had "… not left a single settlement or field of corn this side of Niagara." The military success of Sullivan's destructive march was limited, for the raids only left the Indians more dependent on the British for food and supplies, and more supportive of the British cause. **$20,000 - $30,000**

71. Washington, George. Important letter signed (*"G° Washington"*), 2 pages, (12 x 7.62 in.; 305 x 194 mm.), New Windsor, New York, 28 June 1779, to Brigadier General Charles Scott, the text of the letter is in the hand of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton who was serving as personal secretary to General Washington; minor marginal chipping, repair on right margin of verso obscuring some words on both sides.

With a renewed sense of urgency, General Washington encourages one of his commanders to seek new recruits.

Washington writes in full: *Dr. Sir, I have duly received your Several favours of the 18th & 21st of May one without date and one of the 10th instant - At the same time that I am satisfied that your best exertions have not been wanting, I cannot but lament the difficulties you have been met with. The services of the men at this critical period are so essential that every moment is precious and every possible step ought to have been taken to get them in march as early as was practicable. But every hour brings fresh proofs that the most dangerous delays are entailed upon all our measures.*

As [Lieutenant Colonel Theodoric] *Blands &* [Colonel George] *Baylors regiments are also destined to the Southward, if they have not marched before this arrives - I wish you to take them also under your direction and give them such instructions as you think proper for their future government. The sooner they can arrive at their destination the better. Lt. Col. Temple has the following paragraph in a letter of his of the 6th instant "I am afraid we shall not be able to join the Southern Army unless some one is furnished with cash to pay the expenses. Certificates will not do here & we are all without cash." You will be pleased to make the proper arrangements with the Quarter Mast', and Commisary for the Subsistence of the the* [sic] *cavalry on its march, that it may suffer no difficulty for the want of money.*

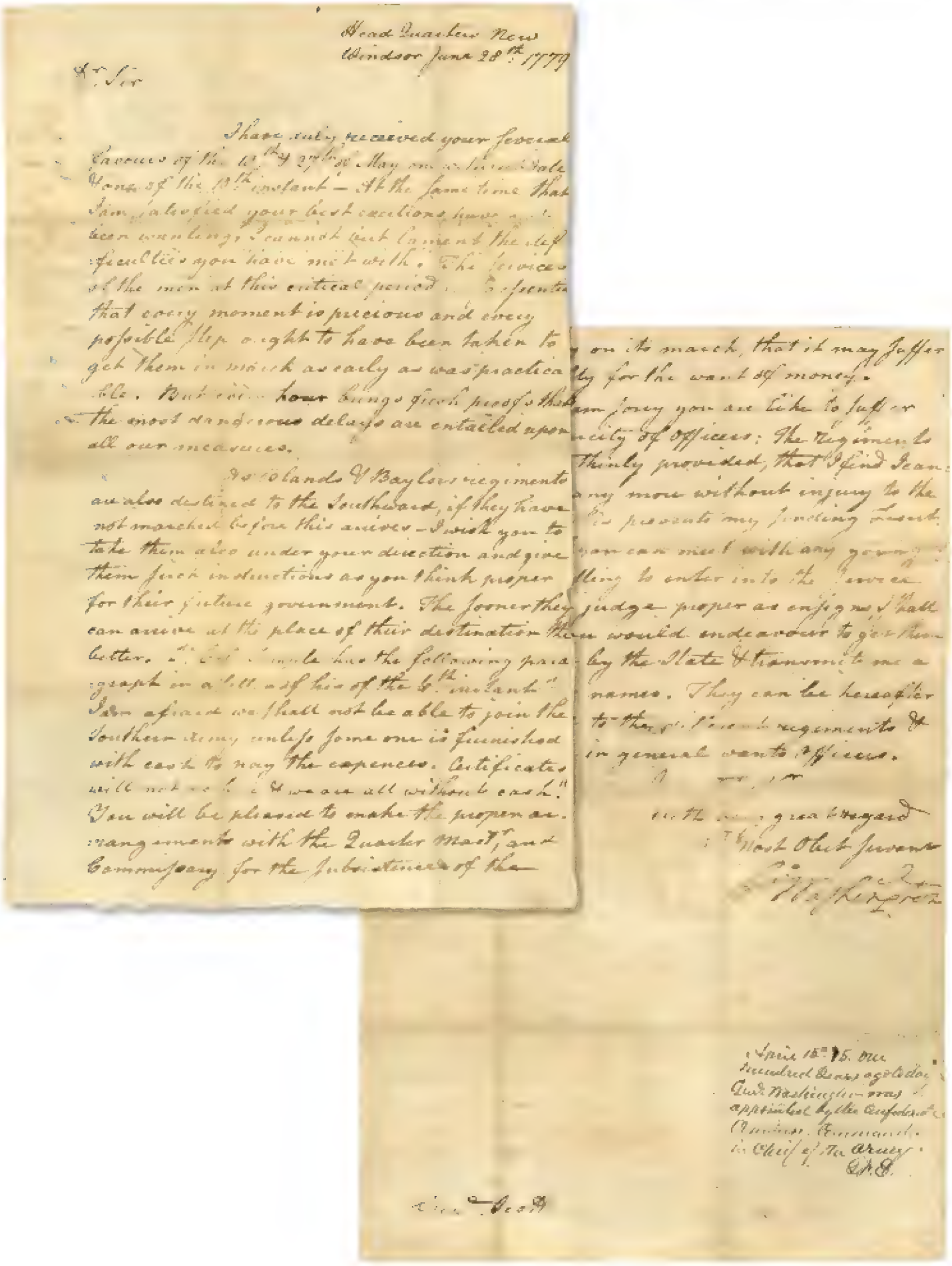
I am sorry you are like[ly] to suffer from a scarcity of officers: The regiments here are so thinly provided that I find I can not spare any more without injury to the service. This prevents my sending Lieut. Kelly [William Dennis Kelly, of the Fourth Virginia Regiment]- *If you can meet with any young fellows willing to enter into the service who you judge proper as ensigns I shall be glad you would endeavour to get them appointed by the states & transmit me a list of their names. They can be hereafter distributed to the different regiments & the service in general wants officers. I am Sir with very great regard Y' Most Obd Servant G°. Washington*

In early May of 1779, the British sent a flotilla of transports up the Hudson from New York and captured two small outposts on either side of the river at Stony Point. The British commander, General Clinton, immediately started to strengthen the fortification against a counter-attack, to which Washington observed it was certainly one of the wisest measures they had yet pursued, as it cut off the easiest American means of communication across the Hudson and enabled the British to easily bring in supplies. Washington responded initially by moving his small force to West Point, in order to gain proximity to this most recent action.

On another front, the financing of the war was becoming increasingly difficult. Inflation was rampant, so much that Washington made the remark in a letter to Governor Morris, "A rat in the shape of a horse cannot be bought for less than 200 pounds." Recruiting difficulties continued to disturb the General. Although his core band of regulars were grizzled and dedicated, his other enlistments were due to expire. With no funds and without a well-publicized recent victory, young men were reluctant to dedicate their lives to the war effort.

At this point, Washington chose to make a small offensive of his own, more for positive propaganda than anything else. On July 15, he sent a small contingency of troops under the cover of darkness to raid the captured forts at Stony Point. With a surprise attack, his men succeeded in flushing out the British, mostly with the bayonet (Washington did not allow the men to take ammunition with them for fear of an accidental discharge). Upon his arrival at the battle scene, Washington determined that the forts could not be held, as the sides of the respective forts were open to a British water-born attack, where they were superior. The forts were looted, and the victorious men withdrew. Washington had won a psychological, though not strategic, battle, boosting the morale of the men, and renewing popular support for the war effort.

Written just a few short weeks before the attack on Stony Point Washington's letter, the body of which is accomplished in the hand Alexander Hamilton, is an extraordinary association between two highly important figures of the young nation.
$30,000 - $50,000



Head Quarters New Windsor June 28th 1779

Dr Sir

I have only received your several Favours of the 13th & 27th May one without Date & one of the 9th instant — At the same time that I am satisfied your best cautions have not been wanting, I cannot but Lament the Difficulties you have met with. The Services of the men at this critical period [illegible] that every moment is precious and every possible Step ought to have been taken to get them in which as early as was practicable. But this hour brings fresh proofs that the most dangerous delays are entailed upon all our measures.

Col Hollands & Baylors regiments are also destined to the Southward, if they have not marched before this arrives — I wish you to take them also under your direction and give them such instructions as you think proper for their future government. The sooner they can arrive at the place of their destination the better. Col Cropl Temple has the following paragraph in a Letter of his of the 6th instant "I dare assure we shall not be able to join the Southern Army unless some one is furnished with cash to pay the expences. Certificates will not do & we are all without cash." You will be pleased to make the proper arrangements with the Quarter Mastr and Commissary for the subsistence of the

[illegible] on its march, that it may suffer [illegible] for the want of money.

[illegible] am sorry you are like to suffer [illegible] city of Officers: The Regiments [illegible] thinly provided, that I find I can [illegible] any more without injury to the [illegible] at present my sending them. [illegible] you can meet with any young [illegible] willing to enter into the Service [illegible] judge proper as ensigns I shall [illegible] them would endeavour to get them [illegible] by the State & transmit to me a [illegible] names. They can be hereafter [illegible] to their Several regements & [illegible] in general wants Officers.

[illegible] I am &c

[illegible] great Regard

Your Most Obedt Servt

[illegible]

[illegible] April 15th 1775. One Hundred Years ago today Genl Washington was appointed by the Congress of the United States Commander in Chief of the Army of the U.S.

72. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed (*"G Washington"*), 3 pages, (8.87 x 7.37 in.; 225 x 187 mm.), Mount Vernon, 10 January 1786, to *Bryan Fairfax Esq,* the third son of Sir William Fairfax, a member and president of the Virginia Council and a lifelong friend of Washington's; the letter is accompanied with the address overleaf, addressed in Washington's hand to: *Bryan Fairfax Esq^r at Towlston*; some paper loss; heavy reinforcement around margins.

Washington hopes to hire Negro slaves as laborers for his Potomac Navigation Company in the construction of navigable canals connecting the western territories with the Atlantic states.

Washington writes in full: *Dear Sir, I have ordered my Gard^r to furnish your Servant with Six roots; and as many cuttings as he pleases to take. If he does not bring enough for your purposes – or if these should not succeed, you may have a fresh supply at anytime.*

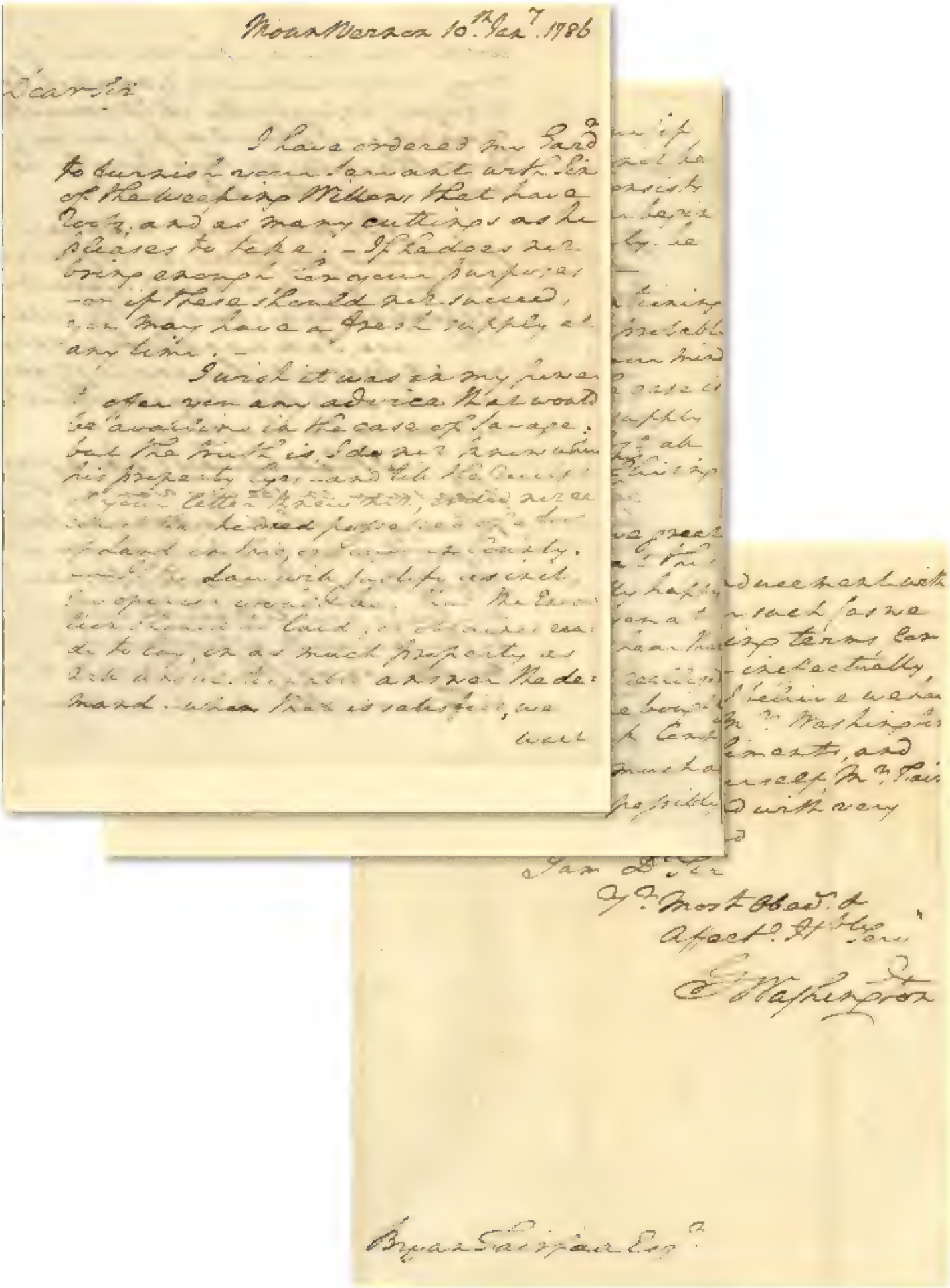
I wish it was in my power to offer you any advice that would be availing in the case of Savage, but the truth is, I do not know where his property lyes [sic] *– and till the receipt of your letter knew not, or did not recollect that, he died possessed of a foot of Land in this, or Loudoun County. If the Law will justify us in it, my opinion would be, that the Execution should be laid, or obtained ready to lay, on as much property as will unquestionably answer the demand. When that is satisfied, we want no more, the residue (if any) being untouched, cannot be injured, especially if it consists of Land. I should prefer beginning the sale in this county – because least troublesome.*

By your not mentioning the hound puppies, it is probable you may have altered your mind respecting them; but if the case is otherwise, I am unable to supply you at present, having lost all but one, and the chance of his living not much in his favor.

I shall always have great pleasure in seeing you at this place, and shall be equally happy in paying my respects to you at Towlston. I am sorry to hear that my fears of are likely to be realized by the servants which were bought for the use of the Potomack [Navigation] *Comp^y. To avoid this evil – as much as possible – was the inducement with the Directors to offer such (as we thought) encouraging terms for the hire of Negros ineffectually it should seem, as I believe we have got none yet. M^rs. Washington joins me in compliments, and best wishes for yourself, M^rs. Fairfax & family – and with very great esteem & regard, I am D^r Sir Y^r Most Obed^t & Affect^e & H^ble. Serv^t G Washington*

In the early 1770s, George Washington had been the principal proponent of an effort to open the Potomac River from the tidewater 150 miles westward (as well as to open, farther southward, the James River). The efforts failed, and then Washington had to shelve both projects as he took command of the Continental Army. Washington's efforts were revived after the Revolutionary War, when, in January, 1785, he was given stock (as thanks for his multiple services to his country during the Revolutionary War) in two private enterprises involved in improving river navigation and in constructing connecting roads with westerly flowing rivers: Maryland's Potomac Navigation Company (50 shares) and Virginia's James River Canal Company (100 shares). With his own capital, Washington bought five more shares at both companies. As well, he became president of the Potomac Company (while refusing to preside also over the James River Company). The Potomac project became Washington's post-Revolutionary War passion. As one of the company's active directors, Washington wrote to the Marquis de Lafayette seeking an engineer knowledgeable about locks, and advertised in America for an engineer to direct clearing river channels. No one applied, so Washington offered the position to James Rumsey, a young boardinghouse landlord who had invented a contraption which could move a boat up a rapid-flowing stream by the use of poles which walked along the bottom, pushing the boat upstream.

Unfortunately, the level of engineering expertise required by both companies to open navigable and permanent channels was unavailable in that day and age. Workers were regularly being swept downstream during the construction. Yet, the indefatigable Washington, who had led ragged amateurs to victory over the British regulars, refused to admit the possibility of defeat. However, the company never prospered; there were no dividends paid during Washington's lifetime. **$30,000 - $50,000**



Mount Vernon 10th Jan.y 1786

Dear Sir

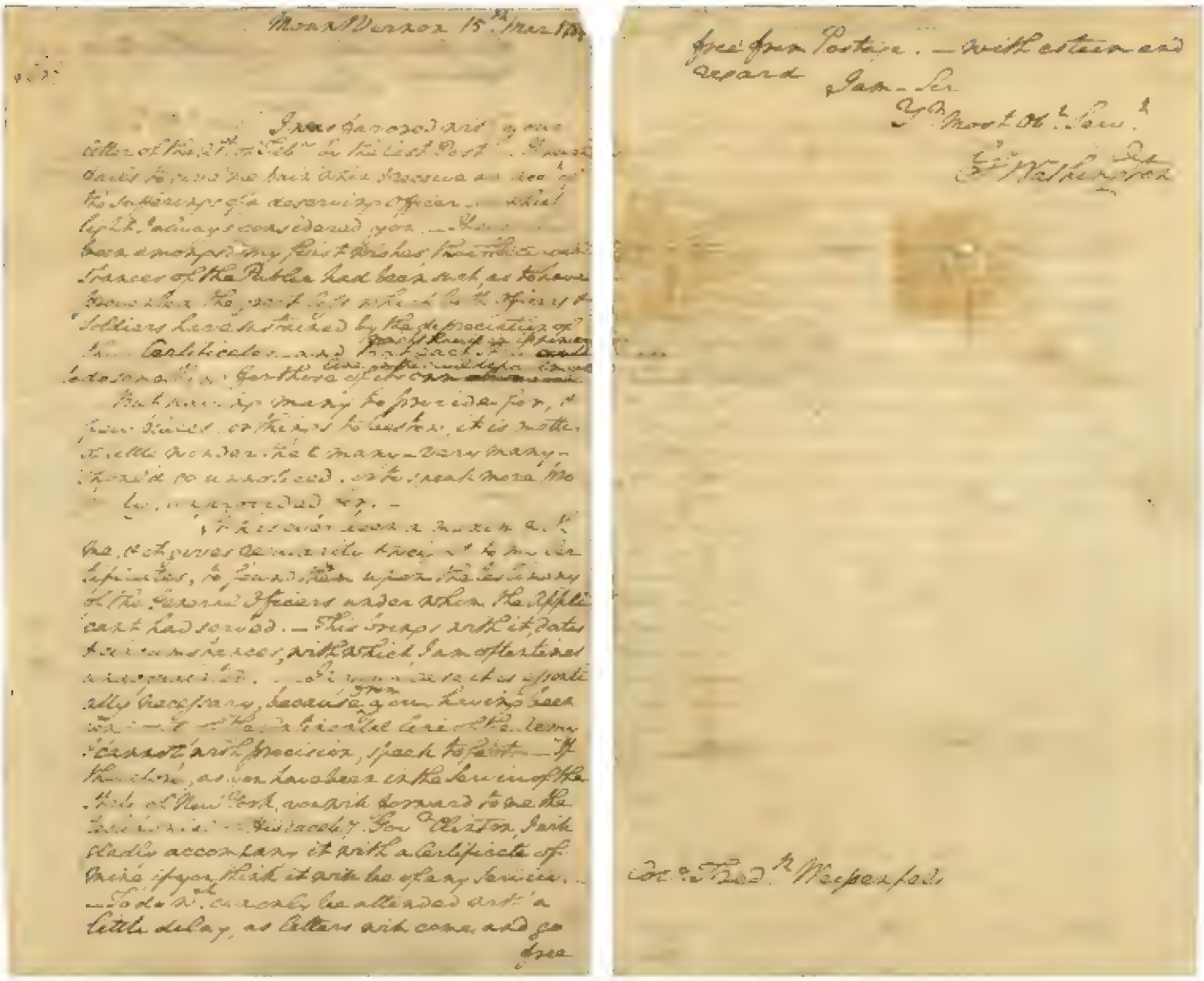
I have ordered my Sd to furnish you with a warrant for 5A of the Reedy Isp Millon that have a mind to, and as many outlops as he pleases to take. - If Rodgers or Bishop exempt for your purpose, or if these should be surveyed, you may have a free supply at any time. -

I wish it was in my power to give you an advice that would be available in the case of Savage: but the Title is so darn'd rascally that I do not see how he can make a safe conveyance of his property, - and the Law of Virginia, as you will see by the inclosed pamphlet, is so darkly, and intricately penned, that it is hard to say what is the best mode of proceeding under it. - The Executive here, I find, is clothed with power to lay out, or direct the sale of as much property as they think proper for the use of the Academy - when that is established, and

Yr. Most Obed.t & Affect.e H.ble Servt

G. Washington

Byram Sandiford Esq.r



73. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed ("G° *Washington*"), 2 pages, (12.25 x 7.37 in.; 311 x 187 mm.), Mount Vernon, 15 March 1785, to (*"Colonel Fred[eric]k Weissenfels"*); marginal chipping and paper loss affecting a few words, skillfully silked.

It … has been amongst my first wishes, that the circumstances of the Public had been such, as to have prevented the great loss which both officers & soldiers have sustained by the depreciation of their Certificates.

Washington writes in full: *I was favored with your letter of the 21st of Feb 7 by the last Post. It never fails to give me pain, when I receive an acc[t] of the sufferings of a deserving officer, in which light I always considered you. It even has been amongst my first wishes, that the circumstances of the Public had been such, as to have prevented the great loss which both officers & soldiers have sustained by the depreciation of their Certificates. And, that each state might [have it] in its [sense] to do something for those of its own line in the civil department. But having many to provide for, & few places, or things to bestow, it is matter of little wonder that many -very many -should go unnoticed, or to speak more properly, unprovided for. It has ever been a maxim with me, & it gives regularity & weight to my Certificates, to found them upon the testimony of the General Officers under whom the Applicant had served. This brings with it, dates & circumstances, with which, I am oftentimes unacquainted. In your case it is essentially necessary, because from your having been long out of the Continental line of the Army I cannot, with precision, speak to fact. If therefore, as you have been in the Service of the State of New York, you will forward to me the testimonial of His Excelcy. Govr Clinton, I will gladly accompany it with a Certificate of mine if you think it will be of any service. To do wch. can only be attended with a little delay, as letters will come and go free from Postage. – With esteem and regard I am – Sir YR Most Ob[t]. Serv[t]. G°. Washington*

During the closing months of the Revolution, the financial crisis which had been building over the years became acute. There was not enough money to pay the soldiers, yet the war was not officially over, and the army could not be disbanded. The solution was to issue certificates, in effect promissory notes, backed by Congress and pledging payment in three months, at which time Congress hoped to solve its financial problems. Three years later, the soldiers remained unpaid. **$30,000 - $50,000**

74. Washington, George. Autograph letter signed (*"G° Washington"*) as President, 2 pages, (9.12 x 7.37 in.; 232 x 187 mm.), Mount Vernon, 3 August 1796, to *M^rs. A L Dubarry*; some spotting, minor marginal chipping.

Then-sitting President George Washington becomes entangled in the long-overdue debt of $100 incurred by his nephew, Howell Lewis.

Washington writes in full: *Madam, Your letter of the 28th of July came to my hands by the last Post. The other, which you alluded to, was presented to me at Wilmington as I passed through that place, ab^t the middle of June. I did not answer it; for in truth I had not time; nor did I know where to direct a letter to you. As soon as I arrived at this place, I sent your letter (w^ch I received at Wilmngton) to M^r Howell Lewis, informing him that his note was in my hands; & that I would receive the money & transmit it to you. I have heard nothing from him since, but his Brother in Fredericksburgh (to whose care I sent the letter) wrote me that Howell had gone (on a journey) into the upper Country. If I should receive the money on your note, before I leave this, it shall be paid to you when I return to Philadelphia; which will be by the first of September. If I should not, I shall return the note, and you must pursue legal measures to obtain payment as I can have no farther agony in the Business. I am Your H^ble Servant G°: Washington*

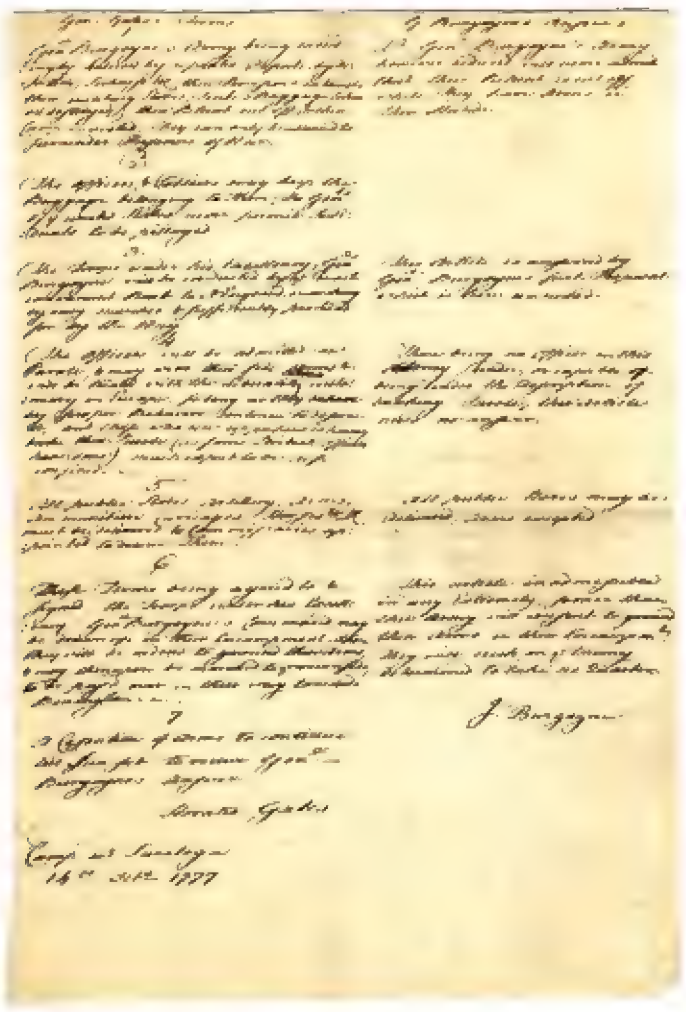
Washington's letter is accompanied by a 2-page autograph letter signed from Howell Lewis, (9 x 7.5 in.; 229 x 191 mm.) to his uncle, Fredericksburg, 5 May 1796, in which Lewis explains the circumstances relating to the debt. He writes in full:

Dear Uncle, Your letter of the 28th of last month covering one from Mrs. Dubarry I received, the debt spoken of by her is a just one, and have ever been ready for payment provided application had been made thro a proper channel, or any mode devised by which my note could have been taken up. With those considerations, I have waited in expectation of my note being forwarded for payment. I shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to forward, and secure to this Lady by the most safe and speedy conveyance, the amount of my note. I am sincerely sorry that you should have been troubled with this business, it never was my wish or intention that any act of mine should be the means of bringing distress upon any Human being, particularly a Lady. My note was given to a man, whose conduct in this business, has not been altogether consistent with that character I was induced to believe he merited, at the time this debt was contracted, which has unfortunately fell into the hands of this Lady, who no doubt is in want of the money, and who ought, and might have been paid long since, Provided as already observed, application has been made thro a proper channel. Please to present my love and respects to my Aunt, and accept the best wishes of your sincere and Affectionate Nephew. Howell Lewis

Two days after responding to Mrs. A. L. Dubarry, Washington wrote concerning the matter to Bartholomew Dandridge on 5 August 1796. Martha Washington's nephew, Bartholomew Dandridge served as Washington's private secretary, replacing Tobias Lear. Sending along the letter he received from Mrs. Dubarry, Washington reviews the details of the matter and requests Dandridge's assistance in the repayment of the $100 debt: "...By the continuance of the mail that brought Major Lewis's letter to me, I inform'd the above named Mrs. Dubarry that I had wrote to Howell Lewis as soon as I got to Mount Vernon, but had heard nothing from him; that I should return his note to her, when I got back to Philadelphia; and that she should have recourse to a court of Justice; as I c'd have no further agency in the business. I request that you would immediately find her out (by the direction in her own letter); Shew her Major Lewis letter, and take her receipt for the money you pay. Howell Lewis's note was given to a Mr. Chodkewiez the former husband of Mrs. Dubarry; it may be proper therefore, that some enquiry be made after her recent one, at time you pay the money; that caution may be observed. But as she appears to be in distress, by her manner of writing, let there be no delay in the payment. The note of hand for this money is dated 21st of March 1793 and ought, in my opinion, to have been discharged with interest; and so I shall write to Major Lewis ...."

According to a note in The Writings of Washington, on August 10, 1796, Dandridge wrote to Washington from Philadelphia, informing the President that he had seen Mrs. A. L. Dubarry, had paid her the $100 and had taken her receipt in full, for "a Note of hand dated the 21st of March 1793 given by said Lewis to my former husband Mr. Chodkewiez." Dandridge's letter and the receipt are in the *Washington Papers.*

A lock of George Washington's hair is included with the letters.
$20,000 - $30,000



75. Williams, William. Autograph manuscript, 1 page, (14.37 x 9.75 In.; 365 x 248 mm.), Philadelphia, November 1777.

Williams' autograph manuscript of Burgoyne's surrender terms at Saratoga.

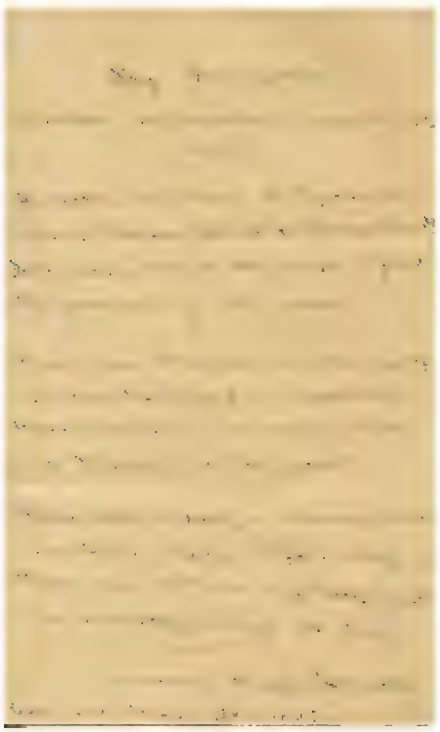
An important manuscript written by William Williams as a member of the Board of War containing the terms proposed by General Gates to General Burgoyne with Burgoyne's responses declining the terms. The first of these terms states that because of their weakened state, caused by "*repeated defeats ... desertion, sickness* and lack of supplies, the enemy *can only be allowed to surrender Prisoners Of War,* to which the British retort that they will *never admit that their retreat is cut off, while they have arms in their stands.*" Gates's second article concedes that the enemy may keep its baggage, as "*the Generals of The United States, never permit individuals to be pillaged.*" To this Burgoyne makes no answer. Gates next promises that the Redcoats will be taken along the "*most convenient route to New England, marching by easy marches*"; and then, in article four, guarantees that officers will be "*admitted on parole* and *treated with the liberality customary in Europe*", provided that they behave themselves. The British, claiming that their officers are incapable of breaking parole, say that this article "*needs no answer.*"

In the fifth article, Gates calls for the surrender of all public stores and arms, and Burgoyne answers, "*arms will be excepted.*" Gates's final demand, upon which the last article providing for a cessation of arms depends, is that "*the troops under his Excellency Gen. Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their encampment, when they will be ordered to ground their arms and may thereupon be arched to the river side, to be passed over in their way towards Bennington.* Burgoyne's answer is: *This article inadmissible in any extremity. Sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy, determined to take no quarter.*"

The British, however stubborn in negotiations, did find it necessary to surrender to the Continental Army at Saratoga, although if General Gates had been in a better position he would have preferred to defeat the enemy in a final clash of arms. The Americans knew that their opponents were reduced in numbers and strength, but were themselves at a disadvantage because of danger to the arsenal upriver at Albany. Forced to accept a surrender on any terms, General Gates responded favorably to a set of proposals sent just one day after the petulant exchange recorded in the present manuscript; military rhetoric to the contrary, Burgoyne had found it wise to give in. Surrender occurred within the next few days.

After this event, all of the papers relative to this very important victory were quickly dispatched to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. They were delivered by James Wilkinson, later a Brigadier General, to the Board of War. William Williams had sat on that board since 1776, and in this official capacity copied the surrender terms proposed by Gates.

The Battle of Saratoga and the resulting surrender of Burgoyne were probably the most important turning point in the American Revolution. The ability of American troops to defeat the British Army and prevent Britain's strategy of cutting New England off from the middle Atlantic colonies convinced France that the Americans might indeed be able to win the war and led to France's open support of military and other supplies.
$2,000 - $3,000



76. Alcott, Louisa May. Rare autograph poem signed, 1 page, (8 x 4.87 in.; 203 x 124 mm.), "Concord, Massachusetts," January 1887.

A year before her death, Louisa May Alcott quotes "My Kingdom," a poem she wrote at just 13 years of age in which she captures her inner thoughts and feelings.

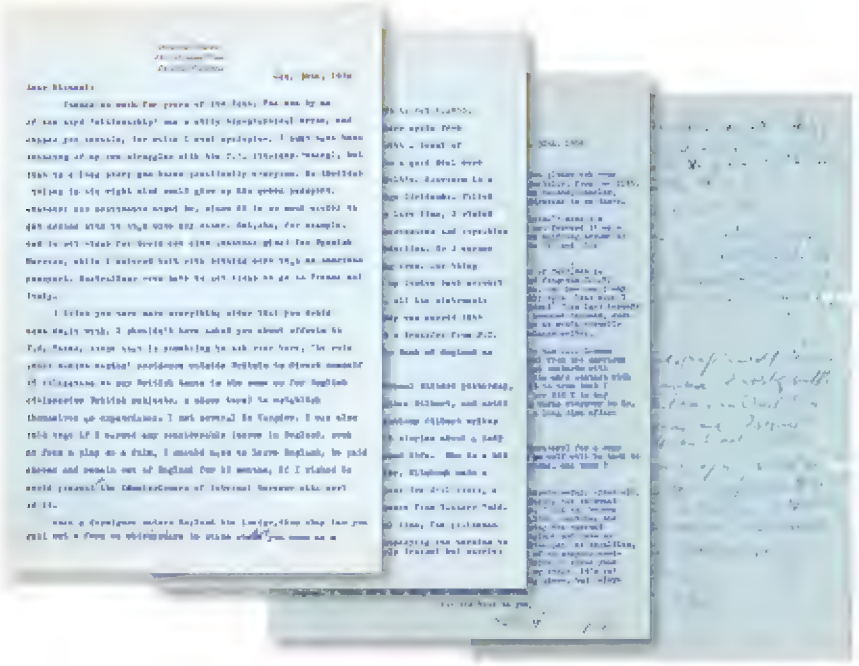
Alcott writes in full:
My Kingdom
Written at thirteen years of age.
1845.
A little kingdom I possess,
Where thoughts & feelings dwell,
And very hard I find the task
Of governing it well.

How can I learn to rule myself,
To be the child I should.
Honest & brave, & never tire
Of trying to be good?

How can I keep a sunny soul
To shine along life's way?
How can I tune my little heart,
To sweetly sing all day?

Louisa May Alcott
Concord Mass. Jan. 1887

There are two additional stanzas of this poem, which are not quoted here by Alcott. A wonderful manuscript executed in her neat hand, in which she recalls one of her earliest writings just one year before her passing. **$3,000 - $5,000**



77. Chandler, Raymond. (3) typed letters signed (*"Ray"*), on the author's imprinted stationery, 7 pages, (10.75 x 7.25 in.; 273 x 184 mm.) and 1 page (7.5 x 7.25 in.; 191 x 184 mm.), "La Jolla, California," 20 October 1956, 30 November 1956 and 16 April 1957, to Michael Gilbert, London; with a few autograph corrections.

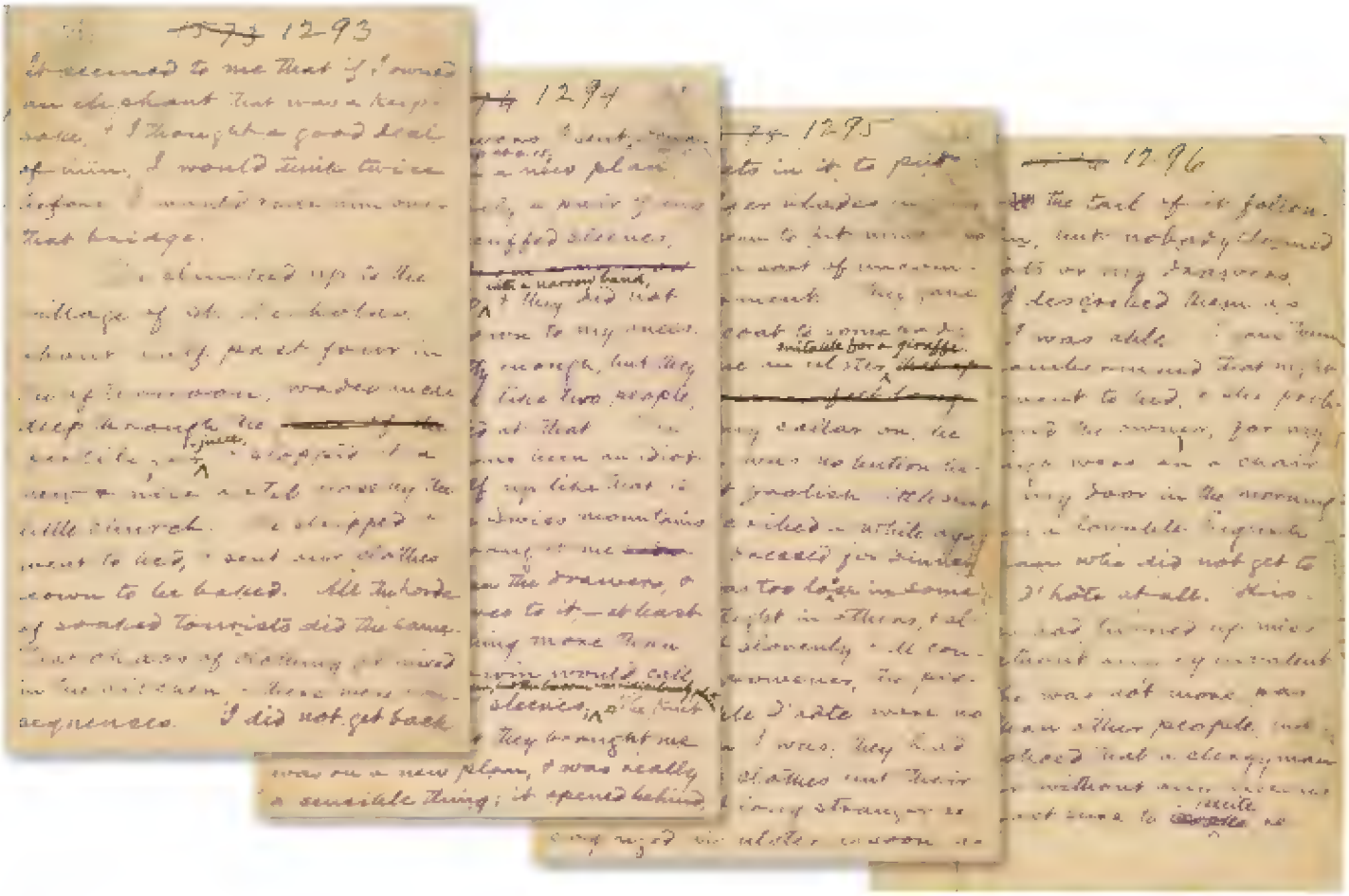
Writing to fellow literary equal and his personal lawyer, Chandler discusses the intricacies of taxes, working abroad and Alfred Hitchcock.

In the first letter of the series dated 20 October 1956, Chandler writes in part: *No American citizen in his right mind would give up his green passport, whatever his sentiments might be, since it is so much easier to get around with it than with any other … This Anthony Gilbert writes like a woman and writes rather excitable stories about a lady named Eve Gill who lives a very threatened life. She is a bit silly and her policeman friend is sillier. Hitchcock made a film called STAGE FRIGHT from one of these Eve Gill books, a picture rather marred by a poor performance from Richard Todd.*

In Chandler's second letter of 30 November 1956, he continues to worry about the Tax Inspector: *As to your reaction to the Tax Inspector, first, I haven't seen the correspondence at all, as Helga Greene's office did not forward it or a copy of it, so all I know at present is that they are sniffing around my heels … This last depends on what sort of tax I should have to pay on certain assumed incomes, such as $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, assuming such deductions as would normally be allowable to a person in my profession of a free-lance writer … Your phrase 'long and blood-stained battle' sounds bloody awful. After all, I don't want terribly to be blacklisted. My income during the relevant period was not great. As to agents holding royalties, I did not become Helga's client until after I left England May 11, 1956.*

Finally, in his letter of 16 April 1957, Chandler declares that he feels he should not have to pay tax on any income earned in England: *So you see why I become confused. One opinion or two or three, and professional opinions at that, feel that I should not be taxed on money transferred to England and they do not say it must come from capital sources, and by the way, just what are capital sources?*

An interesting trio of letters revealing Chandler's paranoia regarding his income and taxes for money earned while writing in England. He also reveals his personal relationship with fellow crime writer and lawyer, Michael Gilbert. After hashing out tax laws, his letters end on a lighter note when he discusses new movies or books worth noting. **$2,000 - $3,000**



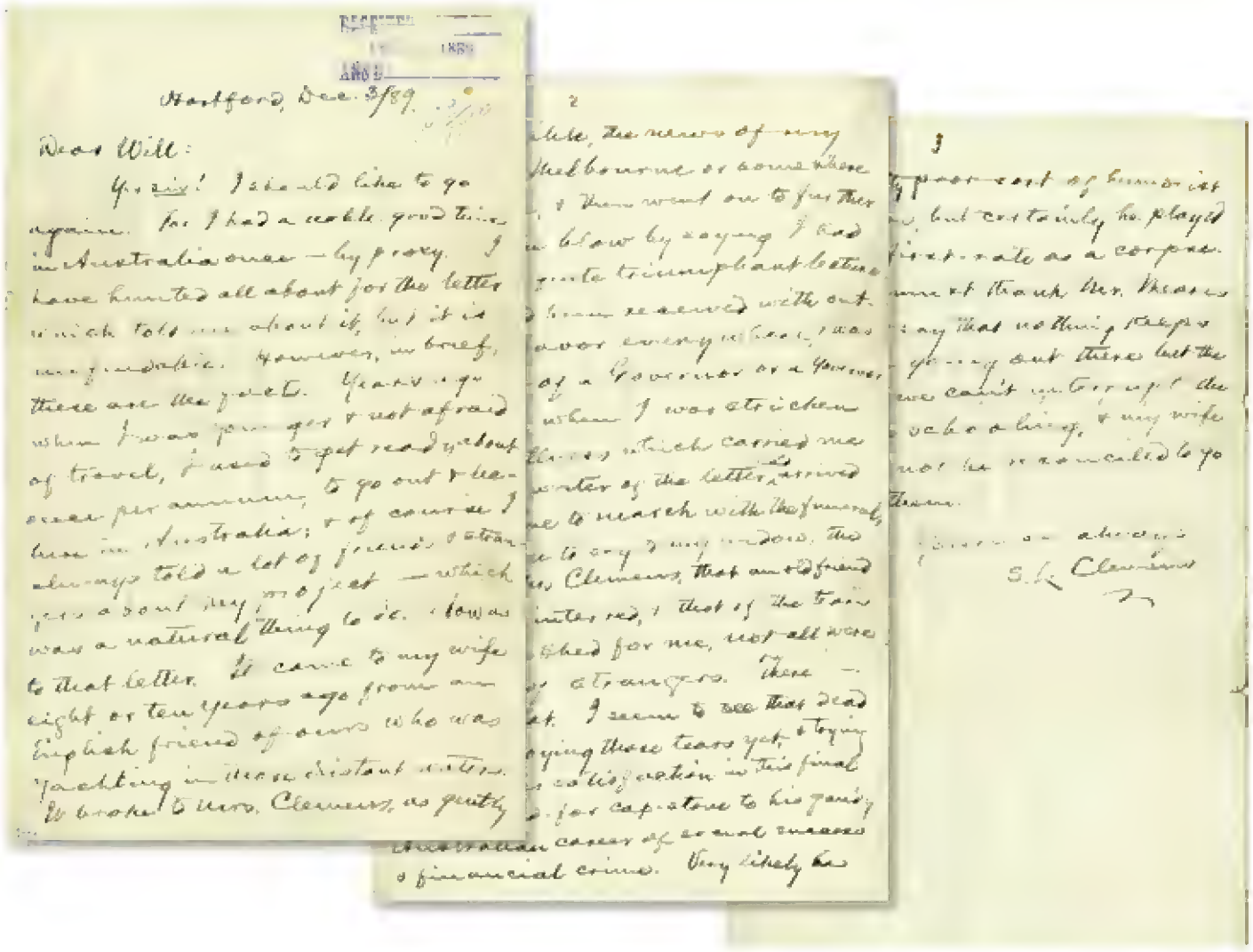
78. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"). Autograph manuscript unsigned, from The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today [Hartford, 1873], 4 pages (new numbering: #1293-96), (7.87 x 5 in.; 200 x 127 mm.), the four sheets, probably removed from a small notebook, are consecutive leaves written in purple ink, with a number of corrections, revisions, and word substitutions executed in black ink; pages are slightly worn and soiled, with minor edge wear, and two of the four are mounted to a backing sheet for restoration, with minor text loss in a few spots.

Four pages of the original manuscript from The Gilded Age.

Clemens writes in part: *We climbed up to the village of St. Nicholas, about half past four in the afternoon, waded ancle* [sic] *deep through the fertilizer-juice, & stopped at a new & nice hotel close by the little church. We stripped and went to bed, & sent our clothes down to be baked. Alf the horde of soaked tourists did the same. That chaos of clothing got mixed in the kitchen, & there were consequences. I did not get back the same drawers I sent down, when our things came up at 6:15; I got a pair on a new plan. They were merely a pair of long white ruffle-cuffed sleeves, hitched together at the top with a narrow band, & they did not come quite down to my knees. They were pretty enough, but they made me feel like two people, & disconnected at that. The man must have been an idiot that got himself up like that, to rough it in the Swiss mountains. The shirt they brought me was shorter than the drawers, & hadn't any sleeves to it, - at least it hadn't anything more than what Mr. Darwin would calf 'rudimentary' sleeves; these had 'edging' around them, but the bosom was ridiculously plain. The knit silk undershirt they brought me was on a new plan, & was really a sensible thing; it opened behind, & had pockets in it to put your shoulder blades in; but they did not seem to fit mine, & so I found it a sort of uncomfortable garment. They gave my bobtail coat to somebody else, & sent me an ulster suitable for a giraffe. I had to tie my collar on, because there was no button behind on that foolish little shirt which I described a while ago.*

When I was dressed for dinner at 6:30, I was too loose in some places and too tight in others, & altogether I felt slovenly & ill conditioned. However, the people at the table d'hote were no better off than I was; they had everybody's clothes but their own on. A long stranger recognized his ulster as soon as he saw the tail of it following me in, but nobody claimed my shirts or my drawers, though I described them as well as I was able. I gave them to the chambermaid that night when I went to bed, & she probably found the owner, for my own things were on a chair outside my door in the morning.

The Gilded Age was a collaborative attempt by Clemens and American essayist and novelist Charles Dudley Warner (1829-1900) to write a "contemporary" (i.e., post-Civil War) novel. The novel chronicles the ill-fated land speculation in Missouri of schemer Colonel Beriah Sellers, who persuades his friend, Squire Hawkins, to join him. Meanwhile, Sellers seduces Hawkins' adopted daughter, and she later murders him. Fragments of major works by Clemens are rare on the market. The four pages are numbered at the top. The numbers have been crossed out and re-numbered (probably by Warner). **$4,000 - $6,000**


Hartford, Dec. 3/89.

Dear Will:

Yes sir! I should like to go again. For I had a noble good time in Australia once — by proxy. I have hunted all about for the letter which told me about it, but it is unfindable. However, in brief, these are the facts. Years ago when I was younger & not afraid of travel, I used to get ready about once per annum, to go out & lecture in Australia; & of course I always told a lot of friends & strangers about my project — which was a natural thing to do. Now as to that letter. It came to my wife eight or ten years ago from an English friend of ours who was yachting in those distant waters. It broke to Mrs. Clemens, as gently as possible, the news of my death in Melbourne or somewhere out there, & then went on to further soften the blow by saying I had made a quite triumphant lecture tour, had been received with out spoken favor every where, & was the guest of a Governor or a Governor General when I was stricken with the illness which carried me off. The writer of the letter had arrived just in time to march with the funeral, & so was able to say to my widow, the present & only Mrs. Clemens, that an old friend saw me interred & that of the tears that were shed for me, not all were the tears of strangers. There — think of that. I seem to see that dead fraud enjoying those tears yet, & trying to smile his satisfaction in this final & unlooked for capstone to his gaudy Australian career of social success & financial crime. Very likely he

2

3

S. L. Clemens

79. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"). Autograph letter signed (*"S. L. Clemens"*), 3 pages, (8.87 x 5.5 in.; 225 x 140 mm.), dated 3 December 1889, from Hartford, Connecticut. Written to his good friend Will Bowen, on whom Twain based the character "Joe Harper" in Tom Sawyer.

A humorous letter, penned by Clemens, regarding his fallacious death in Australia.

Clemens pens in full: *Dear Will: Yes sir! I should like to go again. For I had a noble good time in Australia once – by proxy. I have hunted all about for the letter which told me about it, but it is unfindable. However, in brief, these are the facts. Years ago when I was younger & not afraid of travel, I used to get ready about once per annum, to go out & lecture in Australia; & of course I always told a lot of friends & strangers about my project – which was a natural thing to do. Now as to that letter. It came to my wife eight or ten years ago from an English friend of ours who was yachting in those distant waters. It broke to Mrs. Clemens, as gently as possible, the news of my death in Melbourne or somewhere out there, & then went on to further soften the blow by saying I had made a quite triumphant lecture tour, had been received with out spoken favor every where, & was the guest of a Governor or a Governor General when I was stricken with the illness which carried me off. The writer of the letter had arrived just in time to march with the funeral, & so was able to say to my widow, the present & only Mrs. Clemens, that an old friend saw me interred & that of the tears that were shed for me, not all were the tears of strangers. There – think of that. I seem to see that dead fraud enjoying those tears yet, & trying to smile his satisfaction in this final & unlooked for capstone to his gaudy Australian career of social success & financial crime. Very likely he was a pretty poor sort of humorist when alive, but certainly he played his hand first rate as a corpse.*

You must thank Mr. Meares for me, & say that nothing keeps me from going out there but the fact that we can't interrupt the children's schooling, & my wife & I could not be reconciled to go without them. Yours as always, S.L. Clemens

Clemens relays to his friend, Will Bowen, the story of a Clemens impostor who was fraudulently collecting lecture fees pretending to be the genuine "Mark Twain." While the impostor was a guest of Governor General, he died. Word of the faux Clemens death reached word of true Clemens' friends yachting in Melbourne, in which they wrote a condolence letter to Mrs. Clemens. This story of his untimely and erroneous death was later printed in his book Following the Equator. **$3,000 – $5,000**

80. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"). Autograph letter signed (*"S. L. Clemens"*), on *Murray Hill Hotel*, New York, letterhead stationery, (9.25 x 6 in.; 235 x 152 mm.), 2 February 1890, 8 pages are octavo in size, 1 page being a portion of a full sheet, torn cleanly by Clemens. Written to Daniel or Charles Frohman. Accompanied by a torn white envelope addressed to S. L. Clemens. Twain writes on the envelope, "*Did not send this to Frohman.*" With a second envelope marked by Twain, "*Elmira fireman – incident & unmailed letter.*" Twain also writes: "*Take this to the billiard room. SLC.*"

Twain blasts the stage presentation of his classic The Prince and the Pauper, calling it "*a mess of idiotic rubbish and vapid twaddle.*"

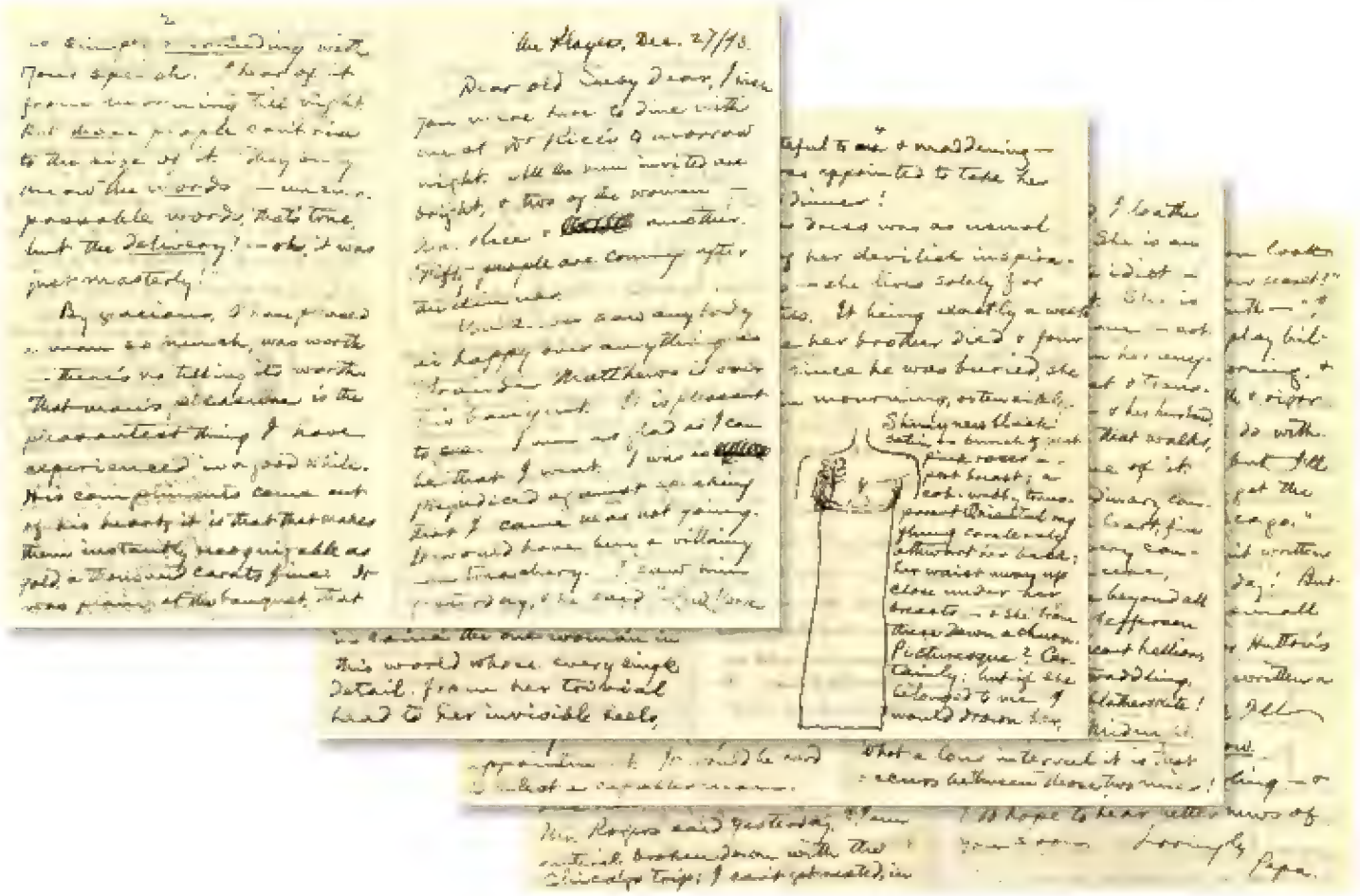
Clemens writes in part: *Do not make any foreign contracts. I cannot consent to have this amazing burlesque* [Abby Sage Richardson's stage version of his The Prince and the Pauper] *played in England. The very cattle would laugh at it. When I sat in the theatre that first night, I was bewitched by Elsie's acting, & carried out of myself by the pretty stage-pictures & the rich colors of the dresses, & so the infinite repulsiveness of the piece (as to language), got no sufficient attention from* me. *I really thought I was seeing* a *dramatization of the book. It was a vast mistake. If I had previously seen the manuscript of the play, & subjected it to a critical reading in cool blood – you remember you promised me an early copy – the mistake would not have occurred. I should have perceived that Mrs. Richardson's contract to dramatize the book had not been fulfilled; that she had carefully & deliberately got as far away from the book as she could; that she had merely transferred names from the book, & often left the characters that belonged to them behind; that whenever she meddles with a high character she lowered its tone that whenever she took an incident from the book, she distorted & damaged it, as a rule; that whenever she transferred dialogue from the book she changed the language – & degraded it; that whenever the exigencies of her work seemed to require interlardings of English history not findable in the book, she drew upon her own historical savings instead of asking charity of* a *more opulent source.*

The language of the play is beneath criticism. For baldness, poverty, & windy & meaningless grandiloquence, its language is a *curiosity. Its ludicrous attempts to attempt the quaint speech of a bygone age would break up the gravity of a graven image. And the grammar of it all! Cut out a batch of dialogue, dear sir, & paste it in here, and see if I am exaggerating the facts. The one incontestably original thing in this play is its language. It is absolutely new. It was never spoken anywhere on earth – not even in the Bowery.*

Twain continues, railing about the play's anachronisms:
... My dramatic maxim is, between two impossibilities, always take the one that will produce the biggest effect. That dismal antique, Mad Anthony, treats himself to a *pipe-& tobacco & a match – reflect on these great facts, dear sirs, in Henry VIII's time. It seems to* me *that he isn't quite sufficiently equipped yet; he ought to have along his gum shoes [rubber boots], & his railroad pass, & his stylographic pen ... is the contract fulfilled? Is this mess of idiotic rubbish & vapid twaddle* a *'dramatization' of the book? It resembles it about as a riot in a sailor boarding-house resembles* a *Sunday-school ... Let us drop the foreign business for the present; drop it until we've got* a *legitimate dramatization, not a burlesque.*

Abby Sage Richardson, wife of the *New York Tribune* journalist Albert Deane Richardson, published several adaptations and anthologies drawn from earlier literature, and translated and adapted plays for Charles Frohman. Apparently, Twain surmised that his attack on her version proved too strongly worded to send.

Provenance: Estelle Doheny (Christie's New York, 1 February 1988, lot 471). **$6,000 – $8,000**



81. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"). Autograph letter signed (*"Papa"*), 8 pages, (7.87 x 4.87 in.; 200 x 124 mm.), "The Players" [New York, New York], 27 December 1893, to Susy Clemens, with an ink drawing on one page, with original stamped envelope addressed by Clemens, penciled docket, possibly in the hand of his daughter Clara.

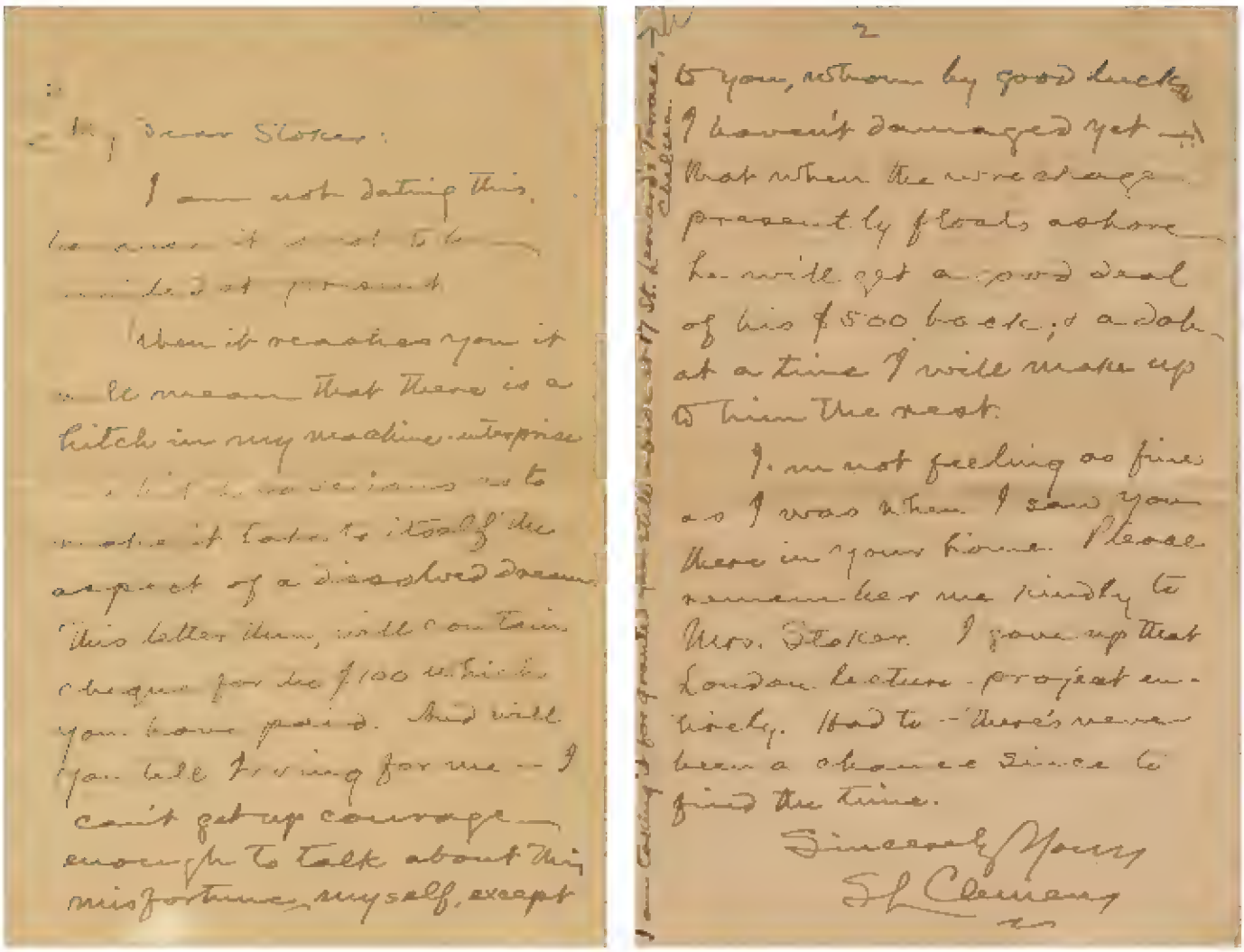
Samuel Clemens lambasts the wife of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Clemens writes in part: … *You never saw anybody as happy over anything as Brander Matthews is over his banquet. It is pleasant to see. I am as glad as I can be that I went. I was so prejudiced against speaking that I came near not going. It would have been villainy — a treachery. I saw him yesterday, & he said "New York is simply resounding with your speech … Oh, it was just masterly!' By gracious, to have pleased a man so much was worth — there's no telling its worth. That man's pleasure is the pleasantest thing I have experienced in a good while. His compliments came out of his heart…It was plain, at the banquet, that Brander is a most unusually well-beloved man …*

My Christmas dinner at Laffan's [William Laffan, publisher of the New York Sun] *was spoiled — totally spoiled — irremediably spoiled — a deep, & rounded, & comprehensive & complete & accursed failure. For, just at the last moment, when dinner-time was 15 or 20 minutes overpast, & I was perfectly happy & joyous & tongue-free & hungry, the bell rang and in came the one woman in this world whose every single detail, from her trivial head to her invisible heels is hateful to me & maddening — & I was appointed to take her out to dinner! Her dress was as usual one of her devilish inspirations — she lives solely for clothes. It being exactly a week since her brother died & four days since he was buried, she was in mourning, ostensibly.* [Twain's sketch of her gown is at left.] *Shiny new black satin — a bunch of great pink roses on port breasts; a cob-webby transparent rag flung carelessly athwart her back; her waist away up close under her breasts — and she from there down a churn. Picturesque? Certainly, but if she belonged to me I would drown her, all the same. Lord, I loathe that woman so! She is an idiot — an absolute idiot--& does not know it. She is sham, sham, sham — not a genuine fiber in her anywhere — a manifest & transparent humbug — & her husband, the sincerest man that walks, doesn't seem aware of it. It is a most extraordinary combination: he, fine in heart, fine in mind, fine in every conceivable way, sincere, genuine, & lovable beyond all men save only Joe Jefferson — & tied for life to this vacant hellion, this clothes-rack, this twaddling, blethering* [sic], *driveling batherskite! …*

Apparently unpublished, the penciled docket on the envelope identifies the woman Clemens castigates as "Mrs. Aldrich," i.e. Lillian W. Aldrich, wife of Thomas Baily Aldrich, until 1890 the editor of the *Atlantic.* In her memoirs, Mrs. Aldrich is decidedly lukewarm to Clemens, whom she believed was drunk on their first meeting.

Provenance: Christie's New York, 11 May 1987, lot 23. **$4,000 - $6,000**



82. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"). Autograph letter signed ("*S. L. Clemens*"), 2 pages, (7 x 4.25 in.; 178 x 108 mm.), [Spring, 1894], to Irish novelist and Dracula creator, Bram Stoker.

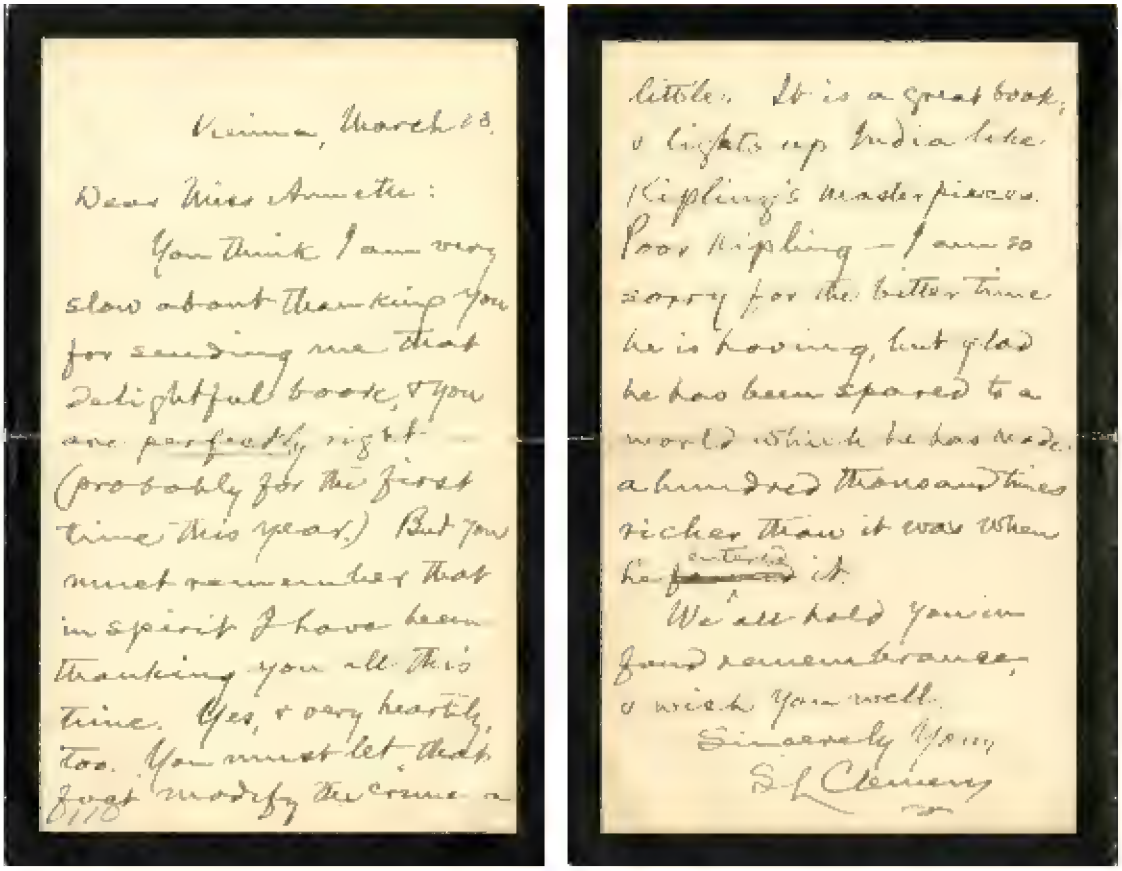
Mark Twain, the author of Huckleberry Finn, writes to Dracula author Bram Stoker regarding participation in his ill-fated investment in the Paige typesetting machine.

Clemens pens in full: *My Dear Stoker, I am dating this because it is not to be mailed at present. When it reaches you it will mean that there is a hitch in my machine-enterprise – a hitch so serious as to make it take to itself the aspect of a dissolved dream. This letter, then, will contain* [the] *cheque for the $100 which you have paid. And will you tell Irving for me – I can't get up courage enough to talk about this misfortune, myself, except to you, whom by good luck I haven't damaged yet – that when the wreckage presently floats ashore he will get a good deal of his $500 back; & a dab at a time I will make up to him the rest. I'm not feeling as fine as I was when I saw you there in your home. Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Stoker. I gave up that London lecture project entirely. Had to - there's never been a chance since to find the time. Sincerely yours, S.L. Clemens*
I am taking it for granted you still abide at 17 St. Leonard's Terrace Chelsea

Mark Twain first heard about James Paige and his automatic typesetting machine in 1880, at which time he invested $5,000 in its prospects. By 1887, he had invested a total of $50,000, and as principal investor was putting about $3,000 a month into its promise to set type more efficiently and less expensively than merely human compositors or any of its mechanical competitors like the Linotype. Believing that there were millions in those prospects, he bought the rights to the machine outright in 1889, the same year A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court was published; within a few more years, the machine, as chief among a series of bad speculations, bankrupted him.

At the height of its development, the Paige typesetting machine had more than 18,000 separate parts, and was designed with the help of one operator at the keyboard to set more than 8,000 ems (a unit measure in typography) an hour. Before it could be made to work consistently, however, the Linotype machine swept the market that Twain had hoped to corner.

An extraordinary letter revealing the association between two great authors of the late 19th century. **$8,000 – $12,000**



Vienna, March 23.

Dear Miss Annette:

You think I am very slow about thanking you for sending me that delightful book, & you are perfectly right- (probably for the first time this year.) But you must remember that in spirit I have been thanking you all this time. Yes, & very heartily, too. You must let that fact modify the crime a little. It is a great book, & lights up India like Kipling's masterpieces. Poor Kipling-I am so sorry for the bitter time he is having, but glad he has been spared to a world which he has made a hundred thousand times richer than it was when he entered it. We all hold you in fond remembrance, & wish you well.

Sincerely Yours

S. L. Clemens

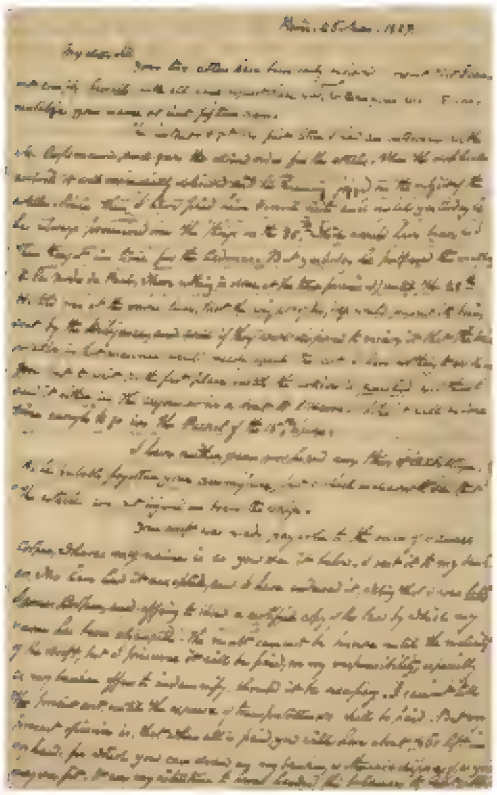
83. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain"). Autograph letter signed, (*"S.L. Clemens"*), 2 pages, (6.12 x 3.87 in.; 156 x 98 mm.), Vienna, 23 March [no year], on back-bordered stationery to Miss Annette.

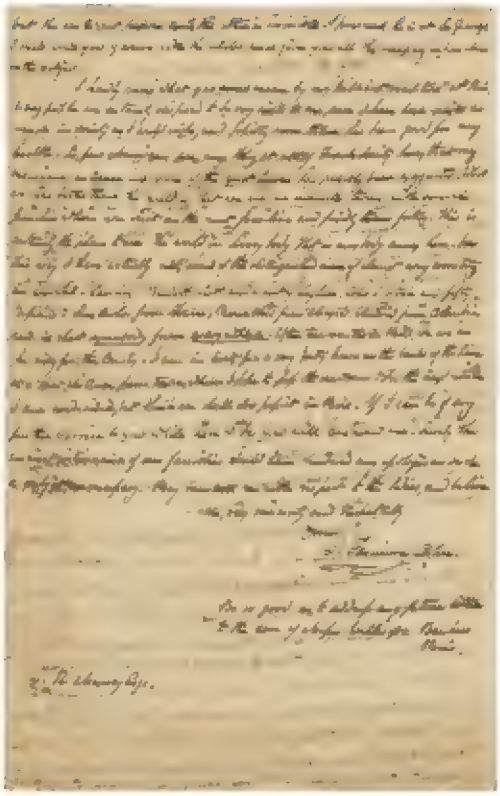
Mark Twain writes a thank-you letter to Miss Annette in which he mentions the terrible misfortunes author and poet, Rudyard Kipling, has endured.

Clemens writes in full: *You think I am very slow about thanking you for sending me that delightful book, & you are perfectly right- (probably for the first time this year.) But you must remember that in spirit I have been thanking you all this time. Yes, & very heartily, too. You must let that fact modify the crime a little. It is a great book, & lights up India like Kipling's masterpieces. Poor Kipling-I am so sorry for the bitter time he is having, but glad he has been spared to a world which he has made a hundred thousand times richer than it was when he entered it. We all hold you in fond remembrance, & wish you well.*

Clemens's comments about Kipling's *bitter time* refer to his disastrous trip to New York in 1899, which he made with his wife, Carrie, and his children, Josephine, Elsie, and John. In anticipation of his trip Kipling wrote, "I'm going to where the sun shines and oysters is cheap ... and I shall have grapefruit for breakfast and nineteen different kinds of bread,"(Lord Birkenhead, Rudyard Kipling). His trip, however, was a fiasco. "So far as business was concerned, Kipling had no need to go to America again. He had met his lastingly right publisher there, F. J. Doubleday, and his agent could look after any needed decision making. But one unnecessary and finally tragic journey was made. The voyage was dreadful, and the little girls developed bad colds, exacerbated by a long, chilly wait in the New York customs house. Blizzards raged while the family cowered in the Hotel Grenoble on West 56th Street. Carrie's sister Josephine, now married to a doctor, had met the Kiplings in New York, and fortunately so, for soon Rudyard fell ill too, and developed pneumonia in both lungs from which he almost died. The children, Josephine with a high fever, were sent to the home of old friends, the De Forests, on Long Island. Dr. Conland came down from Brattleboro, Vermont to help Dr. Dunham, and with skill and unceasing care the two doctors pulled Kipling through. On 4 March Kipling had come out of a long delirium, desperately weak, barely alive. On 6 March Josephine died, at the tender age of seven. She was buried on Long Island, and Carrie, coming straight from the funeral to her husband, realized that her black dress might tell him what must still be kept from him. She snatched up a red shawl, put it round her shoulders before she went into Rudyard's room, and so was able to keep the death from him for a few more necessary days. When he knew, he endured it, but he never got over it" (Marghanita Laski, From Palm to Pine: Rudyard Kipling Abroad and At Home).

It was from Vienna, where he stayed from October 1898 through May 1899, that Clemens wrote the present letter. While there, he wrote the early chapters of Christian Science, which was to form the first half of the book when it was published in 1907. "During January and February ... he finished three articles- 'The New War Scare,' 'Diplomatic Pay and Clothes,' and 'Government by Article 14'; and he hoped that these could be used to complete a volume of sketches that could then serve ... to provide useful, immediate remuneration and to keep his name in the public eye, thus aiding the sales of the uniform edition of his works. By the end of March he suggested to Frank Bliss that the articles that he had been writing about Mary Baker Eddy and Christian Science might also contribute to the new volume" (William R. MacNaughton, Mark Twain's Last Years as a Writer). **$3,000 - $5,000**





84. Cooper, James Fenimore. Autograph letter signed, (*"J. Fenimore Cooper"*), 2 pages, (8.12 x 5 in.; 206 x 127 mm.), Paris, 26 May 1827, To John R. Murray, New York; integral address leaf attached.

James Fenimore Cooper, author of The Last of the Mohicans, describes life in Paris.

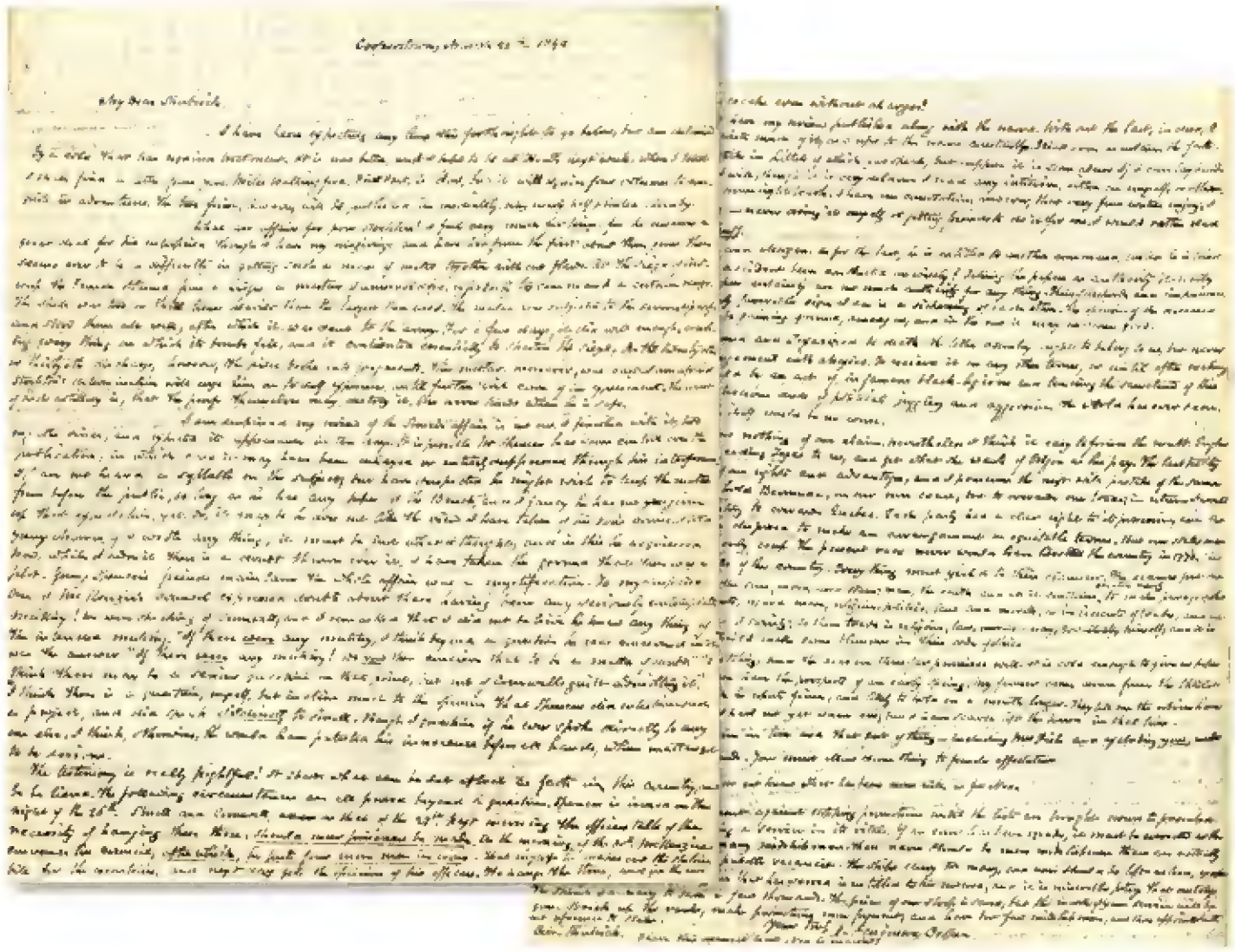
Cooper writes in full: *Your two letters have been duly received. I regret that I cannot comply literally, with all your requests since you must postpone your wish to immortalize your name at least fifteen days. The instant I got the first letter, I had an interview with M. Englemann, and gave the order for the articles. When the duplicate arrived it was immediately delivered and his memory jogged on the subject of the articles. Since then I have paid him several visits, and until yesterday he had always promised me the things on the 25th, which would have been here, and … in time for the Cadmus. But yesterday he postponed … (a la mode de Paris, when nothing is done at the time promised) until the 28th. He told me, at the same time, that the weight of the press world prevent its being sent by the Diligence, and even if they were disposed to receive it, that the transportation, in that manner, would nearly equal the cost. I have nothing to do there but to wait, in the first place, until the article is finished, and thereto send it either in the wagons or in a boat to l'Havre. I hope it will be done time enough to go in the Packet of the 15th June. I have neither seen nor heard anything of Capt. Allyn. He has probably forgotten your commission, but I shall endeavor to see that the articles are not injured on board the ship.*

Your draft was made payable to the order of James Cooper, whereas my name is as you see it below. I sent it to my bankers, who have had it accepted, and I have endorsed it, stating that I was James Cooper, and offering to show a certified copy of the law by which my name has been changed. The result cannot be however until the maturity of the draft, but I presume it will be paid, as my responsibility, especially as my banker offers to indemnify, should it be necessary. I cannot tell the precise cost, until the expense of transportation & shall be paid. But my present opinion is, that when all is paid, you will have about $60 left in my hand, for which you can draw on my banker, or otherwise dispose of as you may see fit. It was my intention to have handed the balance to Capt. Allyn but the [one] is not however and the other is invisible. I presumed he is at la Grange. I shall write you of course, with the articles, and give you all the necessary information on the subject.

I hardly know what you mean by my 'brilliant reception' at Paris. Many people are certainly disposed to be very civil to me, and I have been quite as much in society as I could wish, and possibly more than has been good for my health. So few Americans see any thing at all of French Society here, that my occasional entrance into some of the great houses has probably been exaggerated. What we like better than the world is, that we are on intimate terms with several families, where we visit on the most familiar and friendly footing. This is certainly the place to see the world in. Every body that is anybody comes here. In this way I have actually met some of the distinguished men of almost every country in Europe. Canning, Burdett, Scott, and a host of English. Capo d'Setrie and fifty Russians, San Carlos, from Spain, Camachio from Mexico, Madrid from Columbia and in short somebody from everywhere. After ten months in Paris, we are on the way for the Country. I am in treaty for a very pretty house on the banks of the Seine [a short] distance from town, where I hope to pass the summer. For the next winter I am undecided, but think we shall also pass it in Paris. If I can be of any further service to you while here I beg you will commend me. Surely the ancient intimacies of our families, should have rendered any apologies on such a subject unnecessary. Pray mention me with respect to the ladies ….

In a postscript, Cooper has added: *Be so good as to address any future letter to the care of Messrs Welles & Bankers Paris.*

Cooper moved his family to Paris in 1826 in an attempt to sell more novels and earn additional income. He continued to write and published The Red Rover and The Water Witch while residing in Paris. He returned to New York in 1833, and published politically charged letters, such as "*A Letter to My Countrymen*" and novels detailing his life abroad. **$3,000 - $5,000**



85. Cooper, James Fenimore. Autograph letter signed, (*"J. Fenimore Cooper"*), 2 full pages, (9.87 x 8 in.; 251 x 203 mm.), Cooperstown, [New York], 24 March 1844, to Commodore Shubrick in Washington; integral address leaf attached.

A passionate letter by Cooper that discusses three sea men hanged by their captain, an event he later criticizes in his pamphlet, The Cruise of the Somers.

Cooper writes in full: *I have been expecting any time this [fort] night to go below, but am detained by a cold that has required treatment. It is now better, and I hope to be at Head's next week, when I trust I shall find a letter from you. Miles Wallingford, First Part, is done, but it will require four volumes to complete his adventures. The two first, however, will be published immediately, being nearly half printed already.*

What an affair for poor Stockton! I feel very much for him, for he deserves a great deal for his enterprise, though I have my misgivings, and have had from the first about those guns. There seems ever to be a difficulty in getting such a mass of metal together without flaws. At the siege of Antwerp the French obtained from a Liége a mortar of unusual size, expressly to command a certain range. The shell was two or three times heavier than the largest then used. The mortar was subjected to the severest proofs and stood them all well, after which it was sent to the army. For a few days, it did well enough, crashing every thing on which its bombs fell, and it contributed essentially to shorten the siege. On the twentyeth or thirtyeth discharge, however, the piece broke into fragments. This mortar, moreover, was cast. I am afraid Stockton's determination will urge him on to self exposure, until further evil come of the experiment. The worst of such artillery is, that the proofs themselves may destroy it. One never knows when he is safe.

I am surprised my review of the Somer's affair is not out. I finished with it, two months since, and expected its appearance in ten days. It is possible Mr Spencer has some control over the publication, in which case it may have been delayed or entirely suppressed through his interference. I have not heard a syllable on the subject; but have suspected he might wish to keep the matter from before the public, so long as he has any hopes of the Bench, and I fancy he has not given up that expectation, yet. Or, it may be he does not like the view I have taken of his son's course. I told young Morris, if I wrote any thing, it must be just what I thought, and in this he acquiesced. Now, which I admit there is a doubt

Continued from page 89

thrown over it, I have taken the ground that there was a plot. Young Spencer's friends maintain the whole affair was a mystification. To my surprise, one of McKenzie's counsel expressed doubts about there having been any seriously contemplated mutiny! We were speaking of Cromwell, and I remarked that I did not believe he knew any thing of the intended mutiny. 'If there were any mutiny, I think beyond a question he was concerned with was the answer.' 'If there were any mutiny! Do you then conceive that to be a matter of doubt. ' 'I think there may be a serious question on that point, but not of Cromwell's guilt admitting it. 'I think there is a question, myself, but incline much to the opinion that Spencer did entertain such a project, and did speak of it directly to Small, though I question if he ever spoke directly to any one else. I think, otherwise, he would have protected his innocence before all hands, when matters got to be serious.

The testimony is really frightful! It shows what can be set afloat as facts in this country, and be believed. The following circumstances are all proved beyond a question. Spencer is in on the night of the 26th. Small and Cromwell, on that of the 27th. Next morning the officers talk of the necessity of hanging these three, should more prisoners be made. On the morning of the 30th McKenzie convenes his council, after which, he puts four more men in irons. That night he makes out the station bill for the execution, and next day yet, the opinion of his officers. He hangs the three and in the end lets the four last arrested, escape even without charges! I shall greatly regret not to have my review published along with the record. Without the last, indeed, I should be compelled to re write much of it, as I refer to the record constantly. I shall soon ascertain the facts. I have never seen the article in Littel of which you speak, but suppose it is some abuse. If I can lay hands on it, without much trouble I will, though it is very seldom I read any criticism, either on myself, or other. Most of it, now-a-days, is downright trash. I have one consolation, however, that very few writers enjoy; I know I am seldom puffed-never doing it myself, or getting friends to do it for me. I would rather read an attack any day than a puff.

So Morris has got home, and Morgan. As for the last, he is entitled to another command, unless he is tired. Has not the enquiry into the accident been conducted unwisely? Taking the papers as authority it really would seem so, though the papers certainly are not much authority for anything. Their falsehoods and impudence appear to increase, and the only favorable sign I see is a sickening of each other. The opinion of the deceased state of the country appears to be gaining ground, among us, and in the end it may do some good.

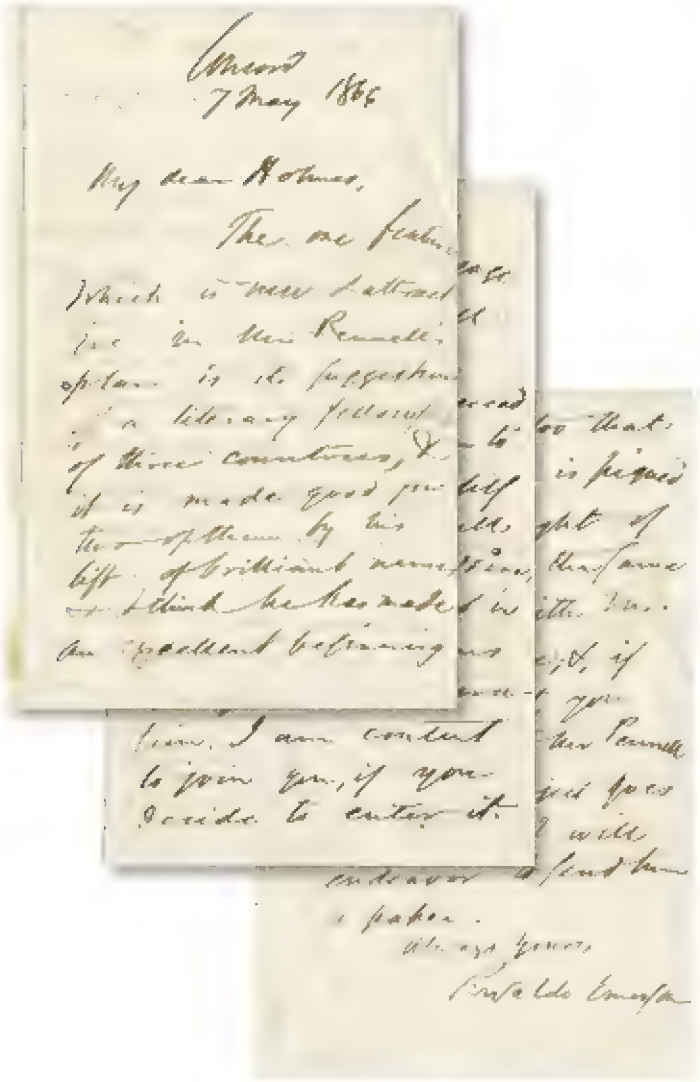
You must be Oregoned and Texasized to death. The latter country ought to belong to us, but never without an amicable arrangement with Mexico. To receive it on any other terms, or until after making a fair offer to Mexico, would be an act of infamous black-leg is no, and lending the sanctum of this nation to one of the most atrocious deeds of political juggling and aggression the world has ever seen. Bonaparte's attempts on Spain itself, would be no worse. As to Oregon, I know nothing of our claim. Nevertheless I think it easy to foresee the result. England will make a merit of our ceding Texas to us, and get what she wants of Oregon as her pay. The last treaty was a miserable sacrifice of our rights and advantages, and I presume the next will partake of the same character. Why does England hold Bermuda, on our own coast, but to overawe our trade; in return I would have held the north east territory to overawe Quebec. Each party had a clear right to its possessions and let each keep it, until both were disposed to make an arrangement on equitable terms. But our statesmen are children yet, and can only cross. The present ... never would have liberated the country in 1770. The 'merchants' are the moral souls of the country. Everything must yield to their clamour. The scamps put me in mind of Stone, who fancies the sun, moon, and stars; man, the earth and all it contains created merely to make paragraphs for newspapers. So the merchants, regard man, religion, politics, land and morals, as incidents of trade, and not trade as merely an incident of society. To them trade is religion, law, morals -nay god himself, and it is not surprising the idolators should make some blunders in their code of ethics.

We are all vegetating, and the season thus far promises well. It is cold enough to give us hopes for next month, and I think we have the prospects of an early spring. My farmer came down from the châlet last evening on the ice, which he reports firm, and likely to hold on a month longer. They tell me the robins have been here a [fort] night, but I have not yet seen one; but I have scarce left the house in that time. The ladies all join in love and that sort of thing -including Mrs Fish and excluding you, which I send it to all hands. You must allow something to female affectation. By the way, I do not know what bas been done with or for Ned.

For Fish -The argument against stopping promotions until the lists are brought down to prescribed numbers is this. It is attacking a service in its vitals. If an error has been made, it must be corrected at the other end -not making so many midshipmen. There never should be more midshipmen than are actually wanted &c &c, and to fill probable vacancies. The ships carry too many, and now should be left as lean, except in emergencies. But the officer that has served is entitled to his reward, and it is miserable policy that destroys the spirit of a navy to save a few thousand. The price of our sloop is saved, but the morale of your service will be gone. Brick up the ranks, make promotions more frequent, and have but few midshipmen, and those appointed without reference to states.

In a postscript, Cooper has written*: "I have this moment heard Ned is arrived!"*

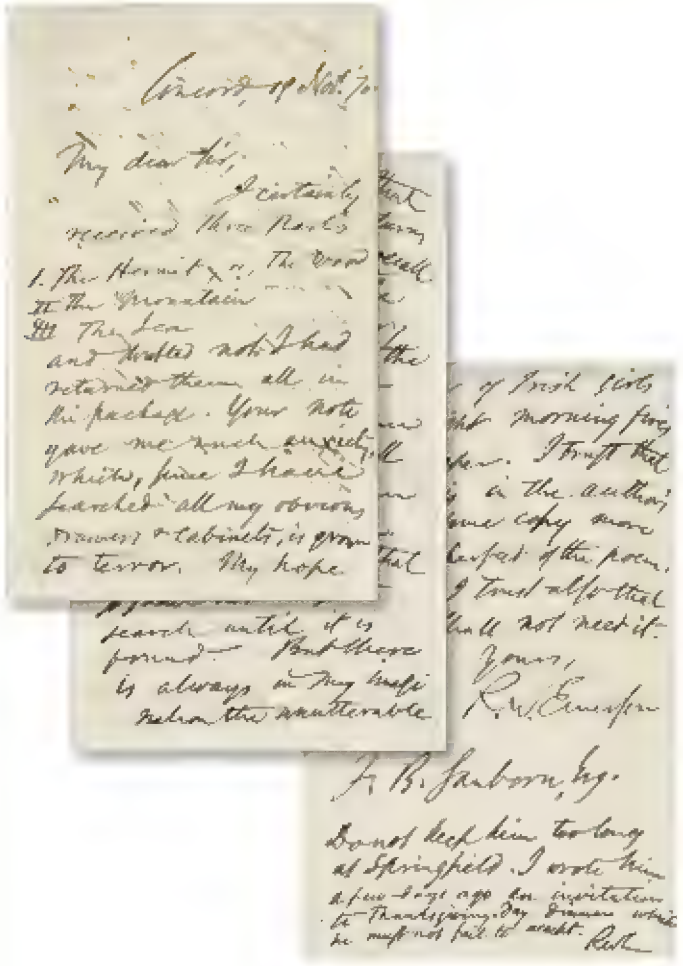
The book that Cooper mentions in his opening paragraph, Miles Wallingford, published in 1844, was the sequel to Afloat and Ashore, and was in part his imagined experiences of what his life might have been if he had followed a life at sea. Cooper's writings on the Somer's affair was also published in 1844 under the title, The Cruise of the Somers, "a consideration of the recent case against Captain Alexander Slidell Mackenzie who had ordered the hanging of three crew members on the presumption of mutiny. In the pamphlet, Cooper placed under scrutiny a notorious incident at sea that had recently occurred. Three members of the crew were convicted by the ship's captain ... of planning to seize the ship, and were hanged at sea. The case created a sensation in part because one of those hanged, Philip Spencer, was the son of the secretary of war. Examining all the evidence carefully, Cooper concluded that Captain MacKenzie had acted improperly, but he exempted from blame the ship's second-in-command, Lieutenant Guert Gansevoort" (Robert Emmet Long, *James Fenimore Cooper).*
$3,000 - $5,000



86. Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed ("R. Waldo Emerson"), 3 pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), Concord, [Massachusetts], 7 May 1866, to Oliver Wendell Holmes; some minor paper loss not affecting any characters of text.

An intriguing literary letter to Oliver Wendell Holmes, Emerson writes eloquently of his enthusiasm regarding a new magazine.

Emerson likes the notion of "*a literary fellowship of three countries*" and remarks, "*I confess too that my fancy is piqued by the thought of writing in the same journal with M. Saint-Beuve.*" Emerson thinks Pennell has chosen well in asking Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell, both poets, to direct the American end of the project, and pledges to send a paper if Holmes accedes. Emerson states: "*I fear I am a dull hand at a magazine.*" The magazine proposed apparently never got off the ground, as there is no mention of it in the published correspondence of either Holmes or Lowell. Ralph L. Rusk's edition of The Letters of Emerson (Volume V, page 462) cites the present letter and gives its commercial provenance, but Rusk only knew of it from catalogue entries. **$3,000 – $5,000**



87. Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Autograph letter signed, twice, ("*R. W. Emerson and RWE*"), 3 full pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), Concord, [Massachusetts], 19 November 1870, to Frank B. Sanborn in Springfield, Massachusetts; with original envelope, on lined paper; some yellowing.

Emerson writes to journalist and author Frank B. Sanborn regarding his desperate search to find a missing poem for Sanborn, which he believes a perfect copy must lay in the "*author's desk,*" but fears it was destroyed.

Emerson writes in full:

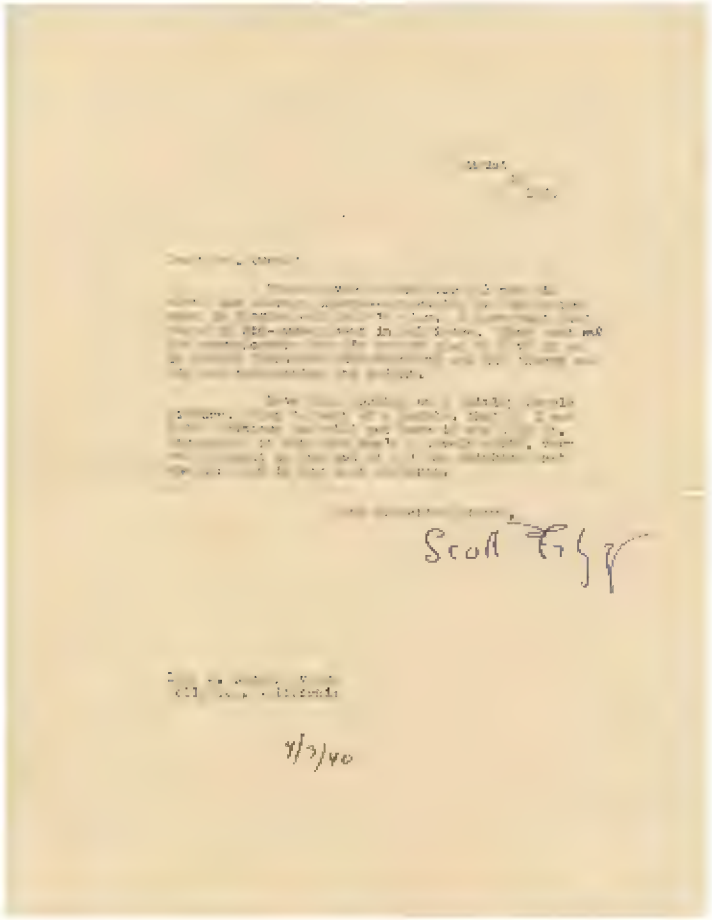
I certainly received three parts

I. The Hermit, or The Wood

II. The "Mountain"

III. The Sea

and doubted not I had returned them all in the package. Your note gave me much anxiety, which, since I have searched all my obvious drawers & cabinets, is grown to terror. My hope at present is that when Edward returns tonight he may recall whither the missing sheets can be gone. I was very careful in putting the sheets out of sight, whilst I had them & may have thrust the lost one into an usual shelter. You may be sure that I shall not cease to search until it is found. But there is always in my imagination the unutterable danger of Irish girls who light morning fires with paper. I trust that there is in the author's desk some copy more or less perfect of the poem. But I trust also that we shall not need it. In a postscript, Emerson has added, *Do not keep him too long at Springfield I wrote him a few days ago an invitation to Thanksgiving Day dinner which he must not fail to accept.* **$3,000 – $5,000**

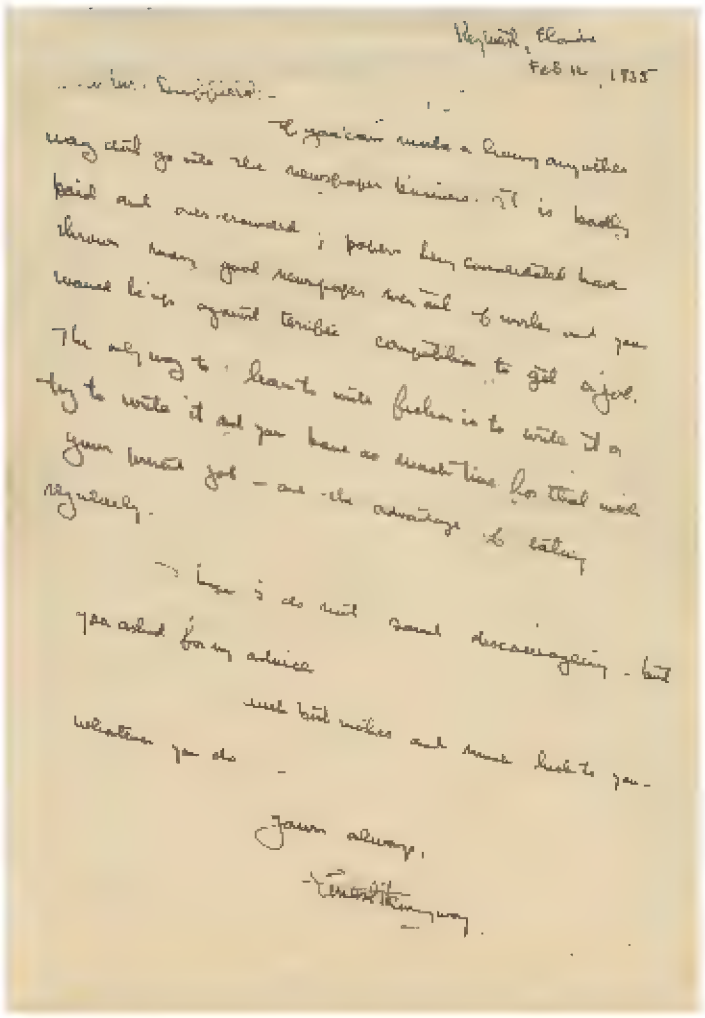


88. Fitzgerald, F. Scott. Typed letter signed (*"Scott Fitz"*), 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), 16 August 1940, to his secretary Mrs. Isabel W. Owens in Hollywood, California; light yellowing.

Fitzgerald warmly thanks his secretary and mentions working on a Shirley Temple film, describing her as "*a lovely child … and not at all the smirking brat she has been in her last pictures.*"

Fitzgerald writes in full: *Thanks ever so much for all you did about the storage things-especially for the extra work in digging out Zelda's play. I know what that means in Mid-summer heat in Baltimore. They sent me the encyclopedia but I'm rather glad to have it as it always furnishes entertainment and the charge was not bad considering its weight. Have been working on a Shirley Temple picture, which is sort of a gamble, that is I was paid a minimum and will get more if she does it. Strange as it may seem she's a lovely child, very well brought up and not at all the smirking brat she has been in her last pictures.…*

Fitzgerald wrote many letters to his secretary, Mrs. Isabel W. Owens. Mrs. Owens became an integral part of the Fitzgerald household as she not only served as secretary, but also helped in caring for his family and finances. Renowned for writing The Great Gatsby, the present letter takes a peek into his personal life while revealing his humor. **$3,000 - $5,000**

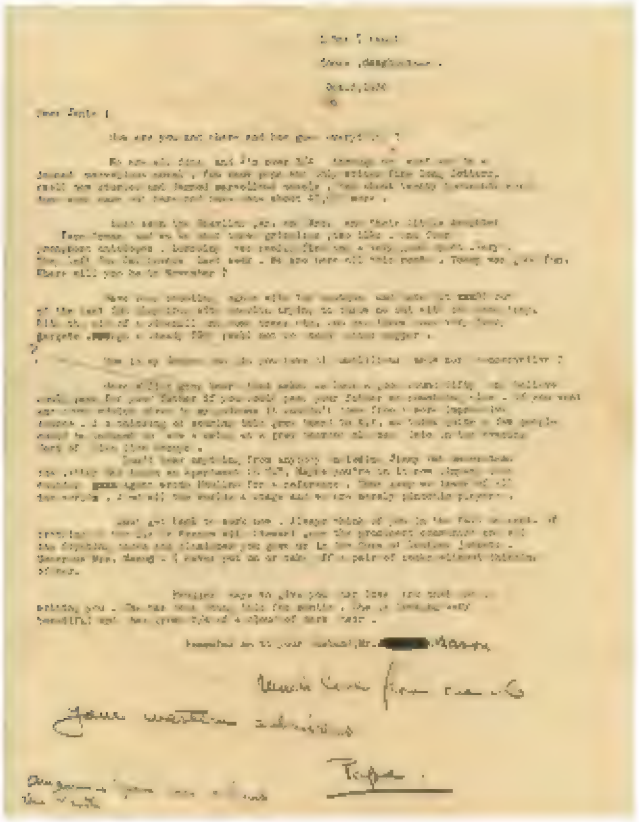


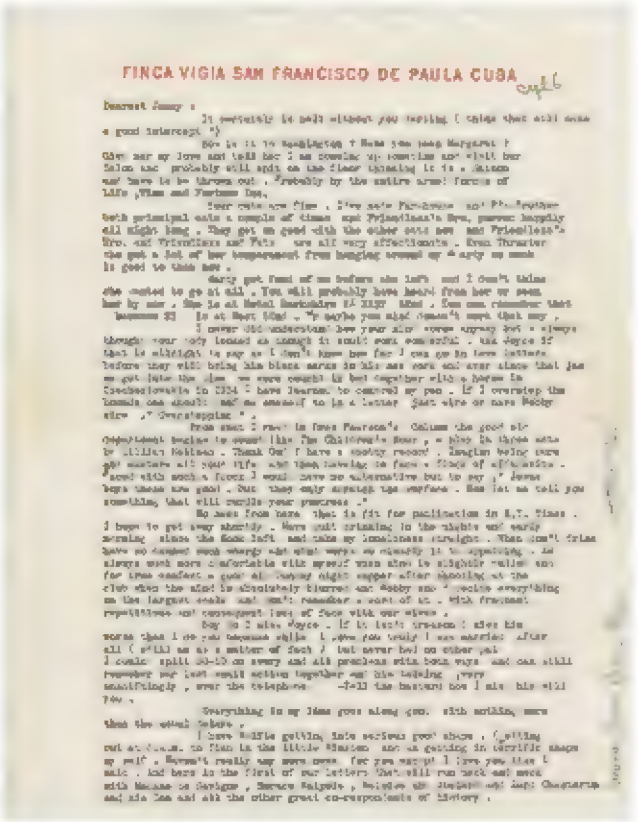
89. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Key West, Florida, 12 February 1935, to one "*Dear Mr. Duffield*"; mounting remnant at top of verso.

Hemingway advises writing often and eating regularly to become an accomplished writer.

Hemingway writes in full: *If you can make a living any other way don't go into the newspaper business. It is badly paid and over-crowded; papers being consolidated have thrown many good newspaper men out of work and you would be up against terrific competition to get a job. The only way to learn to write fiction is to write it or try to write it and you have as much time for that with your present job-and the advantage of eating regularly. I hope I do not sound discouraging-but you asked for my advice. With best wishes and much luck to you-whatever you do.*

Hemingway strongly suggests to Mr. Duffield taking any job other than a journalist, as the competition is fierce and one is poorly paid. Hemingway's guidance to the burgeoning writer is to write regularly, a seemingly simplistic yet powerful piece of advice from such a prolific writer. **$4,000 - $6,000**





90. Hemingway, Ernest. Two typed letters signed in pencil, (*"Papa E. Hemingway"*) and (*"Papa"*), 2 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Cuba and Cook, Montana, 6 September [no year] and 3 October 1936, to his mistress, Janie Mason, on his imprinted stationery; with envelope; yellowing and some spotting.

Hemingway writes a salacious letter professing his love to Janie Mason, while married to second wife, Pauline.

Hemingway writes in part*: It certainly is hell without you darling (think that will make a good intercept?) How is it in Washington? Have you seen Margaret? Give her my love and tell her I am coming up sometime and visit her Salon and probably will spit on the floor thinking it is a Saloon and have to be thrown out … I never did understand how your mind worke* (sic) *anyway but I always thought your body looked as though it would work wonderful. Ask Joyce if that is allright to say as I don't know how far I can go in love letters before they will bring him black marks in his new work and ever since that jam we got into the time we were caught in bed together with a horse in Czechoslovakia in 1934 I have learned to control my pen.*

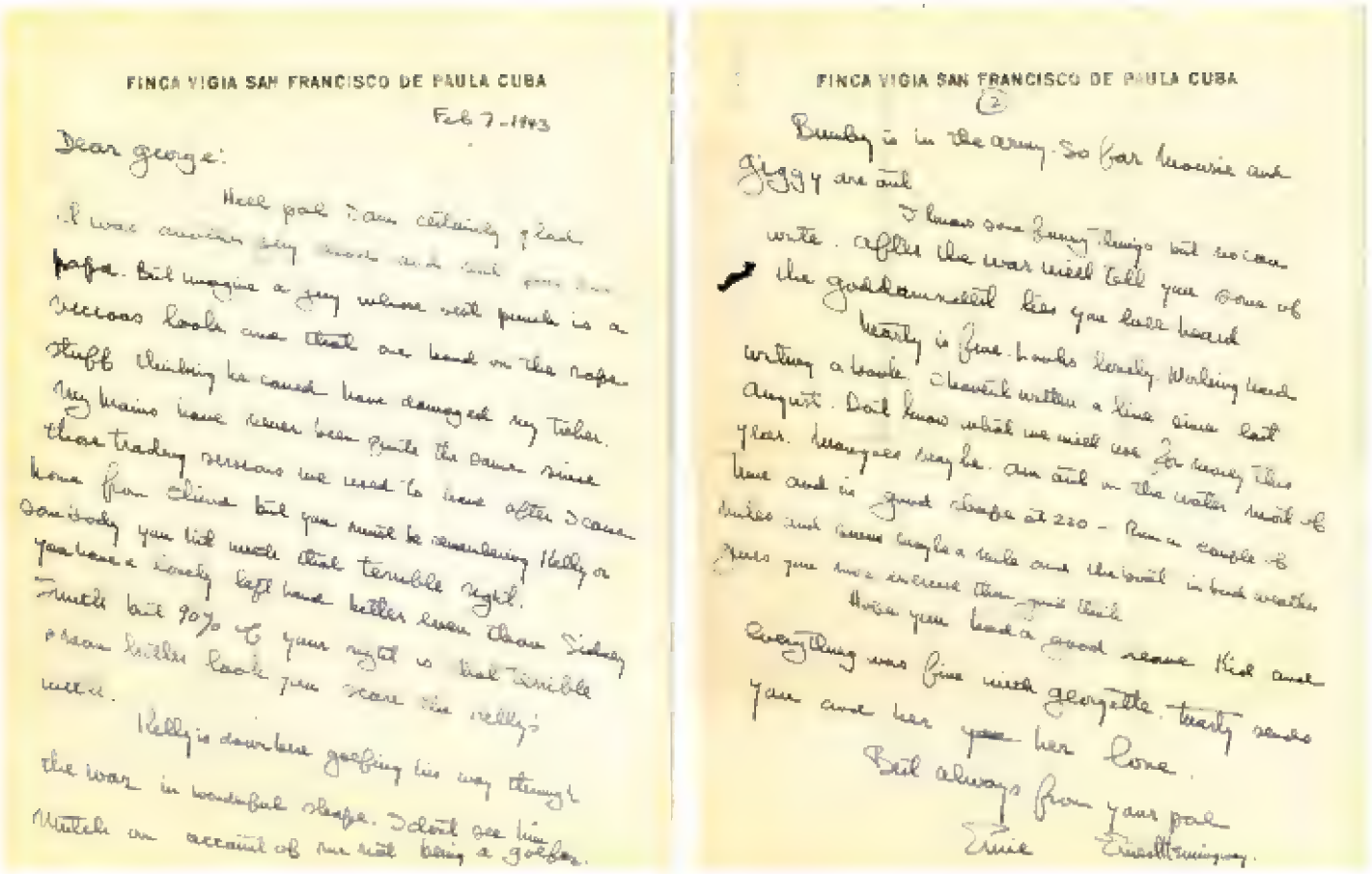
… No news from here that is fit for publication in N.Y. Times. I hope to get away shortly. Have quit drinking in the nights and early morning since the Mook left and take my loneliness straight. When don't drink have so damned much energy and mind works so clearly it is appalling. Am always much more comfortable with myself when mind is slightly dulled and for true comfort a good old Sunday night supper after shooting at the club when the mind is absolutely blurred and Bobby and I decide everything on the largest scale and don't remember a word of it. With frequent repetitions and consequent loss of face with our wives.

Boy do I miss Joyce. If it isn't treason I miss him worse than I do you because while I love you truly I was married after all (still am as a matter of fact). Haven't really any more news for you except I love you like I said. And here is the first of our letters that will run neck and neck with Madame de Sevigne, Horace Walpole, Heloise and Abelard and Lord Chesterton and his Son and all the other great correspondents of history.

In his second letter to Mason, Hemingway mentions a novel, probably For Whom the Bell Tolls: *How are you and where and how goes everything? We are all fine and I'm over 3/4 through on what may be a damned marvellous novel. You know papa who only writes fine long letters, swell new stories and damned marvellous novel. Had about twenty thousands words done when came out here and have done about 43,000 more.*

Hemingway completes his letter mentioning Spain: *And all the worlds a stage and we are merely pinochle players. Must get back to work now. Always think of you in the fall on acct. of crossing the Ile de France with Steward, now the prominent communist and all the fighting cocks and flamingoes you gave up in the form of leather jackets. Generous Mrs. Mason, I never put on or take off a pair of socks without thinking of her. Pauline says to give you her love and that she is writing you. She has been doing this for months. She is looking very beautiful and has grown 3/4 of a cloud of dark hair. Remember me to your husband, Mr. Mason. Much love from one of your Western admirers. Papa. Am going to Spain soon as finish this book.*

The concluding 2.5 lines are entirely in Hemingway's hand. This letter is written in 1936, during the onset of the Spanish Civil War. Hemingway would soon go to Spain as the conclusion of this letter mentions. He would be an active participant in the civil war. His classic For Whom the Bell Tolls would come out in print in 1940. The letters are written to Janie Mason. Mrs. Mason, married to wealthy Pan American Airways executive, became friends with the Hemingway's in Cuba. Ten years her senior, Hemingway supposedly continued a long affair with Mrs. Mason during his stay at the Hotel Ambos Mundos. Rumors regarding the affair were encouraged by Hemingway himself when he described her as a fine girl in public. **$8,000 - $12,000**



FINCA VIGIA SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA CUBA

Feb 7-1943

Dear George:

Hell pal I am certainly glad it was another guy dead and not poor old papa. But imagine a guy whose best punch is a vicious hook and that one hand on the rope stuff thinking he could have damaged the ticker. My brains have never been quite the same since those trading sessions we used to have after I came home from China but you must be remembering Kelly or somebody you hit with that terrible right. You have a lovely left hand better even than Sidney Smith but 90% of your right is that terrible & mean killer hook you scare the Kelly's with. Kelly is down here golfing his way through the war in wonderful shape. I don't see him mutch on account of me not being a golfer.

Bumby is in the army. So far Mousie and Giggy are out.

I know some funny things but no can write. After the war will tell you some of the god-damndest lies you ever heard.

Marty is fine. Looks lonely. Working hard writing a book. I haven't written a line since last August. Don't know what we will use for money this year. Mangoes maybe. Am out in the water most of time and in good shape at 220 - Run a couple of miles and swim maybe a mile and the boat in bad weather gives you more exercise than you think.

Hope you had a good leave kid and everything was fine with Georgette. Marty sends you and her her love. Best always from your pal Ernie Ernest Hemingway.

Ernie

Ernest Hemingway

91. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed (*"Ernie Ernest Hemingway"*), 2 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), on *Finca Vigia San Francisco De Paula Cuba* letterhead stationery, 7 February 1943 to George Brown, a close friend who was first introduced to Hemingway in the winter of 1940-41 when he began giving boxing lessons to the writer at his New York City gym. Hemingway purchased Finca Vigia in Cuba as a Christmas present to himself and Martha "Marty" Gellhorn, his third wife whom he married in November 1940.

A warm letter to his pal, George Brown, updating him on his life in Cuba and how he "*hasn't written a line since August*" and jokes that he will use mangoes for income.

He writes in full: *Dear George: Hell pal I am certainly glad it was another guy dead and not poor old papa* [Ernest's nickname for himself]. *But imagine a guy whose best punch is a vicious hook and that one hand on the rope stuff thinking he could have damaged the ticker. My brains have never been quite the same since those trading sessions we used to have after I came home from China but you must be remembering* [Shipwreck] *Kelly* [Hemingway once knocked him out] *or you have a lovely left hand better even than Sidney Smith but 90% of your right is that terrible & mean killer hook you scare the Kelly's with. Kelly is down here golfing his way through the war in wonderful shape. I don't see him mutch* [sic]*on account of me not being a golfer. Bumpy* [Hemingway's eldest son John] *is in the army. So far Mousie* [Hemingway 's second son Patrick] *and Giggy* [Hemingway's third son Gregory] *are out."*

I know some funny things but no can write. After the war will tell you some of the god-damndest lies you ever heard.

Marty is fine. Looks lonely. Working hard writing a book. I haven't written a line since last August. Don't know what we will use for money this year. Mangoes maybe. Am out in the water most of time and in good shape at 220 - Run a couple of miles and swim maybe a mile and the boat in bad weather gives you more exercise than you think.

Hope you had a good leave kid and everything was fine with Georgette [probably George Brown's wife]. *Marty sends you and her her love. Best always from your pal Ernie Ernest Hemingway.*

In August 1942, Hemingway completed and sent off his personal 10,000-word anthology Men at War, which included both fiction and non-fiction selections showing the nature of war from the beginning of human history to now. At this point, Hemingway's life was filled with domestic squabbling with his third wife Martha, which led to his increased drinking and little authorship. However, 1943 was not a bad year for Hemingway financially, as his book For Whom the Bell Tolls sold 785,000 copies in the U.S. and another 100,000 in England, more than any other American novel of recent years, except Gone With The Wind. **$8,000 - $12,000**

92. Hemingway, Ernest. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), on *Finca Vigia San Francisco De Paula, Cuba* letterhead stationery, 1 September 1952, to Mr. James, an editor at *Life Magazine.*

Ernest Hemingway writes a letter of thanks to Mr. James, as well as Dan Longwell, both of *Life Magazine,* for their work in publishing The Old Man and The Sea.

Hemingway writes in full: *Dear Mr. James; I wanted to thank you for all the hard and fine work you did on The Old Man and The Sea. While I always wrote to Daniel Longwell everything I wrote in thanks goes for the whole team. It would be impossible to do a better job I believe and I wanted you to know how pleased I am and how appreciative. Thank you again very much. Best always Ernest Hemingway.*

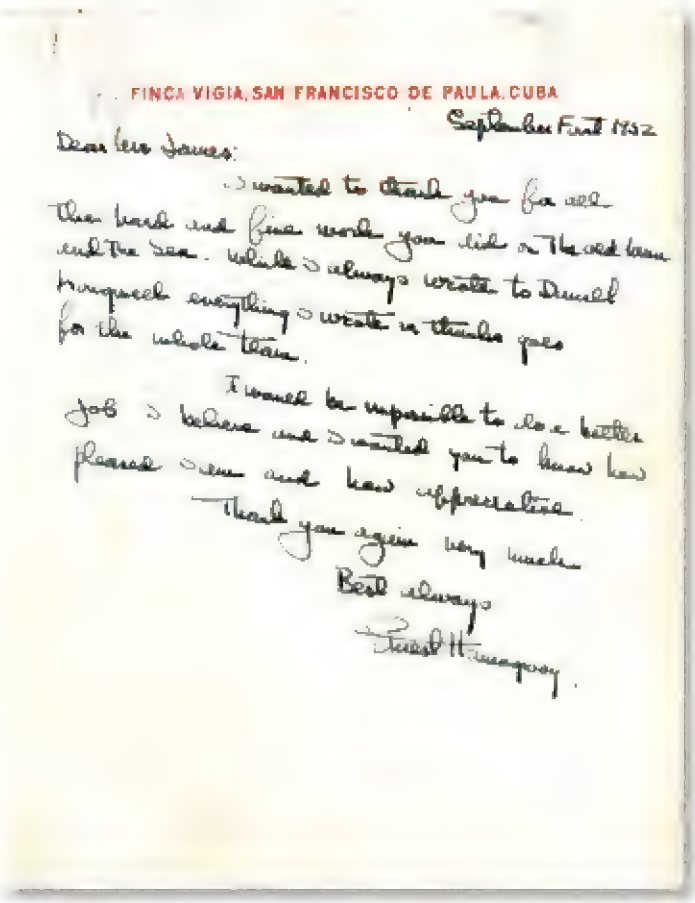
The letter is accompanied by: **Hemingway, Ernest.** Incomplete typed letter with notations, most likely in the hand of the recipent, 2 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), on *Finca Vigia San Francisco De Paula, Cuba* letterhead stationery, 21 December 1952 to Mr. James.

Hemingway laments being held up by film deals for The Old Man and The Sea.

Hemingway writes in part: *Dear Mr. James: Thank you for the letter of December 17th. You had better not count on me for the May 4th Aftica issue. It works like this: I want to go to Africa for at least three months. We should have been gone already but have been held up by the picture deals for the Old Man and The Sea; by trying to get the Life En Espanol deal worked out (please see my correspondence with Dan Longwell on this); and by the necessity to clear up another thing with the people who make Red Seal records who want me* [to] *record some short stories for them.*

Leland Hayward was down here with what I thought was fine project about the book. He may have mentioned it to you. I won't bother you with the details. I am completely in favor of it but certain details would have to be worked out before we can get away for Africa. In the meantime the time gets shorter and shorter before the rains come at the end of March.

I am working with LIFE'S lawyer here, Mario Lazo, to try to clear up the LIFE EN ESPANOL business for The Old Man And The Sea and also to help in any way. The entire LIFE EN ESPANOL problem has more headaches in it than there are pop-corn vending machines in moving picture theaters. I could avoid sharing in these by staying out of it altogether. But am in it trying to get a just and peacable solution using what-ever good-will and reputation for not representing Yankee Imperialism that I may have accrued in twenty five years around here. Have a little credit still to exhaust. You have your own problems and shouldn't be bothered with any of this. My personal interest is to have a truly first rate translation and see the translator is adecuatly (mis-spelled) paid. Cuban novelists make no money at all and this man Lino Novas Calvo, who is translating, is a good novelist and a first rate translator. I spent Friday morning with Dr. Santo Domingo, of Mario Lazo's office, going into all the angles. The money I will receive from LIFE EN ESPANOL is 100% U.S. taxable income in case anyone in N.Y. has any illusions on that point. Will probably have to see Lazo and Santo Domingo on Monday and I will know, then more


FINCA VIGIA, SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA

September First 1952

Dear Mr James:

I wanted to thank you for all the hard and fine work you did on The Old Man and The Sea. While I always wrote to Daniel Longwell everything I wrote in thanks goes for the whole team.

It would be impossible to do a better job I believe and I wanted you to know how pleased I am and how appreciative.

Thank you again very much.

Best always,

Ernest Hemingway

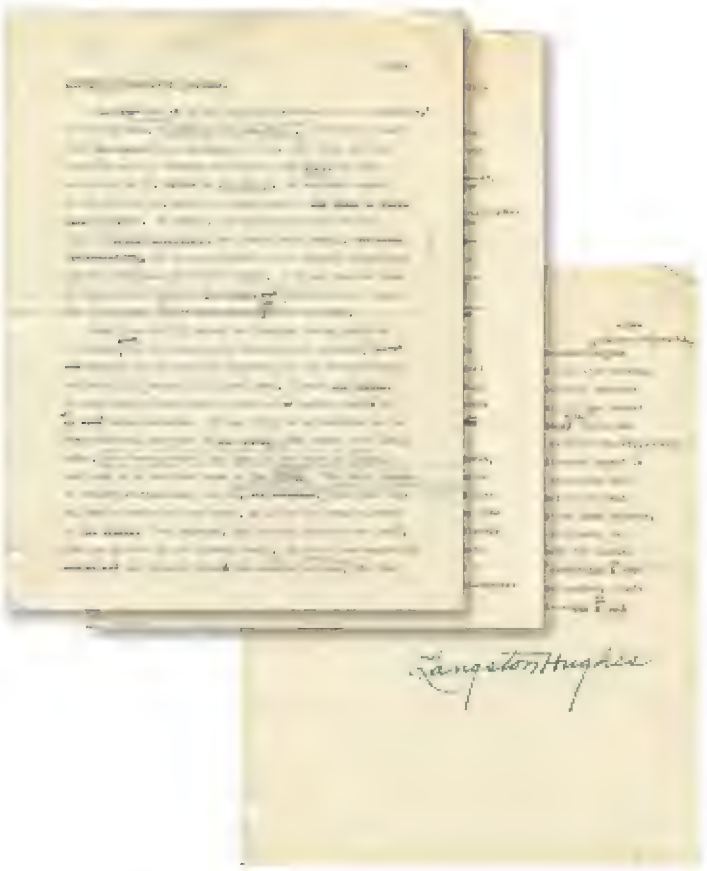
or less, to get the local angles straightened out. I would, ordinarily, be in no hurry about any of it. But I know that LIFE is and am trying to co-operate fully.

Alfred Rice, my lawyer, who left here yesterday is due back here January second. By that time I hope it will all be cleared and that we can sign and LIFE EN ESPAGNOL can schedule.

Now about Africa: If I cannot get away by the 15th of January it is useless to go until May or June. My middle boy, Patrick, has been in Kenya since early October. He has some money of his own and wants to buy a place and settle there if possible. I sent him out to my old friend Philip Percival who is an early settler there and one of the greatest of the white hunters. He guided President T. R. Roosevelt when he went to Africa and he is a very sound man. He has been breaking Patrick in on the country and my last letter from Patrick was from up in Mau-Mau country where Philip had sent him up to Lord Delamere's estate from where he was to go on and stay with other people in the north who could show him the problems, the difficulties and the possibilities.

My project is to go out to Africa and check with Patrick on what he has found; see Philip, and make an inexpensive safari for a vacation and to get in shape after working two years and a half hard here with no change of climate. I really rate a vacation and if I take on a job instead it won't be a vacation. LOOK wanted me to go out for them with a good photographer and make pictures and write a 3000 word piece. But if you have done it you know that working with a photographer can be very hard work. It can be especially so when they have to work in colour ….

An important pair of letters referring to Hemingway's last work published in his lifetime. **$6,000 - $8,000**



93. Hughes, Langston. Typescript signed (*"Langston Hughes"*), with extensive handwritten annotations and corrections, 3 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), [1962] entitled "Author's Postscript: Personal" and bears the page numbers 292-294 at the upper right corner of each respective page; Hughes has contributed, in both regular and green pencil, a number of proofreader's corrections and annotations to the typescript; some yellowing, marginal fraying.

Langston Hughes delivers a fiery postscript to his book Fight for Freedom: The Story of the NAACP, in which he defends the Civil Rights movement and details many of the injustices suffered by African Americans in the 20th century.

The postscript reads in full; without corrections listed: *The NAACP now is in the second half-century of its existence as I am in mine. I grew up with the NAACP, I learned to read with The Crisis on my grandmother's lap. The first movingly beautiful words I remember are those of the Bible and the editorials by Dr. DuBois in The Crisis. My earliest memory of any book at all, except a school book, is The Souls of Black Folk by DuBois. My mother, who worked for a time on Nick Child's Topeka Plaindealer, the Kansas Negro weekly, and later for Lawyer Guy, was an early member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I do not remember when my folks did not receive The Crisis in Laurence and Topeka and Kansas City. I heard them talking about the NAACP.*

When I was in high school in Cleveland during World War I I attended the 10th Anniversary Convention of the NAACP there, listened to its thrilling speakers, and met Pearl Mitchell who was a ringleader in its local work. I read The Crisis. In high school I had begun to write and to publish verses in the high school magazine. But the height of my ambition was to have something published in The Crisis. The summer after graduation, from Mexico where I had gone to live with my father, I sent some of my earliest poems to The Crisis. 'The Negro Speaks of Rivers' written when I was 18, was the first poem to be published in a national magazine. From that time on, over a period of forty years, my poetry and prose appeared in The Crisis. That magazine, the official organ of the NAACP, gave me my start in the literary world. In 1925 I was awarded one of its Amy Spingarn Prizes for creative writing, and in 1960 I received the Spingarn Medal.

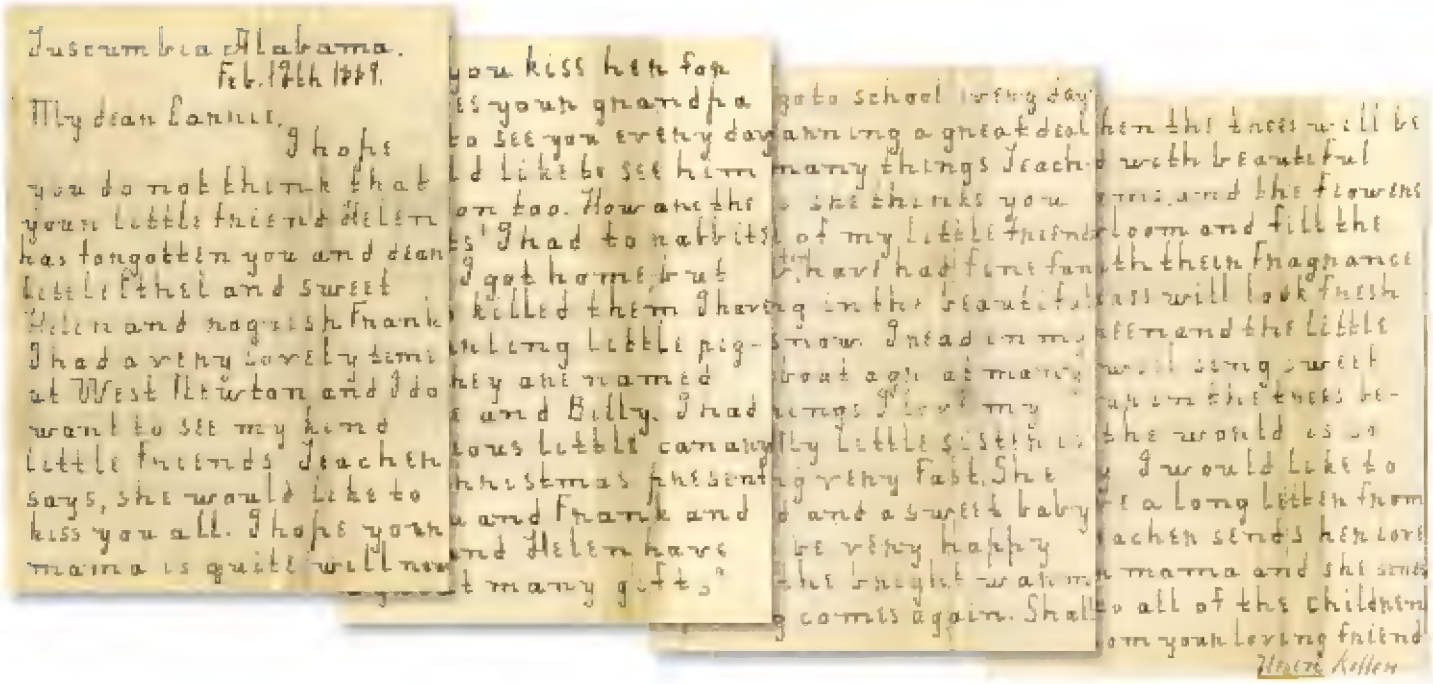
During my time, the NAACP has won some great legal case for civil rights. That is why the Sit-In Kids sit-in today, and why the Freedom Riders ride. They have read about these legal victories on paper - but if they live in Waycross, Georgia, for example, or Tupelo, Mississippi, they find these victories do not apply to them in their hometowns. Not in real life. These noble promulgations to them like the fourth of July speeches I used to hear as a child in Kansas - 'liberty and Justice, freedom and democracy' I knew they did no apply to me because I could not even buy an ice cream soda at the corner drug store where my mother bought the family soap. I could not go to the movies in Laurence, Kansas, because there was a sign up COLORED NOT ADMITTED. And I could not take part in grammar school track meets or swimming contests because the YMCA near our school, which the white students used for showers and swimming, would not admit Negro kids - the Young Men's Christian Association! So all those Fourth of July speeches I heard in my childhood went in one ear and out the other. I didn't 't believe a word of them.

The Sit-In kids and the Freedom Riders now have, of course, a bit more to go on than I had They have read or heard, or maybe even seen, that some of the court decrees and promulgations have begun to work a little in some places, in some ways, and they know that some Washington officials have spoken out pretty clearly in support of civil rights, although counseling Negroes to wait a while. What while, of course is what the youngsters want to know. What while? Their daddies waited awhile, their grand -daddies waited a long, long while. To the great-grand-daddies of these young Negroes today the white world owes beaucoup back money - lots and lots -for working and waiting awhile -back pay for free labor, slave labor, hopeless expectations - payments long overdue - since 1619. Where is that money? Where is that freedom? And where is this freedom today? Those who are young want it now, before they get as old as those who will probably never have anything before they die. 'All deliberate speed' is no now. If one cools off today he might be stone-cold dead tomorrow -and still no ballot, still no hospital to get well in or die in, still no hot dog at that bus station lunch counter.

Hot dog? Are you kidding? We want 'what so proudly we hailed at the starlight's last gleaming. ' We want 'my country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty.' WE want everything we ever heard about in all the Fourth of July speeches ever spoken. Don't say it -because you might be declared subversive- but we want freedom.

The typescript is accompanied by a period magazine article from 29 September 1962, which quotes extensively from the present typescript, and two additional newspaper clippings.

This is an extraordinary synopsis of Hughes's life, from which we can clearly see the origin of his activism as a leader of the civil rights movement. Hughes is best known for adapting Afro-American musical rhythms to his poetry, and for pioneering black realism in novels, stories, autobiographies, poetry, songs, blues and children's books. His works include his first poetry collection The Weary Blues (1926), his short-story collection Laughing to Keep From Crying (1930), the play *Mulatto* (1935), and *The Best of Simple* (1961), assembled newspaper columns from the New York Post and the Chicago Defender, in which he chronicled the adventures and set forth the philosophy of fictional character Jesse B. Simple. **$3,000 - $5,000**


Tuscumbia Alabama.
Feb. 12th 1889.

My dear Carrie, I hope

you do not think that

your little friend Helen

has forgotten you and dear

little Ethel and sweet

Helen and roguish Frank

I had a very lovely time

at West Newton and I do

want to see my kind

little friends' Teacher

says, she would like to

kiss you all. I hope your

mama is quite well now

you kiss her for me

is your grandpa

to see you every day

I'd like to see him

on too. How are the

bits? I had to rabbits

I got home but

killed them I have

tiful little pig-

hey are named

and Billy. I had

ous little canary

hristmas present

and Frank and

nd Helen have

t many gifts?

go to school every day?

arning a great deal

many things Teach-

she thinks you

of my little friend

I had first fun

ng in the beautiful

now I read in my

about a great many

things I love my

ly little sister is

g very fast. She

and a sweet baby

be very happy

the bright warm

comes again. Shall

then the trees will be

with beautiful

and the flowers

bloom and fill the

th their fragrance

ass will look fresh

and the little

sweet songs upon

the trees be-

the world is so

I would like to

a long letter from

Teacher sends her love

mama and she sends

all of the children

your loving friend

Helen Keller

94. Keller, Helen. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (8.5 x 6.5 in.; 216 x 165 mm.), 12 February 1889, from her home in Tuscumbia, Alabama, to Caroline Derby, a friend she had met during a recent trip to Newton, Massachusetts; yellowed; some mounting remnants on left fold of pages one and three, crude reinforcement of vertical folds on all pages not affecting text.

Less than two years after learning to communicate, 8-year-old Helen Keller is fascinated with the world that has opened up around her and expresses herself to friend, Caroline Derby.

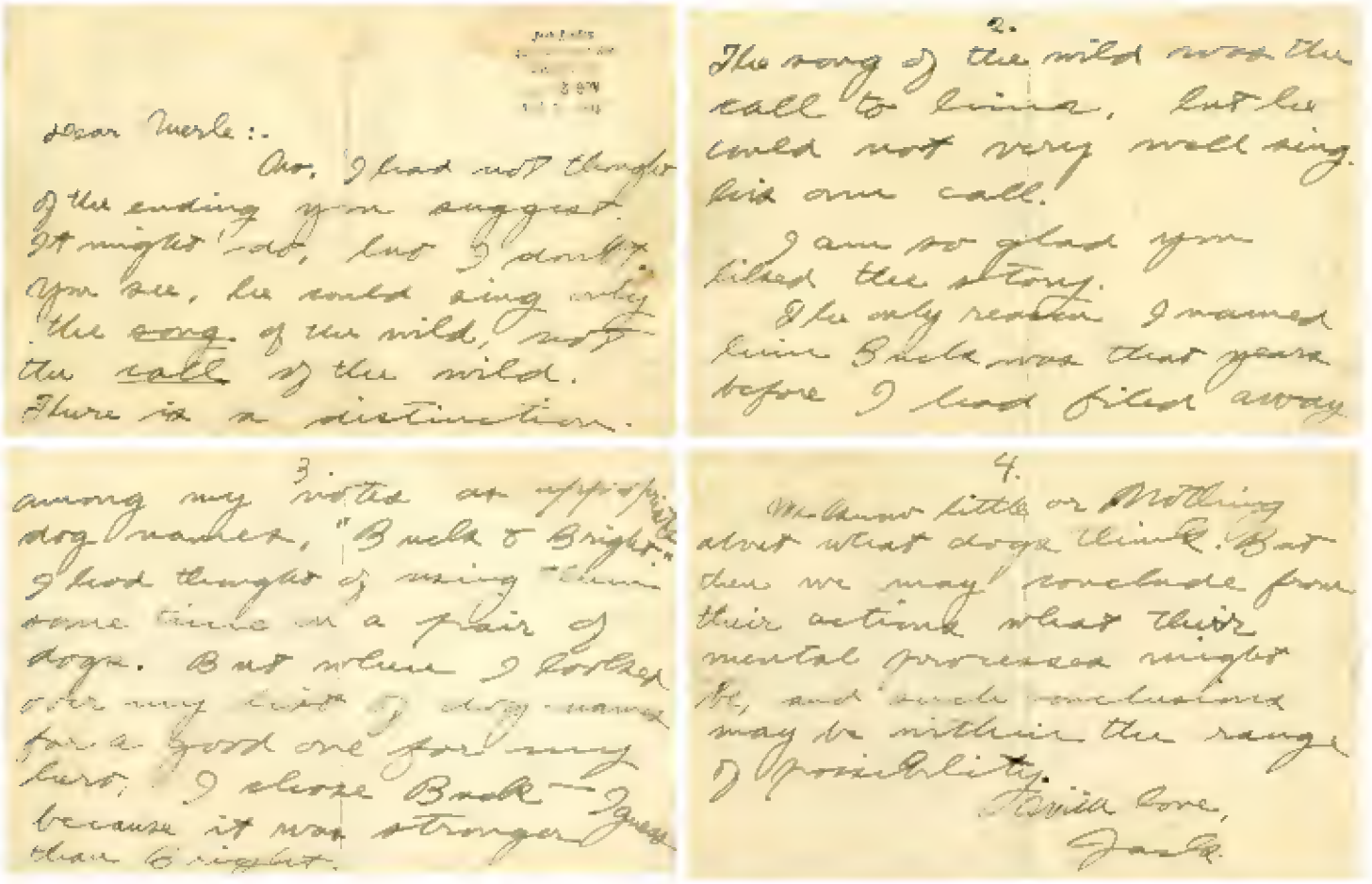
She writes in full: *My dear Carrie, I hope you do not think that your little friend Helen has forgotten you and dear little Ethel and sweet Helen and roguish Frank. I had a very lovely time at West Newton and I do want to see my kind little friends. Teacher* [Anne Sullivan] *says, she would like to kiss you all. I hope your mama is quite well now. Will you kiss her for me? Does your grandpa come to see you every day? I would like to see him and Don too. How are the rabbits? I had t [w] o rabbits when I got home, but jumbo killed them. I have two darling little pigeons. They are named Annie and Billy. I had a precious little canary for a Christmas present did you and Frank and Ethel and Helen have a great many gifts? Do you go to school every day? I am learning a great deal about many things. Teacher says, she thinks you and all of my little friends in Newton have had fine fun playing in the beautiful white snow. I read in my books about a great many nice things I love my books. My little sister is growing very fast. She is a good and sweet baby. I shall be very happy when the bright warm spring comes again. Shall you? Then the trees will be covered with beautiful blossoms and the flowers will bloom and fill the air with their fragrance. The grass will look fresh and green and the little birds will sing sweet songs upon the trees because the world is so lovely. I would like to receive a long letter from you. Teacher sends her Love to your mama and she sends a kiss to all of the children. From your loving friend, Helen Keller*

On March 3, 1887, Anne Sullivan arrived at the Keller house in Tuscumbia and for the first time met Helen Keller. Anne and Helen moved into a small cottage on the land of the main house to separate the young Helen from the rest of the family. Over the coming weeks, a bond grew between the two, and after a month of Anne's patient and constant teaching, Helen had a breakthrough, which would later be termed a "miracle."

Anne led Helen to a water pump in the yard in April 1887, and pumped water over the child's hand, spelling out the word water in Helen's free hand. Something about this explained the meaning of words within Helen, and Anne could immediately see in her face that she finally understood. Helen later recounted the incident:

We walked down the path to the well-house, attracted by the fragrance of the honey-suckle with which it was covered. Someone was drawing water and my teacher placed my hand under the spout. As the cool stream gushed over one hand she spelled into the other the word water, first slowly, then rapidly. I stood still, my whole attention fixed upon the motions of her fingers. Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness as of something forgotten, a thrill of returning thought, and somehow the mystery of language was revealed to me.

Helen immediately asked Anne for the name of the pump to be spelled-out on her hand and then the name of the trellis. Within the next few hours, Helen had grasped the spelling of 30 new words. Helen's progress was astonishing for someone without sight or hearing. The present letter is an extraordinary record of her early development. It wasn't long before Anne was teaching Helen to read, first with raised letters and then with Braille, as well as to write with both ordinary and Braille typewriters. Anne Sullivan remained with Keller from 2 March 1887, until her death in 1936. **$3,000 - $5,000**



95. London, Jack. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (6 x 9.25 in.; 152 x 235 mm.), in pencil, Oakland, California, 28 August 1903, to *"Dear Merle"* (Merle Johnson).

Jack London discusses the construction of his most important and successful novel, The Call of the Wild, and reveals the alternate names he considered for "Buck," the intrepid canine on whom the story is based.

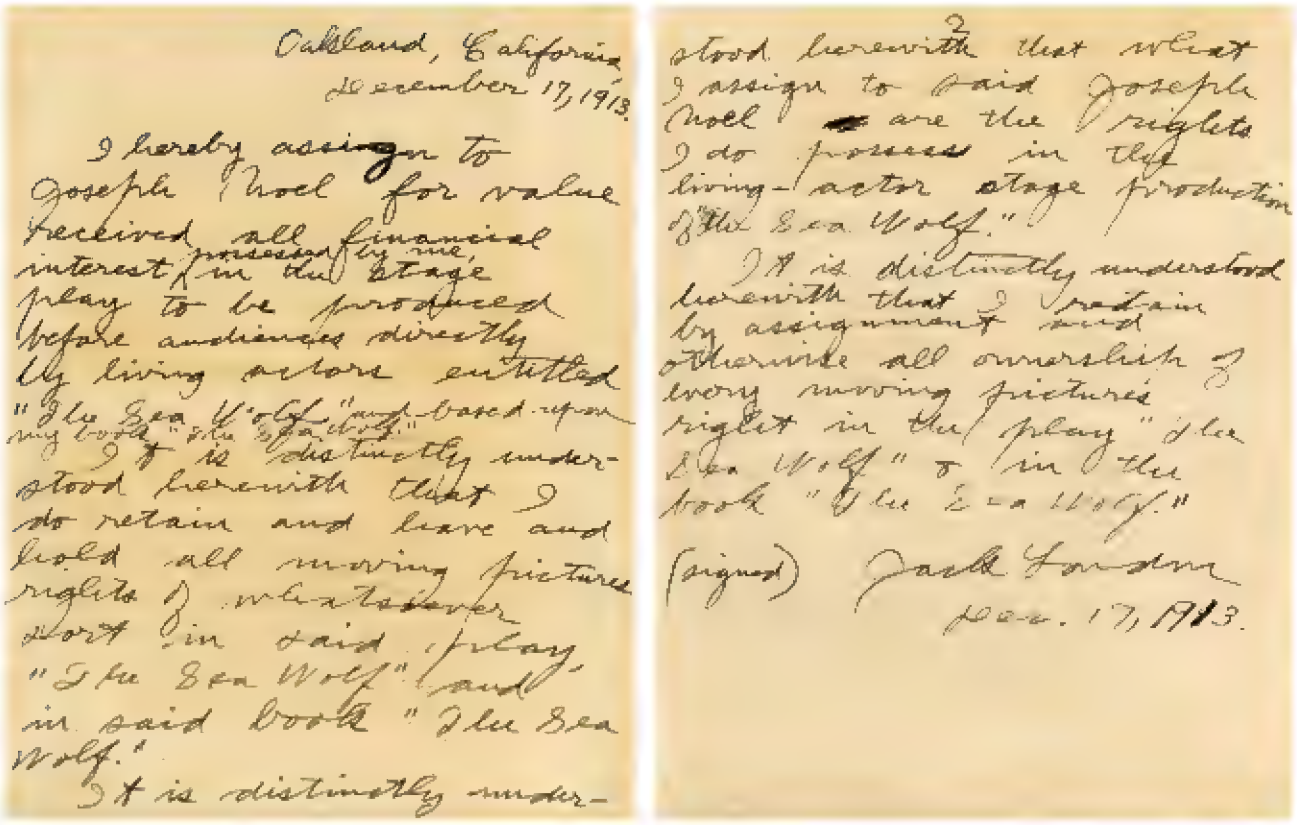
London writes in full: *Dear Merle: No, I had not thought of the ending you suggest … You see, he could sing only the song of the wild, not the call of the wild. There is a distinction. The song of the wild was the call to him, but he could not very well sing his own call. I am glad you liked the story. The only reason I named him* [the dog, the protagonist] *Buck was that years before I had filed away among my notes as appropriate dog names 'Buck' & 'Bright.' I had thought of using them some time on a pair of dogs. But when I looked over my list of dog-names for a good one for my hero, I chose Buck – I guess because it was stronger than Bright. We know little or nothing about what dogs think. But then we may conclude from their actions what their mental process as might be, and such conclusions may be within the range of possibility.*
With love,
Jack

Published in 1903, The Call of the Wild is the story of a dog named Buck, who is stolen from his comfortable home and pressed into service as a sled dog in the gold fields of the Klondike. At first both men and dogs abuse him, but he learns to fight ruthlessly and finally finds in John Thornton, a master whom he can respect and love. When Thornton is murdered by a group of Indians, "Buck" breaks away to the wilds and becomes the leader of a pack of wolves.

Though London had published other novels before The Call of the Wild, it was this story, helped in large part by Macmillan's aggressive marketing campaign. The book was published with deluxe bindings and lavish illustrations that brought him national attention. In the words of biographer John Perry, The Call of the Wild "catapulted [London] to fame and American mythdom." The $2,700 in royalties he earned also provided a level of financial security that allowed him to focus more squarely on writing, leading to a number of other fine literary works. The book was pre-released in serial form by *The Saturday Evening Post* between 20 June and 18 July 1903, and it is likely that this letter was written in response to a magazine reader's inquiry. It is certainly among London's first written comments about the story to an admiring reader.

Written so soon after the publication of The Call of the Wild, this is perhaps the finest Jack London ever offered at auction.

Provenance: Estelle Doheny (Christie's New York, 2 February 1988, lot 801). **$20,000 – $30,000**



Oakland, California
December 17, 1913.

I hereby assign to Joseph Noel for value received all financial interest possessed by me, in the stage play to be produced before audiences directly by living actors entitled "The Sea Wolf" and based upon my book "The Sea Wolf."

It is distinctly understood herewith that I do retain and have and hold all moving pictures rights of whatsoever sort in said play "The Sea Wolf" and in said book "The Sea Wolf."

It is distinctly under-

2

stood herewith that what I assign to said Joseph Noel are the rights I do possess in the living-actor stage production of "The Sea Wolf."

It is distinctly understood herewith that I retain by assignment and otherwise all ownership of every moving pictures right in the play "The Sea Wolf" & in the book "The Sea Wolf."

(signed) Jack London

Dec. 17, 1913.

96. London, Jack. Autograph letter, in pencil, 14 pages, various sizes, undated, with an autograph document signed, 2 pages, #, Oakland, California, 17 December 1913; and a two-line autograph note on a 4 x 5 in. sheet.

London rants about investors and colleagues swindling him over the rights to The Sea Wolf.

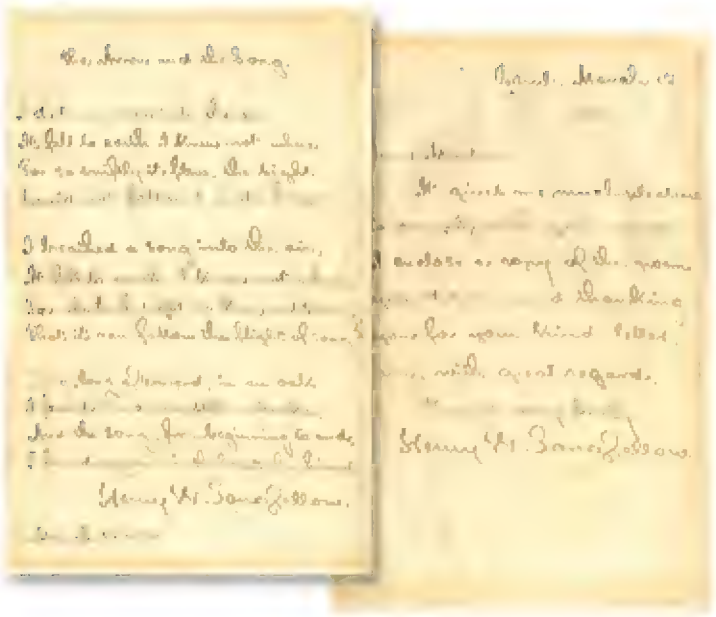
London writes in full: *As by all the gods I agree with you. He, poor Noel, is the saddest, abjectest creature who shook down all his friends along every inch of the pike, meanwhile, alas and alack; out of friendship I made an ass of myself, a many times repeated ass, because I gave rope & rope & rope to one, Joseph J. Noel, a voluibly self-asserted friend, who pulled, and continued [to] pull my leg, through many years, to the tune of many thousands of dollars until he hanged himself by his own sad neck [which] in the naked facts of the case were evidently more esteemed by him than by me — else, how did he get them? and how did I give them?*

Joseph, you came into the land of Egypt &, unlike your namesake, shook this particular Egyptian down good & hard. I thought Joseph was a playwright. Joseph now tells me he is a man who shakes down his friends who have fed him, namely, Pelton, Sterns, & London, in order to show London that he could get, after a dozen years of unveracity a one-week stand performance of Sea Wolf performances in order automatically to cancel debt to said Pelton, by one-week stand, such arrangement, understanding & otherwise, between him & Pelton, not divulged to London at time he double-crossed Pelton & London in N.Y. but at this late date, long after London carnivorously payed 3835 to Pelton's authors for [plagiarism] demands in N.Y.; in order to make Stems angel to the two aforegoing demonstrations, even to the extent of signing contracts with Stern that he, Noel, had no legal right to sign.

Poor Sterns. By God, Noel, I agree with you. Poor Noel! & along every inch of the pike, [weeling] his weird exploitation of friendship into their hands while he took their [iron] dollars away from them, &, incidentally taught them how friendship might be transmuted into the pea & shell game — all shells & no pea, & Noel behind the table. My God, Noel, you missed your vocation. You should never have attempted to shake down your sucker friends who invariably moistened to acquiescence at contact with your tears, you should have gone on the boards. You, who can so deceive yourself, could have deceived any audience to the tune of a thousand dollars for every dollar you tear-soaked and blood-sucked out of your sucker friends.

In the autograph document, London writes: *I hereby assign to Joseph Noel for value received all financial interest possessed by me, in the stage play to be produced before audiences directly by living actors entitled The Sea Wolf and based upon my book The Sea Wolf. It is distinctly understood herewith that I do retain and have and hold all moving pictures rights of whatsoever sort in said play, The Sea Wolf and in said book The Sea Wolf. It is distinctly understood herewith that what I assign to said Joseph Noel are the rights I do possess in the living-actor stage production of The Sea Wolf. It is distinctly understood herewith that I retain by assignment and otherwise all ownership of every moving pictures right in the play The Sea Wolf and in the book The Sea Wolf.* In the note, London writes: *Note — type this with one carbon.*

Jack London entered into agreements with Joseph Noel, novelist, and George S. Pelton, investor, regarding the dramatic rights to The Sea Wolf. As seen here, London felt as though he was being swindled out of money. In the end, London declares that he holds all the rights to any play or motion picture based on his novel, The Sea Wolf. **$3,000 - $5,000**



97. Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Autograph manuscript poem signed (*"Henry W. Longfellow"*), 2 pages, (6.87 x 4.5 in.; 175 x 114 mm.), 15 March 1881, entitled "The Arrow and the Song," the second page consists of a personal note to the unidentified addressee.

A rare autograph manuscript poem, the famous "The Arrow and the Song," written completely in Longfellow's hand.

The author of the celebrated poem writes in full:
The Arrow and the Song

I shot an arrow into the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where,
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where,
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.
Henry W. Longfellow, March 15, 1881

The second page states the following:
Camb. March 15, 1881 Dear Madam,
It gives me much pleasure to comply with your request: I enclose a copy of the poem you desire, and thanking you for your kind letter, am with great regard,.

Yours very truly Henry W. Longfellow

Longfellow wrote "The Arrow and the Song" on 16 October 1845, before church. According to Longfellow's journal, the improvised verse came into his mind while he stood with his back to the fire, and glanced on to the paper with arrow's speed. It first appeared in the Philadelphia edition of his poems published on 23 December 1845. Only three manuscripts of "The Arrow and the Song" are known to exist.
$3,000 - $5,000

98. Mitchell, Margaret. Typed letter signed, on her personal letterhead stationery, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Atlanta, Georgia, 23 July 1947, addressed to Mrs. George W. Johnson of the Johnson Printing Company, Corinth, Mississippi; with transmittal envelope.

In offering advice to a writer regarding the sale of literary properties, author Margaret Mitchell details the sale of Gone With The Wind.

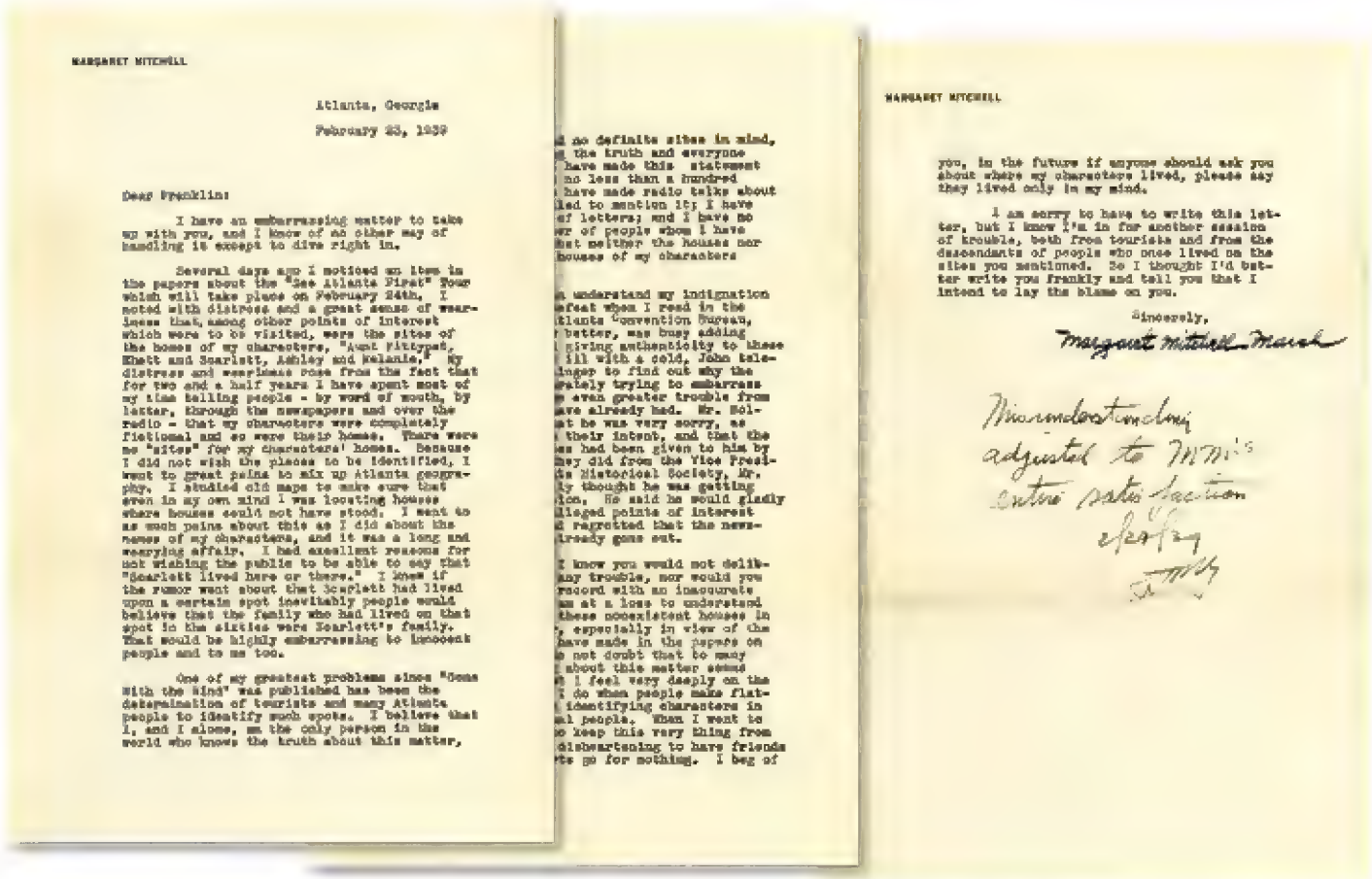
Mitchell writes in full: *Dear Mrs. Johnson: Thank you so much for writing me that you had derived pleasure from "Gone With the Wind." I appreciated what you said. I am glad to answer your inquiries about how the sale of "Gone With the Wind" was made to the movies. I do not believe, however, that it will be of much assistance to you in your problem, as I have never met any writer who handled things the way I did.*

The Macmillan Company published my novel and, as I was receiving a number of offers for the screen rights, I asked The Macmillan Company to act as my agent and manage the sale of the motion picture rights for me. The Macmillan Company sold "Gone With the Wind" to Mr. David Selznick, who produced the film from it. So, you see, as your material has not yet been published, you could not proceed in the same fashion I did.

You asked, "Does each studio send out purchasing agents?" I never heard of any studio sending out purchasing agents of any type. In fact, I am informed that the very opposite is true. I am told that the studios purchase no unpublished manuscripts or material, unless it is scenarios by writers employed in and by the studios for this exact purpose. If your material had been published as a short story, an article, a novel, a non-fiction book, a play, you would have better chances to sell it to the movies. The reason for this is that the motion picture companies have been victimized by unscrupulous people for so many years that in self-protection they must refuse to read or purchase unsolicited and unpublished manuscripts. These unscrupulous people have sent in manuscripts to the movies and afterwards brought suit against the producing film companies, claiming that films were based upon their unsolicited manuscripts.

I do not know how to advise you, as I know less than nothing about literary agents. However, I am sending you a page from the Saturday Review of Literature which, I notice, has some agents' advertisements. I do not recommend any of these people, for I know nothing about any of them. I cannot tell you how much they charge for reading fees or if they charge anything at all. I do not know whether they are helpful and honest people or racketeers who will keep asking you for more and more money. I am afraid I am not very helpful, certainly not as helpful as I would like to be, but the only thing I can do is tell you what little I know. With all good wishes for your success, Cordially, Margaret Mitchell Marsh.

Accompanied with the above-mentioned page from "The Saturday Review," 19 July 1947, which lists various nationwide "Literary Services." **$2,000 - $3,000**



MARGARET MITCHELL

Atlanta, Georgia

February 23, 1939

Dear Franklin:

I have an embarrassing matter to take up with you, and I know of no other way of handling it except to dive right in.

Several days ago I noticed an item in the papers about the "See Atlanta First" Tour which will take place on February 24th. I noted with distress and a great sense of weariness that, among other points of interest which were to be visited, were the sites of the homes of my characters, "Aunt Pittypat, Rhett and Scarlett, Ashley and Melanie." My distress and weariness rose from the fact that for two and a half years I have spent most of my time telling people - by word of mouth, by letter, through the newspapers and over the radio - that my characters were completely fictional and so were their homes. There were no "sites" for my characters' homes. Because I did not wish the places to be identified, I went to great pains to mix up Atlanta geography. I studied old maps to make sure that even in my own mind I was locating houses where houses could not have stood. I went to as much pains about this as I did about the names of my characters, and it was a long and wearying affair. I had excellent reasons for not wishing the public to be able to say that "Scarlett lived here or there." I knew if the rumor went about that Scarlett had lived upon a certain spot inevitably people would believe that the family who had lived on that spot in the sixties were Scarlett's family. That would be highly embarrassing to innocent people and to me too.

One of my greatest problems since "Gone with the Wind" was published has been the determination of tourists and many Atlanta people to identify such spots. I believe that, and I alone, am the only person in the world who knows the truth about this matter,

...no definite sites in mind, ...the truth and everyone ...have made this statement ...no less than a hundred ...have made radio talks about ...lled to mention it; I have ...of letters; and I have no ...er of people whom I have ...that neither the houses nor ...houses of my characters

...understand my indignation ...feat when I read in the ...Atlanta Convention Bureau, ...better, was busy adding ...giving authenticity to these ...ill with a cold, John Sale- ...inger to find out why the ...rately trying to embarrass ...even greater trouble from ...ave already had. Mr. Sol- ...at he was very sorry, as ...their intent, and that the ...as had been given to him by ...ey did from the Vice Presi- ...ta Historical Society, Mr. ...ly thought he was getting ...ion. He said he would gladly ...llaged points of interest ...d regretted that the news- ...already gone out.

...I know you would not delib- ...any trouble, nor would you ...record with an inaccurate ...am at a loss to understand ...these nonexistent houses in ..., especially in view of the ...have made in the papers on ...do not doubt that to many ...about this matter seems ...t I feel very deeply on the ...I do when people make flat- ...identifying characters in ...al people. When I went to ...o keep this very thing from ...disheartening to have friends ...ts go for nothing. I beg of

MARGARET MITCHELL

...you, in the future if anyone should ask you about where my characters lived, please say they lived only in my mind.

I am sorry to have to write this letter, but I know I'm in for another session of trouble, both from tourists and from the descendants of people who once lived on the sites you mentioned. So I thought I'd better write you frankly and tell you that I intend to lay the blame on you.

Sincerely,

Margaret Mitchell Marsh

Misunderstanding adjusted to MM's entire satisfaction 2124139 FMG

99. Mitchell, Margaret. Typed letter signed, on her personal letterhead stationery, 3 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Atlanta, Georgia, 23 February 1939, to Mr. Franklin M. Garrett, the author of a recent article in the newspapers regarding Gone With The Wind; accompanied by the transmittal envelope.

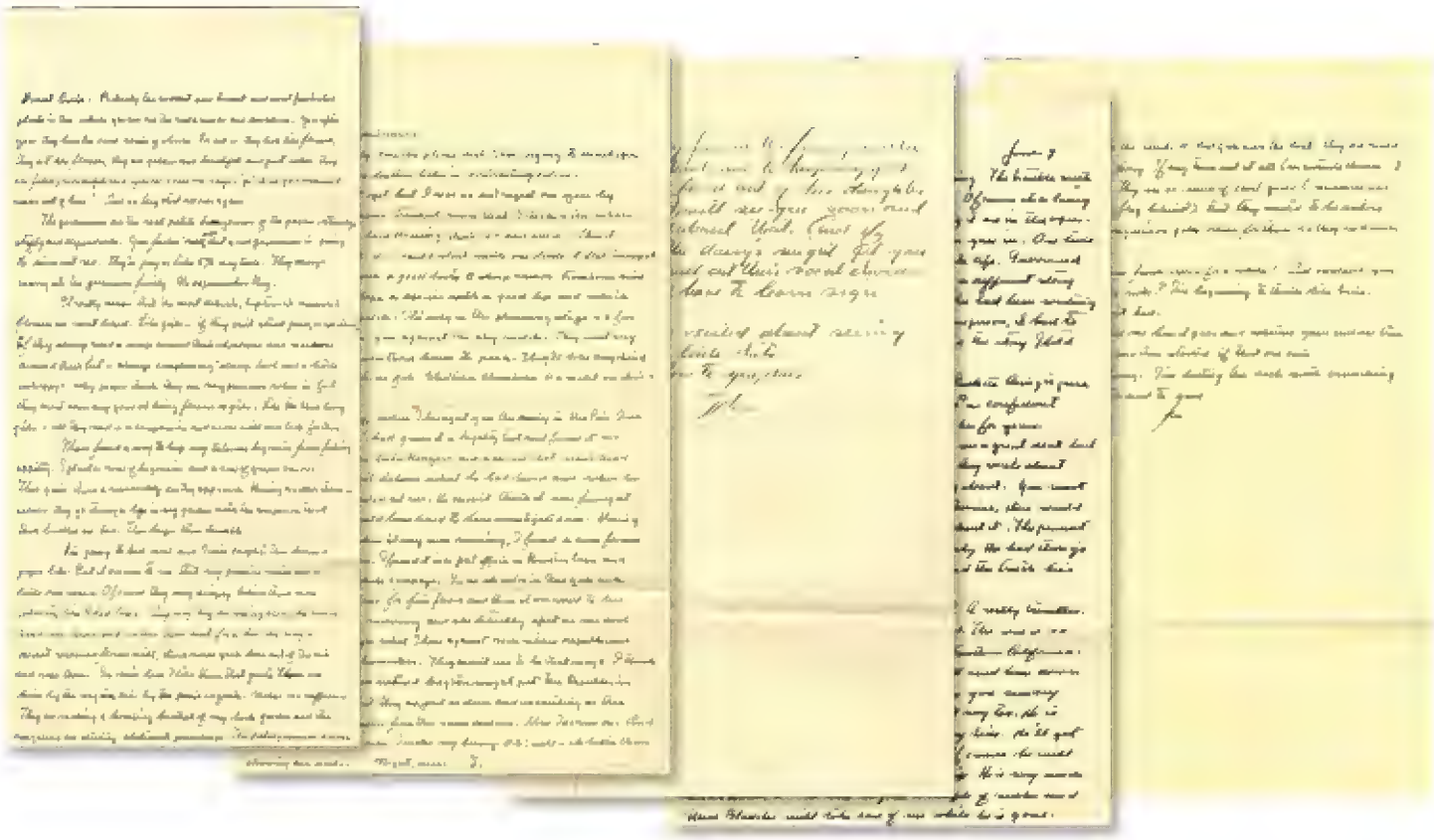
Though she took great pains to create fictional homes for her characters in Gone With The Wind, novelist Margaret Mitchell finds, "with distress and a great sense of weariness," that there are those who are proclaiming "Scarlett lived here or there."

Mitchell writes in part: *Dear Franklin: I have an embarrassing matter to take up with you, and I know of no other way of handling it except to dive right in. Several days ago I noticed an item in the papers about the "See Atlanta First" Tour which will take place on February 24th. I noted with distress and a great sense of weariness that, among other points of interest which were to be visited, were the sites of the homes of my characters, "Aunt Pittypat, Rhett and Scarlett, Ashley and Melanie." My distress and weariness rose from the fact that for two and a half years I have spent most of my time telling people - by word of mouth, by letter, through the newspapers and over the radio - that my characters were completely fictional and so were their homes. There were no "site" for my characters' homes. Because I did not wish the places to be identified, I went to great pains to mix up Atlanta geography. I studied old maps to make sure that even in my own mind I was locating houses where houses could not have stood. I went to as much pains about this as I did about the names of my characters, and it was a long and wearying affair. I had excellent reasons for not wishing the public to be able to say that "Scarlett lived here or there." I knew if the rumor went about that Scarlett had lived upon a certain spot inevitably people would believe that the family who had lived on that spot in the sixties were Scarlett's family. That would be highly embarrassing to innocent people and to me too."*

One of my greatest problems since "Gone With the Wind" was published has been the determination of tourists and many Atlanta people to identify such spots. I believe that, and I alone, am the only person in the world who knows the truth about this matter, and if I say I had no definite sites in mind, then I am speaking the truth and everyone else is wrong. I have had no definite sites in mind, then I am speaking the truth and everyone else is wrong. I have made this statement to the newspapers no less than a hundred times; people who have made radio talks about my book never failed to mention it; I have written hundreds of letters; and I have no count of the number of people whom I have told personally that neither the houses nor the sites of the houses of my characters existed.

So, you can understand my indignation and my sense of defeat when I read in the papers that the Atlanta Convention Bureau, which should know better, was busy adding and spreading and giving authenticity to these errors...Franklin, I know you would not deliberately cause me any trouble, nor would you for worlds go on record with an inaccurate statement. So I am at a loss to understand why you included these nonexistent houses in a historical tour, especially in view of the two-year fight I have made in the papers on the subject. I do not doubt that to many people my feeling about this matter seems very strange. But I feel very deeply on the subject. Even as I do when people make fiat-footed statements identifying characters in my book with actual people. When I went to so much trouble to keep this very thing from happening, it is disheartening to have friends make all my efforts go for nothing. I beg of you in the future if anyone should ask you about where my characters lived, please say they lived only in my mind .... Margaret Mitchell Marsh

On the third page of the letter, Franklin M. Garrett has notated and initialed the following statement: *"Misunderstanding adjusted to MM's entire satisfaction 2124139 FMG"*. A passionate and extremely heartfelt letter linking Margaret Mitchell to the characters she created in her one and only novel, Gone With The Wind. **$2,000 - $3,000**



100. Steinbeck, John. (9) autograph letters signed *("J.," "J. S.," "John"* and *"John S."*), 14 pages total, various sizes, written from Monterey, Carmel and Pacific Grove, California, (postmarked) 10 June 1949 to 9 August 1949, to Ann Sothern, Beverly Hills, California, on letterhead stationery; 5 letters are accompanied with hand-addressed envelopes.

Revealing archive of warm, witty and expressive love letters written during Steinbeck's brief love affair with film actress Anne Sothern, including a candid opinion of his own writing.

Steinbeck begins his correspondence lightheartedly by updating Sothern on his daily adventures. He writes in full: *"Dear Annie: Can't call you because you will be working. Finished up yesterday late and am catching the morning plane home to catch frogs with my boys. Thanks for all. I will be talking to you, Dear J. S. will be very glad to get home. Won't know outcome of suit for about 6 weeks.*

In his second letter, Steinbeck expresses his longing for Ann to join him: *Dear Ann: It would be a very pleasant thing to me if you would come up and play with me. John S.*

Steinbeck continues his desire in his third letter. He writes in full: *Dear Anne - I can't tell you how I've missed you. It was a good time and I liked every bit of it. Give my love to Elaine and very much for yourself. Do you recognise this paper? Well it ain't. J. P. S. The weather remains fantastic. P.P.S. I bought a command tent for the garden. Next time you wont have to go to Carmel. I will move into the tent. (What a liar)*
P.P.P.S. I have excellent reports of your conduct from the bellhops of the Pine Inn. J.

In his fourth letter, Steinbeck continues to gush his love to Annie, in part: *Dear Annie: You know when you said you were making slippers, I had visions of my own grubby handicrafts. But these are beautiful. Golly - I had no idea. I am very grateful and moreover I need them. Honey, you are quite wonderful. Thank you…*

Using a sweet moniker, Steinbeck mentions a lawsuit as he continues his fifth letter in part: *Dear Annie Wannie -: Do you know the sky is falling and a piece of it fell on my tail? Well then all hell broke loose and not least among it - me. Loose but not broken - I mean.*
My suit comes up the 27th. My att'y at Law flies and the 25th I'll have to be with him a couple of days. If I can I will drive down earlier because I will need a car, and I want to bring some blab mouths to you. I have petted some and they are punchy but jabbering…
…I'm so excited about seeing my boys - the little shits. love to you, dear John.

Steinbeck complains of people who betray in his sixth letter, in part: *Dear Annie:* Your *sweet letter this morning. The trouble with these things is that they are never correct. Of course it's a lousy way to make a living but the people doing it are in the open. The people I detest are the friends who turn you in. One time Lennie Lyons had a pipeline into my private life. I narrowed it to about ten people then told each one a different story and it turned up Roark Branford's wife…*

He continues by mentioning how friends can be ugly during divorce:
…I'm glad you wouldn't deny. The Paulette thing is pure revenge because P. G. [Paulette Goddard, film actress, married to Charlie Chaplin in 1936, then divorced him in 1942] *wouldn't make L P* [Louella Parsons, gossip columnist] *a confidant regarding her divorce. So L.P. will snipe at her for yours* [Ann Sothern divorced her second husband, Robert Sterling, in 1949].
This invasion of privacy used to bother me a great deal but now there are

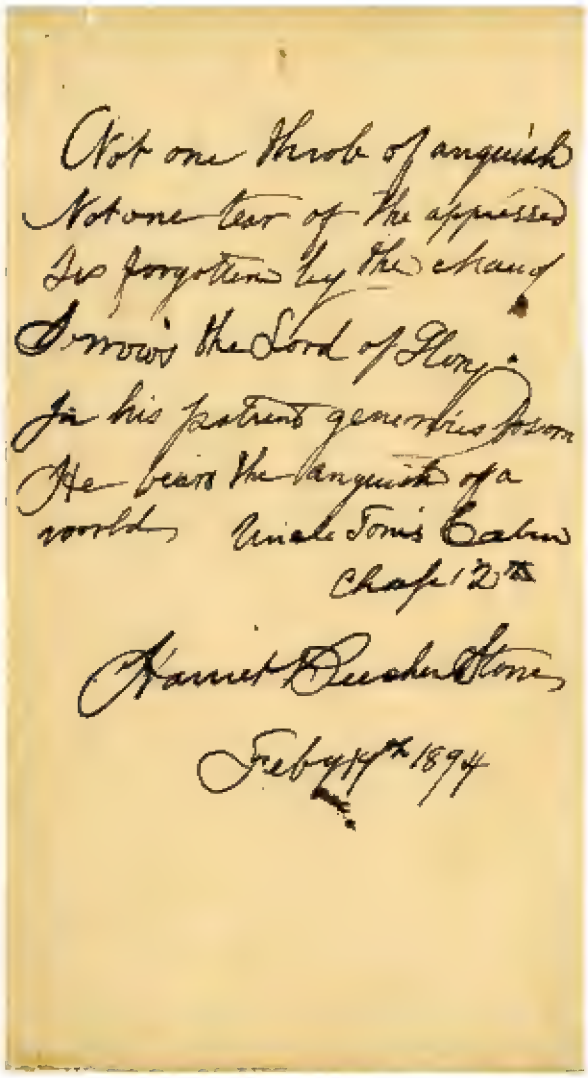
two people - the straw man they write about and me whom they don't know anything about. You must have made some such adjustment too. Otherwise, there would be no sense of privacy at all. Don't worry about it. The peanut munchers believe everything - particularly the bad things and one's friends only believe the good and the truth lies somewhere between where it belongs.

In his seventh letter, Steinbeck prepares Anne for her visit, in part: *… I don't know how you travel and I only offer this as a suggestion. Across the street from me lives a little old French lady. She has a cottage and a rose garden … She is almost seventy and I think she loves me a little. On occas(s)ion when a relative has been in town she has let me have her little baroque bedroom. And I am sure she would let you have it if you liked.*

In his eighth letter, Steinbeck mentions his children's birthday party, he writes in part: *Dear Annie-: Jesus Christ what a day. Tom's birthday and because Catbird didn't have one, a gigantic double birthday with two cakes and chocolate, strawberry and vanilla mayhem. The days have been full of fun and noise and the devils have pooped me so completely that I get to bed at dark too, and need it …*
… When do you finish work for a while? And couldn't you write me a small note? I'm beginning to think like kids. And maybe that isn't bad.

In his final letter, Steinbeck poetically compares his garden to people, he writes in part: *Dearest Annie: Probably the saddest and bravest and most frustrated plants in the whole garden are the milkwoods and dandelions. They have the same series of shocks. For see - they look like flowers, they act like flowers, they are golden and beautiful and just when they are feeling wonderful and yellow someone says - 'get those god damned nerds out of here.' And so they start all over again …*
… It really seems that the most delicate, hysterical neurotic flowers are most liked. Like girls- if they can't stand pain, or weather, if they always need a wrap around their shoulders and manure around their feet - always complaining always hurt and a little unhappy — why people think they are very precious when infact they aren't even any good at being flowers or girls.
Like the Woodbury girls — all they need is a complexion and no one will even look further …
… I'm going to bed now and I will complete this learned paper later. But it occurs to me that my passion vines are a little over sexed…In vain have I told them that quote them as lives by the vagina dies by the penis unquote… Makes no difference…How I do run on. And darn it — this is the way I make my living. Oh! Well — its better than cleaning cesspools. Night, dear. J.

Steinbeck probably met Ann Southern while he was contributing screenplays for various Hollywood films in the late 1940s, including "The Red Pony," made into a film in 1949 from his own novel. Already, a number of his works had been successfully adapted to film, including: Of Mice and Men, The Grapes of Wrath, and Tortilla Flats, to name a few. He also provided the script for The Forgotten Village and co-wrote the screenplay for the Mexican film "LaPerla," or "The Pearl." Sothern was an American film actress, and began her Hollywood career by signing a contract with Columbia in the early '30s. The musically trained Sothern was cast in numerous light B movies both at Columbia and RKO. After 1939, the pert, bubbly blonde was cast in 10 of the "Maisie" comedy adventure films, as well as some more dramatic films. **$10,000 - $15,000**


Not one throb of anguish
Not one tear of the oppressed
Is forgotten by the Man of Sorrows
the Lord of Glory.
In his patient generous bosom
He bears the anguish of a
world Uncle Tom's Cabin
Chap. 12th
Harriet Beecher Stowe
Febyy 14th 1894

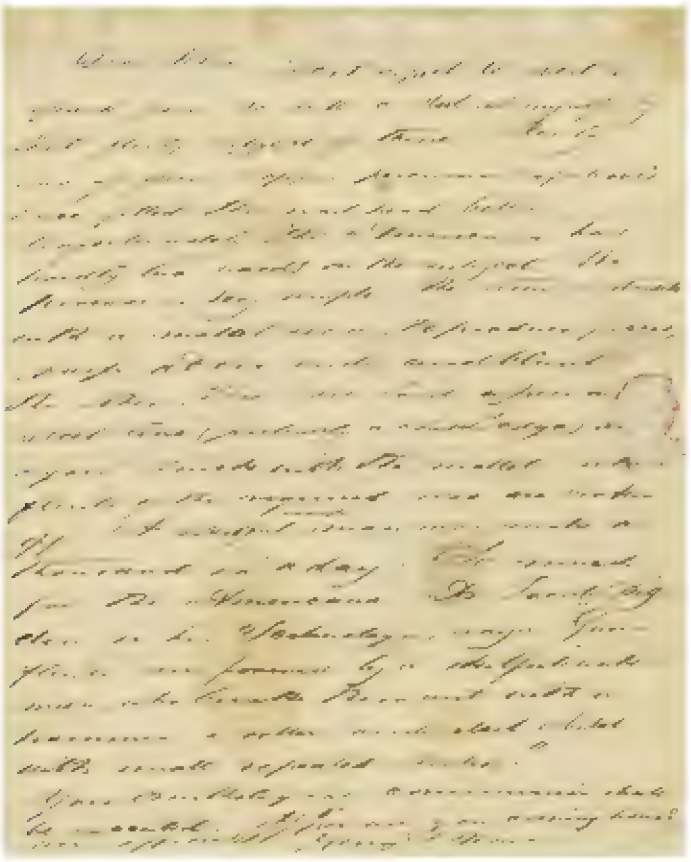
101. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Autograph quotation signed, 1 page, (8.25 x 6.25 in.; 210 x 159 mm.), 14 February 1894.

Stowe writes a moving quotation from chapter twelve of her novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The author writes in full:
Not one throb of anguish
Not one tear of the oppressed
Is forgotten by the Man of Sorrows,
the Lord of Glory.
In his patient, generous bosom
He bears the anguish of a world.
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Chap. 12

Harriet Beecher Stowe
Feby. 14th 1894.

Published in 1852, Stowe's novel sold 300,000 copies in the first year and more than 1 million copies by 1860. The book widely exposed the North to the dark side of slavery and fanned the flames of disunion. This moving passage appears just after the slave woman, Lucy, commits suicide by jumping in the Ohio River after her child was taken from her and sold. An emotional quotation, which embodies the anti-slavery sentiment. **$3,000 - $5,000**



102. Thoreau, Henry David. Autograph letter signed (*"Henry Thoreau"*), 1 page, (9.75 x 7.87 in.; 248 x 200 mm.), [Concord, no date], to his brother John, postmark 19 February year obscured; yellowed, some spotting, seal tear repaired.

Thoreau to his brother on the subject of the manufacture of gunflints.

He begins with an extended pun, in full: *Don't expect to elicit a spark from so dull a steel as myself, by that flinty subject of thine? Surely one of your copper percussion caps would have fitted this nail head better. Unfortunately the Americana has hardly two words on the subject. The process is very simple. The stone is struck with a mallet so as to produce pieces, sharp on one end, and blunt [on] the other. These are laid upon a steel line (probably a chisel's edge) a [nd] again struck with the mallet, an[d] flints of the required size are broken off. A skillful workman may make a thousand in a day. So much for the Americana. Dr. Jacob Bigelow in his Technology, says, "Gunflints are formed by a skillful workmann, who breaks them out with a hammer, a roller, and steel chisel, with small repeated strokes." Your ornithological commission shall be executed. When are you coming home...*

An interesting and uncharacteristic letter to his brother regarding the manufacture of gunflints. **$4,000 - $6,000**

103. Thoreau, Henry David. Autograph manuscript of his poem, "The Bluebirds," 2 pages (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), on blue paper, inscribed to George Sewall, Ellen Sewall's younger brother.

Thoreau's manuscript poem, "The Bluebirds," inscribed to the young George Sewall.

Thoreau writes the first 12 verses of his 20-verse poem, written in its entirety in his "Journal" and dates it 26 April 1838. He adds a footnote to the first page, describing his use of the word "*bellows*" in his verse. He also uses the word "*rustling*" rather than "*blust'ring.*" The author and poet writes in full:

To Master George W. Sewall,
In consideration of his love of animated Nature, the following Poem
is humbly inscribed by the Author

The Bluebirds

In the midst of the poplar that stands by our door We planted a *bluebird box,*
And we hoped before the summer was o'er A transient pair to coax –

One warm summer's day the bluebirds came And lighted on our tree;
But at first the wanderers were not so *tame*
But they were afraid of me –

They seemed to come from the distant South, Just over the Walden wood,
And [they] *skimmed it along with open mouth Close by where the bellows*
x stood

Warbling they swept round the distant cliff, And they warbled it over the lea,
And now o'er the blacksmith's shop in a *jiff*
Did they come warbling to me.
x a *vane of that shape on our woodshed They* came *and sat on the boxes' top,*
Without looking into the hole,
And only from this side to that did they hop,
As 'twere a *common well pole –*

But they knew all the while 'twas a *house to let and they knew they wanted to hire,*
But they took no pains the house to get, Nor yet would they retire –
Methinks I had never seen them before, Nor, indeed had they seen me,
Till I chanced to stand by our back door,
And they came *to the poplar tree.*

In the course of time they built their nest, And reared a *happy brood,*
And every morn they piped their best,
As they flew away to the wood.

Thus wore the summer hours away, To the bluebirds and to me,
And every hour was a *summer's day*
So pleasantly lived we.

They were a *world within themselves And I* a *world in me,*
Up in the tree the little elves With their callow family.
One morn the wind blew cold and strong, And the leaves went whistling away;
The birds prepared for their journey long That raw and gusty day.

Boreas came *rustling* [blust'ring] *down from the North, And ruffled their azure smocks,*

So they launched them forth, though somewhat loth, By way of the old cliff rocks.

Further the deponent saith not -

Thoreau has not written out all verses as they were entered into his "Journal;" the last nine verses are not included. Yet, he has added a verse herewith that is not included in his "Journal":

But they knew all the while 'twas a house to let and they knew they wanted to hire,
But they took no pains the house to get, Nor yet would they retire -

Henry's brother John was a bird-lover, and once built a bluebird box for Ralph Waldo Emerson. No doubt his brother John was the inspiration for Thoreau's charming poem.

Thoreau's poem is accompanied by the following manuscripts from family and friends:

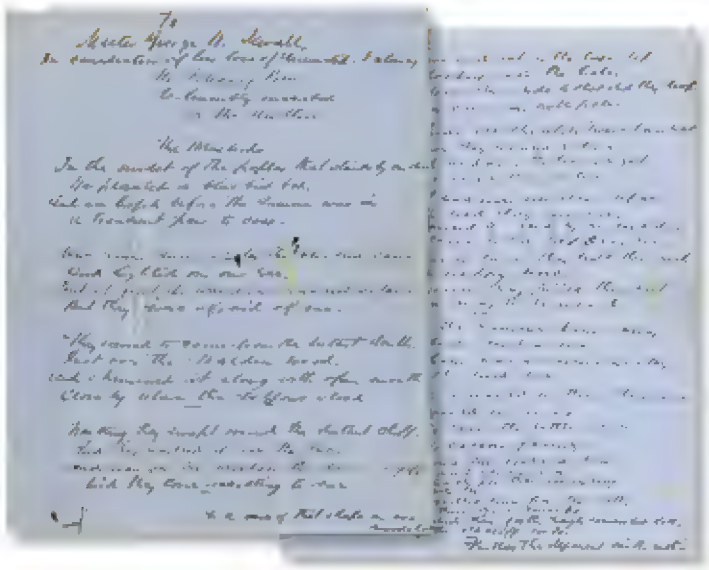
- **Thoreau, Sophia.** Autograph manuscript of her brother's poem, "The Bluebirds" 2 pages, quarto, being the first seven verses of Henry David Thoreau's 20-verse poem.

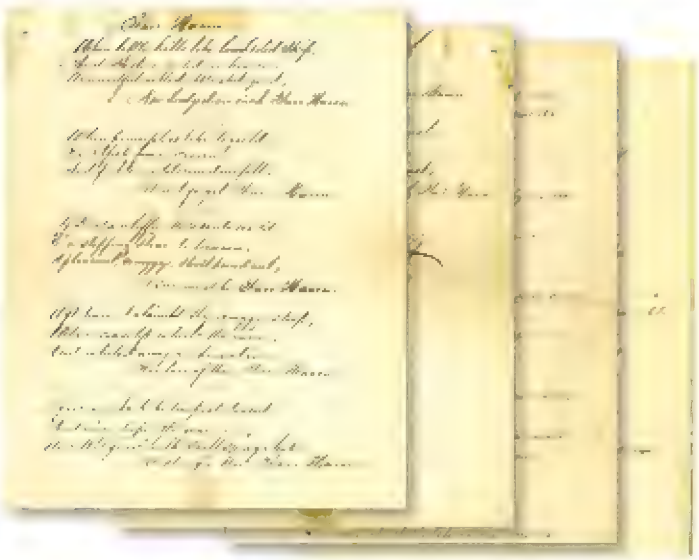
- **Thoreau, Sophia.** Autograph manuscript of her brother's poem, "Brother where dost thou dwell," with an autograph inscription by Henry David Thoreau ("by his brother Henry"), Thoreau's elder brother John, two years his senior.

On January 1, 1842, Henry's brother John injured his left hand. Some accounts say he was jumping over a fence and caught his hand on a nail, tearing the flesh and muscles from his wrist to his fingers on his left hand; other accounts say he cut off the end of a finger while stropping his razor. There are also discrepancies as to whether he cut his thumb or his ring finger. He bandaged the wound and thought nothing of it. A week later, he removed the bandage and found the replaced skin mortified. Then, on the morning of January 9, he complained of stiffening in his jaws. That evening, lockjaw set in, with terrible spasms. A doctor was summoned, but no assistance could be given. Henry acted as a devoted nurse to his brother, though there was nothing he could do. John died on 11 January 1842. To the horror of his family and friends, Henry himself came down with all the symptoms of lockjaw in an sympathetic reaction to his brother's ailment. Thoreau's "Journal" remained silent from 9 January to 20 February 1842. Shortly after Henry's brother John died, Ralph Waldo Emerson's oldest child, 5-year-old Waldo, died of scarlet fever on 27 January. No doubt, Henry's recovery was slowed by the double tragedy.

Written some time before John's death, but not shown to the family, the poem was sent in a letter from Staten Island by Henry to his sister Helen about John, the lost brother, after John's death. It is Henry's moving elegy in which he desires to find John's presence in nature. The poem is contained in The Collected Poems of Henry Thoreau.

- **Thoreau, John.** Autograph manuscript of his brother's poem, "Fair Haven," The poem is not contained in The Collected Poems of Henry Thoreau; however, the author did write a poem entitled "Fair-Haven" in his journal on 15 December 1838.





- **Ward, Prudence.** Autograph manuscript of Henry David Thoreau's poem, "Sympathy," 3 pages, quarto, 24 June 1839.

Prudence Ward was Ellen Sewall's aunt. Ellen Sewall was Henry David Thoreau's first and only girlfriend. Prudence Ward taught the Thoreau children botany and drawing. She discussed the nature of beauty with Henry, and served as a matchmaker. The poem was written after the visit of the young Edmund Quincy Sewall to his grandmother in Concord who was staying with the Thoreaus. The boy soon enrolled in Thoreau's school, Concord Academy in March, 1840. Henry went sailing and hiking with the boy, and, apparently, felt a surge of affection toward the lad. After writing a prose passage in his "Journal," commenting that he had come into contact with "a pure uncompromising spirit," Thoreau wrote out the 13-stanza poem "Sympathy" and copied it into the "Journal." The poem was later accepted for publication in the opening issue of *The Dial* (1840), the prestigious publication and organ of the transcendentalists.

An extraordinary collection of manuscripts by or relating directly to Henry David Thoreau.

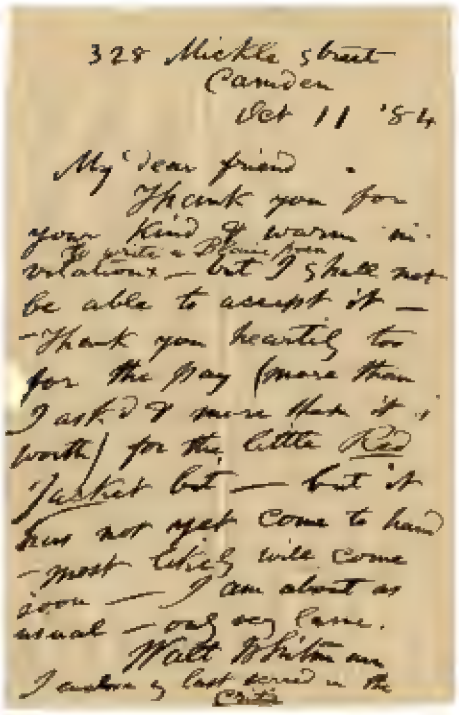
Provenance: The manuscripts come directly from Grace & George Davenport, whose grandmother was Ellen Sewall. **$8,000 - $12,000**

104. Whitman, Walt. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (8.5 x 5.62 in.; 216 x 143 mm.), St. Louis, 4:12 pm, 2 January 1880, to John Burroughs, [Esopus-on-Hudson], New York, on imprinted stationery showing a scenic view of St Louis within a foliated cartouche, engraved by Th[omas] Schrader; with the original envelope; minor stain on recto not affecting any characters.

Whitman writes about his friend and poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and says he is a "*good pure soul.*"

He writes in full: *Yours of 29th Dec. with the present came safe to-day. Believe me I feel the gift, & it comes just right too. John please forward the enclosed slip to unknown friend. The above is a fair picture of the great Mississippi Bridge, East St Louis where I have loafed many hours -only it sets up much higher than the print gives. I don't believe there can be a grander thing of the kind on earth. I leave here Sunday morning at 8, on my return east, & shall be due in Philadelphia Monday evening before 8. The last two or three weeks I have been well, for me, & am so now. Your letter was deeply interesting to me, made me see Emerson no doubt just as he is, the good pure soul. John I sympathise with you in the arm, & the treatment too. A great thaw & dense fog here as I write.*

Whitman was Emerson's disciple and friend, and it was the transcendentalist that influenced the poet. "Throughout his writings Emerson insisted that men and women must obey the laws of nature to avoid disaster, personally and collectively ... he was pessimistic about contemporary men, and was severely critical of their greed, ignorance, and dishonesty ...." Between the time the above letter was written and Emerson's death in April 1882, they met one more time, in Boston, for a memorable dinner, after which Whitman wrote about this "blessed evening with Emerson." [Gay Wilson Allen, *Waldo Emerson*] **$6,000 - $8,000**


328 Mickle Street
Camden
Oct 11 '84

My dear friend .
Thank you for
your kind & warm in-
vitation — but I shall not
be able to accept it —
Thank you heartily too
for the pay (more than
I ask'd & more than it
is worth) for the little Red
Jacket bit — but it
has not yet come to hand
— most likely will come
soon — I am about as
usual — only very lame.
Walt Whitman
I enclose my last screed in the
Critic

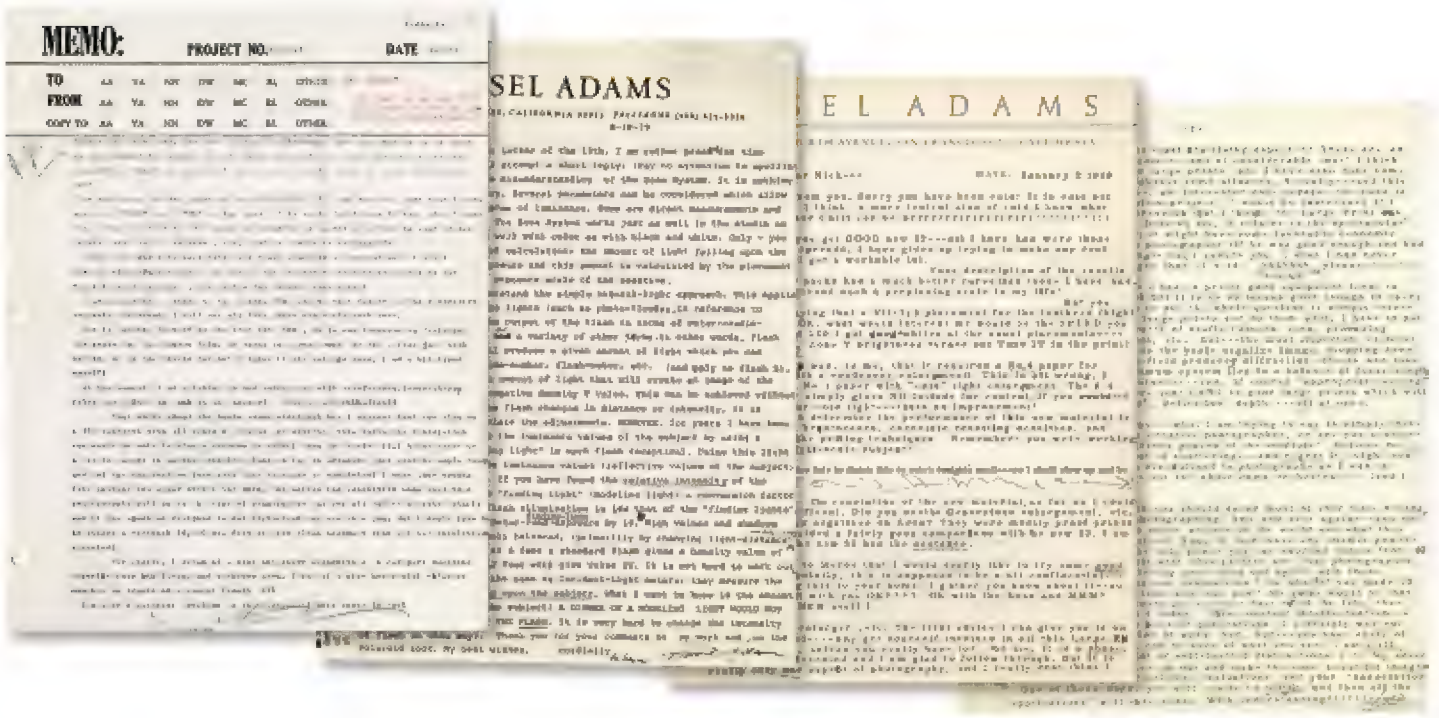
105. Whitman, Walt. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.5 x 6.12 in.; 241 x 156 mm.), "328 Mickle Street Camden", [New Jersey], 11 October 1884, to Talcott Williams; accompanied with transmittal envelope, hand addressed to: "Talcott Williams Press newspaper cor: 7th & Chestnut Sts: Philadelphia"; crude reinforcement around edges on verso; skillful reinforcement to vertical and horizontal folds also on verso; paper loss affecting portion of one character.

Late in his life, author Walt Whitman makes his living by submitting articles to the press and selling his new poems.

He writes in full: *My Dear friend Thank you for your kind & warm invitation to write a Blaine poem - but I shall not be able to accept it - Thank you heartily too for the pay (more than I ask 'd & more than it is worth) for the little Red Jacket bit - but it has not yet come to hand - most likely will come soon - I am about as usual - only very lame. Wilt Whitman. I enclose my last screed in the Critic.*

Noted author Walt Whitman was 65 when he finally moved into a house in Camden, New Jersey, in the spring of 1884, and, for the first time in his life, slept under his own roof. It was a two-story house in a working-class neighborhood, with the night and day trains of the Camden and Amboy Railroad rattling everything within a hundred yards. The home was also within earshot of factory whistles, ships and vessels on the Delaware, and the ferry terminal. Nonetheless, Whitman was happy to have a little home of his own, and remained there for the last eight years of his life.

James R. Osgood and Company had published the sixth edition of his Leaves of Grass in Boston in 1881. It now contained 293 poems and 382 pages. In moving to Camden, Whitman was absent from his position in the Attorney General's office at Washington, which, after 18 months, resulted in his termination. From that day forward, he was dependent for his living upon his brother, his friends, and upon the sale of his books, as well as from some literary income from articles submitted to the press, from the sale of new poems, and from the fees for his lectures. **$3,000 - $5,000**


MEMO:

PROJECT NO.

DATE

SEL ADAMS

S E L A D A M S

106. Adams, Ansel. Group of (3) typed letters signed (*"Ansel"* and *"Ansel Adams"*), 4 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Yosemite, [California], San Francisco, and Carmel, 7 September 1957, 2 January 1960 and 18 August 1979 to Dick McGraw, an unidentified friend named Nick and Eric Sedlak, on his imprinted "Memo" stationery or his imprinted stationery, all three letters with emendations or additions in Adams's hand.

Advice on the construction of a dark room, photography, equipment and light measurement in terms of luminance.

In his letter of 7 September 1960 to Dick McGraw, Adams writes in full: *Thanks for your card. Got here yesterday afternoon -just too much to do to clean up the accumulated messes in S.F. Sorry you can't get away, but hope to see you soon - before Hawaii, if possible! Have a lot to talk about and would like to see you! I am enclosing the 3rd draft of the RESPONSIBILITIES and you will note that I have put in a "FROM" and a "TO" at the top. This would facilitate filing, etc. I have also added a phrase to (4), which is intended to permit an editor to send plates prints, etc. to his engraver, etc.- But he always is responsible. When you send this back (with any final comments or suggestions) I shall have it mimeographed (and I am sure I can dispose of sufficient copies to may for this small charge. The Berlin job delayed everything! I am preparing a letter to the Sierra Club and to your father on the respective subjects discussed. I will get all this under way early next week. Don is looking forward to the trip with you. He is now immersed in finishing the score for the Dawson film. He seems in a good mood. He did a fine job with helping me on the Berlin job, but I think it did get him down. I am a bit tired myself! At the moment, I am relaxing in bed surrounded with brief cases, typewriters, files and THINGS to look at and answer! WHAT AN ACCUMULATION!!*

Your words about the house sound exciting! May I suggest that you plan on a BIG basement with all kinds of drains and outlets, etc. including vents; -then you would be able to plan a darkroom in detail when you wanted it. I think there is a little danger in making detailed plans so far in advance -just provide ample room and let the imagination take over when the space is completed! I know this sounds like putting the squaw before the buck, but unless you positively know what your requirements will be at the time of planning you can get all balled up with detail; and if the space so designed is not right - then you are in a jam. But I would love to attack a virginal 10,000 sq. feet of nice clean basement with all the facilities prepared! For myself, I dream of a wide one-story house with a car-port emptying directly into both living and workshop area. Think of a nice horizontal enlarger mounted on tracks on a cement floor! OY! You have a gorgeous location in the Highlands! More power to you!

In a postscript typed in red, in the upper right portion, Adams has added, *I should be in S.F. TUESDAY. Might be able to come down via Carmel!!! (Monday).*

In his letter to his friend, Nick, of 2 Jan. 1960, Adams writes in part: *… You wretch-- you get GOOD new 53---all I have had were those with the lousy spreads. I have given up trying to make any real pictures until I get a workable lot.*
Your description of the results indicated your packs had a much better curve than those I have had. I never came across such a perplexing scale in my life! But you are right in saying that a VII-1/2 placement for the textured (high) whites worked OK: what would interest me would be the SPEED you used! At about 160 I got good whites at the usual placements----but, therewith, Zone V brightness turned out Tone IV in the print!
The serious thing was (poor low value) to me, that it required a <u>No. 4</u> paper for good prints (with a <u>condenser</u>, enlargement). This is all wrong. I would accept a No 3 paper with "cold" light enlargement. The # 4 with condenser simply gives NO latitude for control. If you ~~could~~ can use #4 with your cold light---thats [sic] *an improvement!*
The only way to determine the performance of this new material is to evaluate <u>all</u> brightnesses, correlate resulting densities, and then describe the printing techniques. Remember- you were working with a rather <u>full</u>-scale subject! … The resolution of the new material, as far as I could tell, was magnificent. Did you see the Gravestone enlargement, etc., from Hasselblad negatives on Adox? They were mostly proof prints but, I think, provided a fairly good <u>comparison</u> with the new 53. I am not sure that the new 53 has the <u>acutance</u>.

Continued from page 107

You might hint to Meroe that I would dearly like to try some good, NEW 53. Incidentally, this is supposed to be a bit confidential---so I am writing this to your home; I gather you know about it--so I can discuss it with you OK???? OK with the Boss and MMM? (I refer to the NEW stuff.)

Now---for the enlarger, etc. The first advice I can give you is on the simple level----why get yourself involved in all this Large Print business, unless you really have to? For me, it is a phase; the Boss in interested and I am glad to follow through. But it is really only one aspect of photography, and I really dont think I would choose it as the most gratifying aspect!!! There are so many hurdles to overcome---and at considerable cost! I think I have done some good large -prints, and I have also done some so-so ones----and probably some stinkers. Actually---and this is very confidential---I am interested only because the Boss is interested: its a problem-project. I would be distressed if I had given you the impression that I thought the Large Print was of great importance. Believe me, it relates to the 'spectacular' aspect of photography: it might have some favorable economic repercussions for the photographer (if he was good enough and had enough public following)- but, I assure you, I wish I had never heard of anything larger than 11 x 14! Shhhhhh, please!!!!!!!!!

Look- I have a pretty good equipment (cost to duplicate, about $1000.00). It is by no means good enough to carry out what I would really like to do: the whole question is simply this -- if I really want to do large prints and do them well, I have to put in about $10,000.00 worth of stuff- Camera, lens, processing and mounting equipment, etc. But---the most important element controlling the quality is the basic negative image. Stopping down a lens to get depth-of-field produces diffraction effects and loss of resolution. The optimum system lies in a balance of focal-length, aperture, negative acutance---and, of course "appropriate seeing" I sometimes think there just CANT be good large prints which will incorporate "acutance", definition, depth, -- all at once.

Anyway---what I am trying to say is simply this- are you trying to be a creative photographer, or are you scattering your efforts in various phases of the medium? Believe me, I have done a hell of a lot of scattering---and regret it! Right now I wish I had just been disciplined in photography as I was in music: I played piano - not the whole damn orchestra!!!! (and I played it Good!!!!)

I think you should spend most of your time seeing, studying the image, photographing, over and over again---and not worrying about all the other artists in the world and what they think, believe, or protest! None of them have any cosmic power- it's all an illusion! The only power you can express comes from within yourself. To Hell with This painter and That photographer, etc. Why are you cluttering your mind and spirit with these automatic comparisons and evaluations? So what? if you made 50 pictures a day at one time and four now? My guess would be that- at your stage- you would get a better four out of the fifty than you could 2 out of the 4 today. This constant intellectualism is a plague affecting the present generations; I certainly was not aware of it in my period of work. And, bud---you have aLOT of work to do before you can be sure of what you are! I am still working---despite a lot of self-invited distractions!!!!! My advic [sic] *would simply be this----go out and make the most beautiful images you can and stop your critical evaluations, and your "associations". One of these days, you will really be GOOD- and then all the "applications" will make sense. With understanding!!!!!! Ansel*

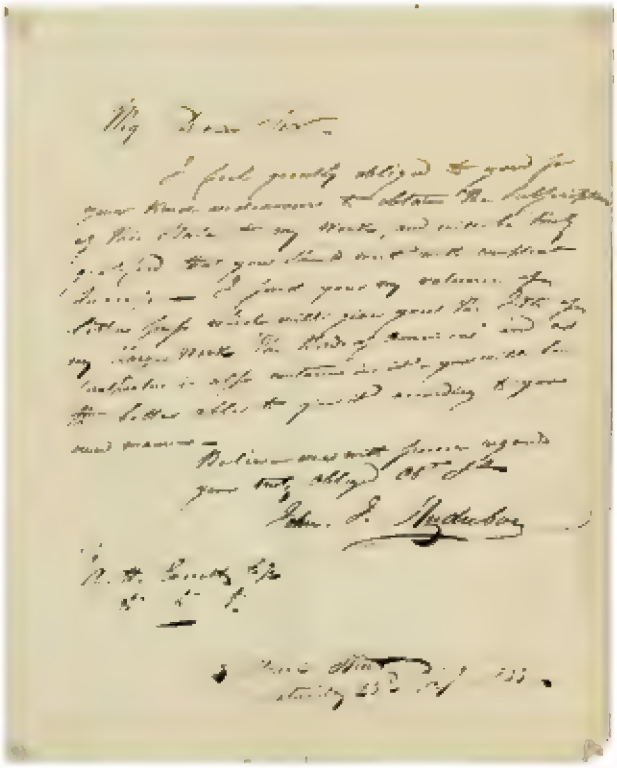
In a postscript, written vertically in the left margin of the second page, Adams has added, *You know---after reading this letter, I think I am merely talking to myself as I would have talked twenty years ago----when I was not too cluttered to listen! - Or - put it this way----I sure wish I had had some one to talk to me fifteen years ago as I am talking to you now!!!!!! I really mean it!!!!*

In his letter of 18 August 1979, to Eric Sedlak, Adams writes in full: *Thank you for your letter of the 13th. I am rather pressed for time and energy, but I shall attempt a short reply: (Pay no attention to spelling!). I am amazed at the misunderstanding of the Zone System. It is nothing but applied sensitometry. Several parameters can be considered which allow light measurement in terms of luminance. Some are direct measurements and some are interpolated. The Zone System works just as well in the studio as out of doors - just as well with color as with black and white. Only - you use different methods of calculation; the amount of light falling upon the film determines the exposure and this amount is calculated by the placement of light-values on the exposure scale of the negative. I am sure you understand the simple natural-light approach. This applies also with steady-burning lights (such as photo-floods). In reference to flash, you determine the output of the flash in terms of meter-candle-seconds, watt-seconds, or a variety of other terms. In other words, flash A at normal setting will produce a given amount of light which you can determine by table, guide-number, flash-meter, etc. (and apply to flash B).*

Think of the basic amount of light that will create an image of the standard gray card at negative density V value. This can be achieved without too much trouble. If the flash changes in distance or intensity, it is easy to calculate the adjustments. HOWEVER, for years I have been able to precisely place the luminance values of the subject by using a fixed and stable 'finding light' in each flash receptical. Using this light as prime source, measure luminance values (reflective values of the subject) with a good spot meter. If you have found the relative intensity of the flash compared with the 'finding light' (modeling light) a conversion factor is simple. Assume the flash illumination is 16x that of the 'finding lights'; you merely multiply the meter-read/finding-light exposure by 16. High values and shadows can therefor be accurately balanced, (primarilly by changing light distance or long-stops). If you know that, at 6 feet a standard flash gives a Density value of VI, the same flash at 12 feet will give Value IV. It is not hard to work out. Flash meters are about the same as Incident-Light meters; they measure the amount of light falling upon the subject. What I want to know is the amount of light reflected by the subject! A DIMMER ON A MODELING LIGHT WOULD NOT CHANGE THE INTENSITY OF THE FLASH. It is very hard to change the intensity of flash in this way!. Thank you for your comments on my work and on the Polaroid book...

In a footnote expanding on *High values and shadows*, typewritten in the left margin, Adams adds: *This is not too clear. The exposure formula indicates that whatever luminance value (c/ft^2) falls on V, consider this in Reciprocal form as fractions of a second (100 c/ft^2 on $v = 1/100$ sec.) at the lens stop number that equals the square root of the ASA speed. If the 'finding light' gave 10 c/ft^2 from a subject value you wanted placed on V (or indicated 1/10 sec at f/8 with ASA 64 film) you would have a relative basis to judge the flash output (once you knew what it was).*

A fine group of letters all relating to the art of photography, of which Adams was a master. **$3,000 - $5,000**



107. [American Artists.] Fine group of (5) letters by important American artists including:

Bierstadt, Albert. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, octavo, New York, 26 December 1881, on his imprinted stationery, to an unnamed senator, noting he is happy his correspondent is pleased with his sketch of the Yellowstone Basin and noting he has a piece of property near Newport, Rhode Island he would like to purchase or lease an old fort owned by the U.S. Government adjoining his land: "*It is no use to the country and never can be. I will pay money for it, paint a picture for it, or do anything that is fair.*"

Kent, Rockwell. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, quarto, Ausable Forks, New York, 19 February 1943, on his imprinted stationery, to Marjorie Whitney, a professor at the University of Kansas, writing of the birth of American Art: "*We are living in a period of the birth of American Art. It is a period for the artist of struggle against hard times and adverse conditions, circumstances that will oppress and discourage him more than ever before because more than ever before, he is awake and sensitive.*"

John LaFarge. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, octavo, 17 March [1910], to Messers. Doll & Richards, regarding a window "*made for one of the Vanderbilts, but I withdrew it because of its being a little too fine for the place. Now people perhaps are a little less troubled than I was as to what to give a wealthy client.*"

Remington, Frederic. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, octavo, New Rochelle, New York, [no date], to an unidentified journalist: "*I read proof of your article on me and it was enough to make me blush. If a man was sure you would write his obituary it would pay him to die.*"

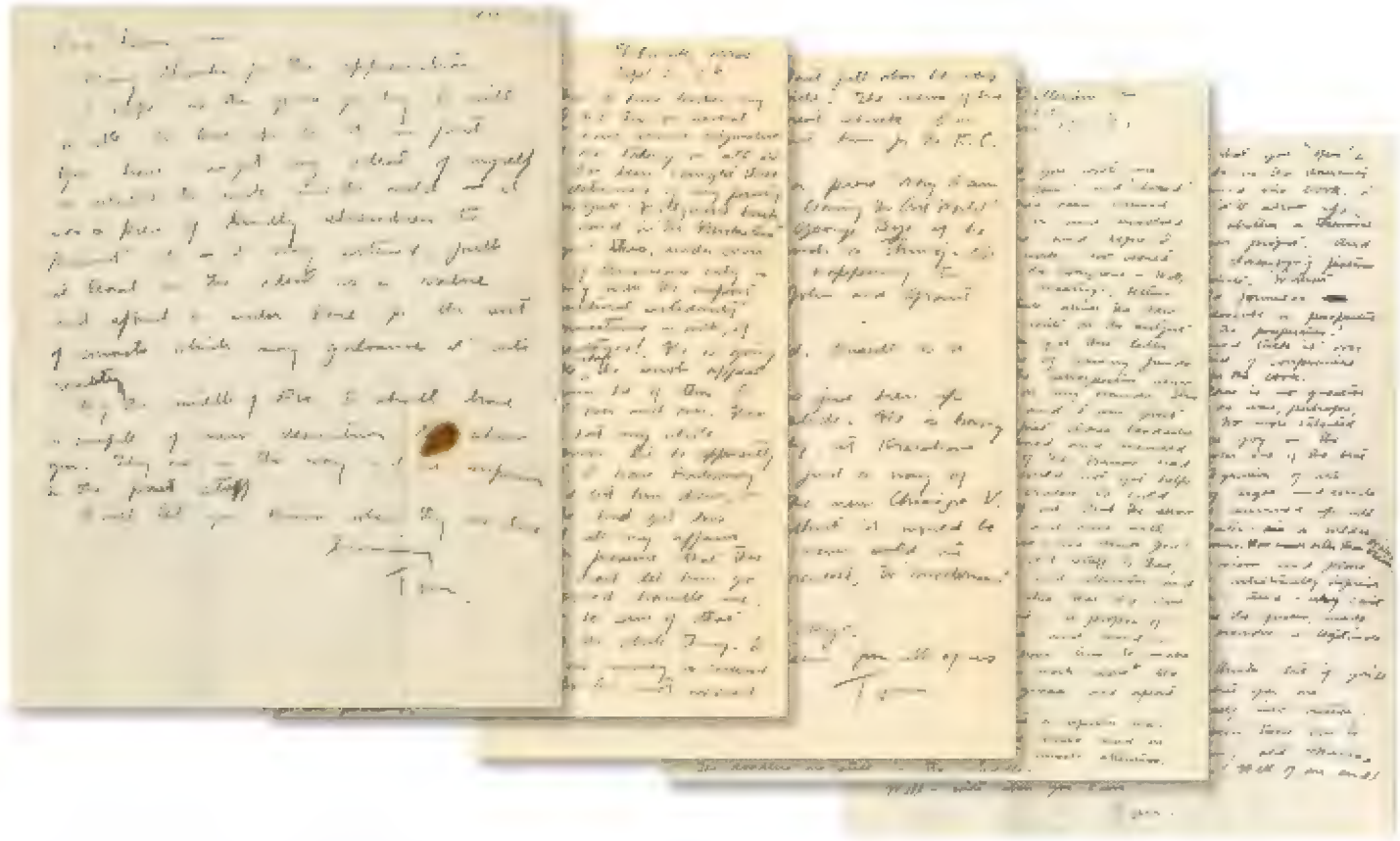
Trumbull, John. Partly printed document signed ("*Jno. Trumbull*"), 1 page narrow oblong octavo, 22 May 1789, being a receipt in the amount of $10 from George Washington for "*One Half of the Subscription for Print of the Sortie of Gibraltar.*" **$3,000-5,000**

108. Audubon, John James. Autograph letter signed ("*John J. Audubon*"), 1 page, (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), 23 January 1833, to A.H. Everett.

Soliciting subscriptions for The Birds of America.

Audubon writes in full: *I feel greatly obliged to you for your kind endeavours to obtain the Subscription of this State to my work, and will be truly gratified that you should meet with compleat Success. I send you my volume of letter press which will give you the Title of my Large Work The Birds of America and as prospectus is also contained in it, you will be the better able to give it according to your own manner…*

In order to finance the publication of his monumental work, The Birds of America, Audubon had to sell subscriptions. The task began concurrently with his search for a publisher in 1826, which necessitated a trip to Europe to look for the requisite skill to reproduce his drawings. This he found first in William Lizars of Edinburgh, then in Robert Haven, Jr. of London. The following year, in 1827, the elephant folio edition of The Birds of America began to appear in parts: "it occupied in its serial publication and subsequent reprintings eleven years, and necessitated frequent trips to and from America. During all this time Audubon was engaged in obtaining subscribers, a task more favorable in Europe with a ready scientific audience, than in America ...". In Edinburgh, he was lionized, and after some time in London, he got the king's subscription, thereby establishing the fashion in his favor. In 1831, the first volume of The Birds of America was published at Audubon's expense; it received "unstinted praise" and established Audubon's European reputation. Upon returning to the United States later in 1831, he was acclaimed the foremost naturalist of his country. The last part of The Birds of America was finally issued in June 1838. **$3,000 - $5,000**



109. Benton, Thomas Hart. Group of (9) autograph letters signed (*"Tom"*), 16 pages, 29 April 1941 to 17 April 1964, with some undated.

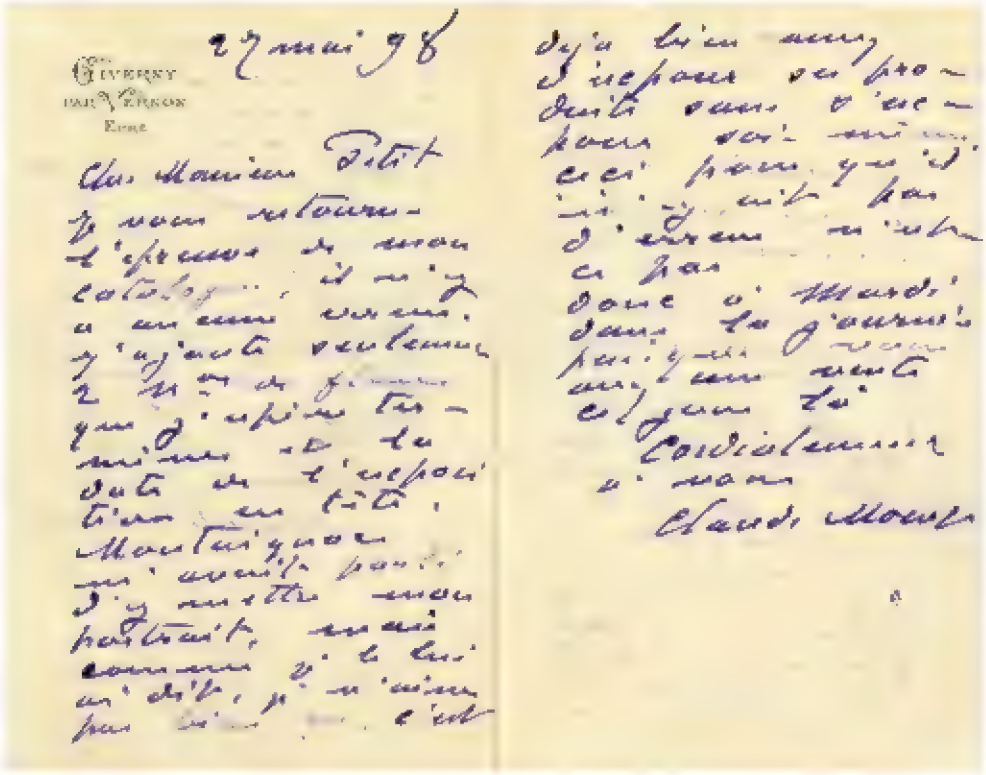
A personal collection of letters written in Hart's sarcastic parlance discussing art criticism and updates on private matters.

In a letter to the Director of the Kansas City Art Institute, dated 29 April 1941, Benton writes in part: *I can't be caught with my pants down. If you're bumping me out of the Institute I've got to make up by lecture engagements for what I lose when my salary … is discontinued …. I want a prompt decision from your board. … I demand it …*

In a typed statement, perhaps intended for the press, Benton writes in part: *This business doesn't come as a surprise to me …. There's always been a bunch of respectable brothers and sisters in the Kansas City Art Institute who got sick every time I laughed. And I laugh a lot. As I leave, I can laugh once more — at the failure of the cheap little trick they pulled up there when they asked … Martelly to take my place …. When I first came out here, there were too many cowtown aesthetes … using art to temper the smell of the stockyards on papa's boots and too many would-be Ziegfield boys, male ballet dancers, interior decorators, and played-out imitations of the Klondike. And there were … too many goony women who thought Art was something that occurred at tea parties. And there were too many fat men pussyfooting around whose brains were fatter than their bellies …. But I wanted to live in Missouri …. I thought Art needed to remember a little the smell of the stockyards …. Maybe I can get all these phoneys out of the way and take the stigma off the art business in this town …. I painted a mural that got everybody … talking about Art … a living American art that said things American people understood. Then I built up a strong painting school … in spite of a succession of dimwit presidents who looked on me as a wild radical. … For myself, I made money … out of the subject matter I found in Missouri land and people which stirred my emotions and made me productive…. I didn't pay much attention to the…tea party phoneys. After they failed to get rid of me … I figured enough Missouri humor had come to Kansas City …. I figured urong. They sneaked up on me and now I'm out of a job…. Without me the Kansas City Art Institute will drop back to the kind of third rate joint it was before I came. It'll be just a place where girls hang around between high school and marriage …. Of course, the tea parties will start again …. Their idea of a living Art [is] a Glee Club boy in a frock coat sweetening up display portraits of vanitous women while he sips a cup of tea …. But in spite of this degradation … Art will not go back on the bum in Kansas City. I'm staying here. And when talented young men and women come here and want to work seriously, I'll fix things up … so they can work in an atmosphere of artistic integrity. My services will be free to them …. They won't have to sweep any more floors or wear any more flunkey uniforms for the love of Art.* An autograph letter accompanies this letter to the art critic Thomas Craven, in which Benton discusses his problems with the institute further.

In another undated letter, Benton discusses his break with the Associated American Artist gallery in New York City because "*Reeves Lewenthal's projects have become adjunctive to the advertising business and are taking on all its corruptive character.*" Lewenthal began the A.A.A. to produce cheap lithograph reproductions of famous artwork for the consumption of the middle class.

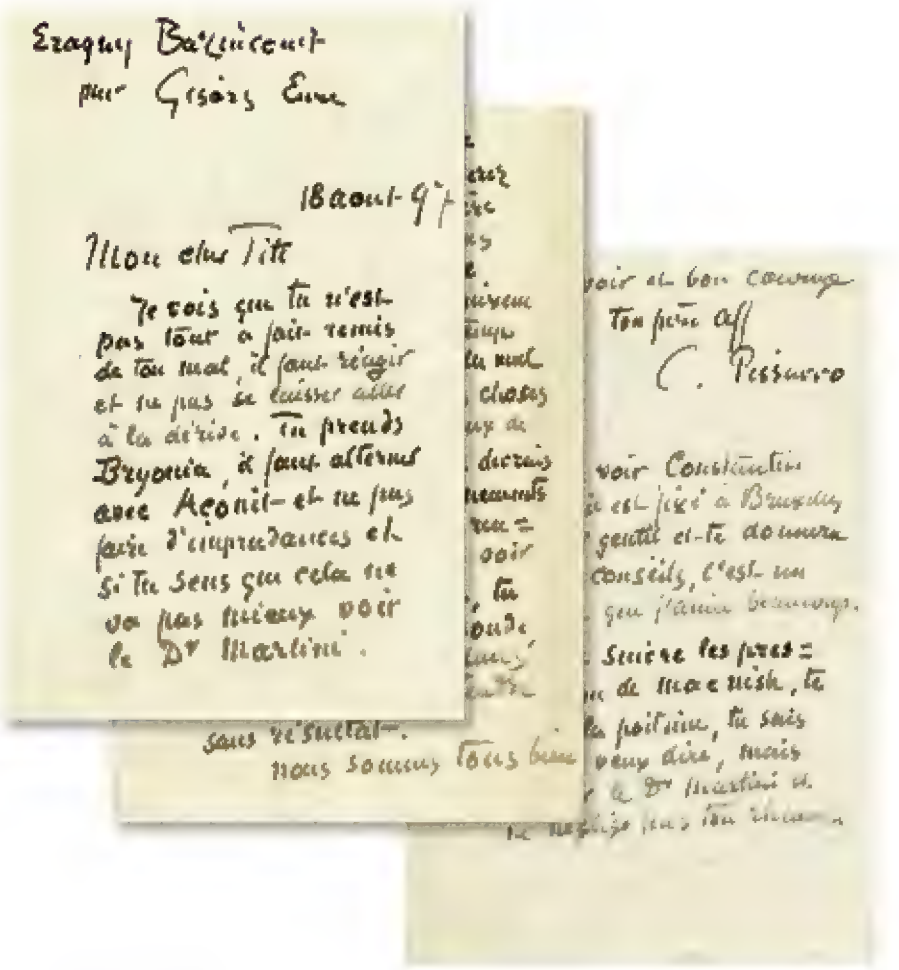
The present collection of letters to art critic Thomas Craven clearly articulates Benton's passion for art, but also allows the public to see inside his personal life. He discusses a number of his paintings, his plans for a European trip and his reaction to the death of the American painter Rolf Armstrong.
$10,000 - $15,000



110. Monet, Claude. Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages, (6.5 x 4.12 in.; 165 x 105 mm.), *Giverny par Vernon Eure*, 27 May 1898, to Mr. Petit, on his imprinted stationery.

Displeased with the suggestion of including his portrait in an exhibition catalogue, Monet remarks, "*exhibiting one's work is quite enough, there is no need to exhibit oneself.*"

The great impressionist painter writes in full: *I am sending back to you the proof of my catalogue; there is no mistake. I am just adding 2 items for two flower paintings that I hope to complete, plus the date of the exhibit at the top. Montaignac had told me about putting my portrait in it, but as I told him, I don't like the idea too much; exhibiting one's work is quite enough, there is no need to exhibit oneself. I am mentioning this to you just to avoid a mistake. I will thus see you Tuesday during the day, since you have a sale that day …*
$4,000 – $6,000



111. Pissarro, Camille. Autograph letter signed (*"C. Pissarro"*), in French, 3 pages, (6 x 3.87 in.; 152 x 98 mm.), 18 August 1897, to Titi.

Pissarro advises an ailing friend and notes "*the canvas will be ready.*"

Pissarro writes in full: *I see that you have not recovered completely from your illness, one must react and not lose a grip on oneself. You are taking Bryonia, it has to be alternated with Aeonit, and don't be imprudent, and if you feel that you aren't getting better, see Dr. Martini. Rodolphe is getting ready, the canvas will be ready, you will soon be together. I hope you will find a way to live together harmoniously, I don't think that you will like Hemixem as well as the time at Tocco, there you will have trouble finding new things to do. It would be better to find other things, you would need to ask for information from the people you have contact with, if you went to visit 0. Maus and Vandevelde; you must know people, you need to return to life and not wait around without result. Go see Constantin Meunir. He is residing in Brussels. He is so nice and will give you good advice – he is a man I like very much. The prescription of Macnish should be followed: beat your breast, you know what I mean, but go see Dr. Martini and don't neglect your cold.*
$4,000 – $6,000

112. Rivera, Diego. Manuscript signed at the conclusion and initialed nine times throughout, in pencil, in English, 15 pages, octavo and small quarto, 28 January 1949, in pencil. The manuscript is in the hand of the interviewer, André Visal; some pages yellowed and chipping along one vertical boarder.

The artist's detailed discussion of *the situation for painters in Mexico.*

The manuscript reads in full: *...Mexico has entered in the period of bourgeois consolidation in the interior policy -regarding the exterior policy is entirely in the hands of the Washington govt through the investment of American money, control of the value of Mexican by Wall St and the treaties signed collectively between latin American countries and US who objectively take out the independence of all the latin American countrys especially Mexico because of being such close neighbors and because no country in the world is independent without having a natl economy based upon his own industry and agriculture which is not the case in Mexico. On the other hand all through the history the ruling class has controlled or tried to control the production of art, thru the market, helped by fashions, legislation corruption and finally by force. Only escape to this power of control the art production who make blood & bombs with the insurrection of groups or classes fighting against the rulers. Naturally, now when the fight for Agrogion democratic bourgeois revolution has stopped to give place to consolidation of the new bourgeoisie -typically represented by Miguel Aleman and his govt -has not the same need of [demagogy] of the preceeding govt. Therefore they have established a mural painting commission but they dont commission any more mural painting and the commission intergrated [David Alfaro] Siqueiros, [Jose Clemente] Orozco, Rivera has his own work stopped in govt buildings of Mexico City. On the other hand the new bourgeoisie has discovered the new French style -the ultra modern new academician Le Corbusier. Being a half colonial country Mexico has a petty bourgeois & bourgeoisie who never dare to employ any style belonging to herself unless his foreign masters approve. This is why now, after having tried French style for houses, they have passed to California & Colonial (as they call themselves) and now they build houses in French Corbusier style - especially because being more simple they are more inexpensive.*

The accumulation of money, around 10000 declared new millionaires, and the new type of architecture has established a certain need of painting not only to be enjoyed esthetically but also to play as furniture -and especially -to [accomplish] its basic function of exchange value susesptible to rise in value & to sell good interest to investor. This need help by the interest of the recently established art dealers, int. decorators art critics, his helpers and in general all apparatus of control belonging to new bourgeoisie including the fine arts institute -has provoked a production in accord with the needs of the buyers. That is the real reason and the truth about the so-called crisis of Mexican painting. Recently the devaluation of the peso has changed the millionaires to 1/2 millionaires especially those who didnt buy dollars on time and naturally the market has shrank.

Another fact as important as the preceding facts is that the A. bourgeoisie take a very active part in the fight against commoners following faithfully Mr. Truman & Co. And even the handsome Mr. Wallace has declared in some fashionable college of US 'we should uphold Christianism to Bolshevism.' Then, the painting suffers the consequence. This is why I have received fewest stones by catholic boys thru windows of my studio house - nice children educated by monstas. One of those boys called 'the dog' by nickname has erased the quotation of Ignacio Romerez in my mural of Del Prado hotel. And in the time of Roosevelt the attention of A. bourgeoisie has been called by the sensation done in the American public by the murals painted in Pomonah College, Dartmouth and S of S. Research in NY by Orozco. Siqueiros painted mural in L.A. which fell down -new materials and the mural destroyed by Mr Rockefeller & Co -the murals of Detroit, S.F. & workers school of NY painted by Rivera. U.S. now is deposited with ILGWU -and they have tried to capitalize mural painting for own purpose making a first investment of 8 million dollars and later thru the ILGWU -one much bigger amount which is much more than what all Mexican painters together would get in 500 years.

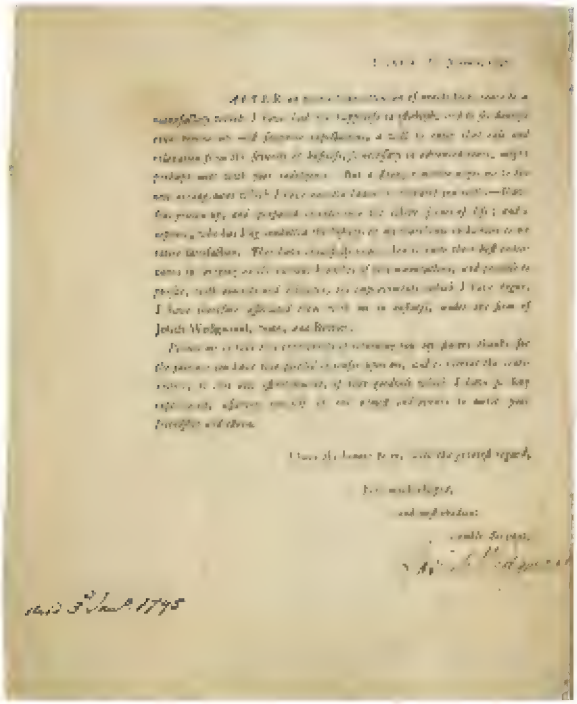
Many young A. artists - almost hundreds of them - have shown a great enthusiasm & great talent & skill but not only them but even the old masters has become the champions of imperialistic capitalism & dozens of murals have been erased & whitewashed by American authorities under the most picturesque & logical & stupid pretext. The attempt of control of mural painting under capitalism has suffered a tremendous defeat. In this occassion the American artist has acted as well as John Brown and the soldiers of Lincoln did. They acted as the sons of the great Walt Whitman -not in the case of Washington & Wall Street. Is the more important act of resistance of the American ... middle class -after the civil war against slavery. But money is powerful very powerful. Having failed to impose the contents favorable to capitalism to the artist the bourgeoisie has tried to neutralize them giving plenty of money for museums, collections schools exhibitions, gallerys etc of 'art for art's sake' and abstract art with the greatest enjoyment of art dealers who doesn't like to have to sell paintings which offends the buyer -and the art critics are able to say anything about painting. That represent nothing. These facts has produced the fashion in US for abstract art and has suceeded much better than the attempt to create murals for capitalism. This fashion has flourished in US 75 years later than in Paris because all the fashions in US & L.A (intellectual fashions are 25 years behind Europe -because of Latin American is to colony -American most powerful is also a colony of England & Paris (culturally).

This phenomena has begun to have a repercussion on Mexico. The very smart set of [Tenochtetlan] has discovered Picasso & Cubism, Chirico & Surealism and from time to time they dare to buy a piece of Picasso pour les pauvre or Miro pour les petite bourse or Chirico pour les familles nombreuse which are the articles produced by Mexicans & sold by fashionable Mexican galleries today -I [meet] with imitators of French painting just like in NY today regarding the artists who paints by own impulsion neither in the contents or the form of his painting exist any crises. The fact than by the moment the govt doesn't ask for mural paintings is just an incident in the fight, as the govt of Aleman is small incident in history of world. In 1923, I have write & publish in the review 11 Arquetecto of Mexico City this statement. For the revolutionary painters the acquisition of a world to paint in public or private b[ui]ld[ing]s is just a position ... to the bourgeoisie in the revolutionary war. This position has to be maintained as much as possible but is nothing but a strategic position. Those positions, like in every war, are going to change hands many times - many of our paintings are going to be destroyed & substituted by counter revolutionary paintings.

So we destroyed by the progressive forces & retained by rev. artist. It is absolutely unimportant if these artists are to be of service or the people following us in future. We are nothing but soldiers of the revolution using our painting, our will, our sensitivity & our mind just as any other mind of soldiers of our army. And now is happening what I have expected. At the time of NY begin fashion for 'pure art' in Paris the more active & alive artists repeat our position & even our words of 25 years ago in Mexico. Now in Europe is growing mural painting & pop. art. The destiny of capitalistic Am. is to buy expensively rubbish of Europe. Its the revenge

against the American $. For the Mexican painter who in his style has really succeeded to express his own deep national & for this reason universal failing there is no crisis & no fall of the market. The Mexican people buy now more than ever before. The only question is they buy what they like not what certain artists & art dealers wish them to like. Mexican collector has expend around million pesos in Orozco & Siquieros easel paintings. By years certain author has find buyer for paintings before finished them and the last 10 years even I have sold every painting I have done to Mexican people. Only by exception few drawings & water colors has been acquired by following people & a few Americans have come to have portrait done by me. On other hand the contents of my mural of Del Prado is more clear symbol & correct from Marxist point of view than any I have done before. And the counterattack by catholics has produced often the opinion of the private police radio patrol in case of the more important banks & bankers therefore very well informed a little more than 3 million $ of publicity in favor of Del Prado hotel, which is not a bad business for the capitalist neither for me & proved the statement of Stalin telling the coexistence of Marxism & cos. is possible in spite of Mr Truman opinions & Missouri waltz -After all the real truth is that the Mexican mural painting is the result of 50% of the marvellous plastic material tradition of Mexico more than 5000 yrs old. 10% of world art movement especially Paris -20% of Mexican agrogion democratic bankers revolution & 20% of the int comm. party … but his emotional and political impulsion is 20% Mex rev. 80% proletarian rev. of October & the effort cultural scientific & aesthetic of the comintern.

An extraordinary manuscript providing Rivera's incendiary insights on the plight of Mexican artists. **$6,000 - $8,000**



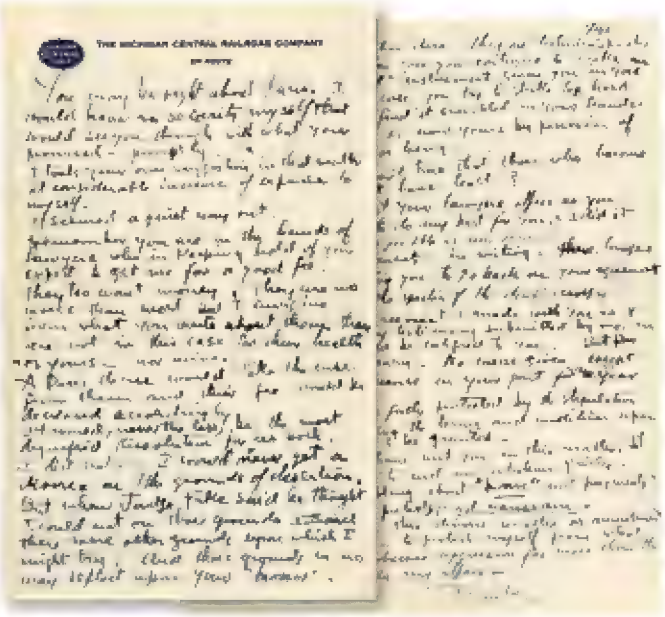
113. Wedgwood, Josiah. Printed document signed, 1 page, (9 x 7.25 in.; 229 x 184 mm.), *Etruria, 18* January 1790, announcing his retirement and replacement in the firm by his sons and nephew.

Josiah Wedgwood announces his son's succession to the business.

The document reads in full: *After an unremitting attention of nearly forty years to a manufactory which I have had the happiness to establish, and to see flourish even beyond my most sanguine expectations, a wish to enjoy that ease and relaxation from the severity of business, so necessary in advanced years, might perhaps meet with your indulgence. But a stronger motive urges me to the new arrangement which I have now the honour to acquaint you with.–I have sons grown up, and prepared to enter into the active scenes of life; and a nephew, who has long conducted the business of my warehouse in London to my entire satisfaction. They have chearfully undertaken to unite their best endeavours in carrying on the various branches of this manufactory, and promise to pursue with alacrity and diligence, the improvements which I have begun. I have therefore associated them with me in business, under the firm of Josiah Wedgwood, Sons, and Byerley.*

Permit me to take this opportunity of returning you my sincere thanks for the favours you have been pleased to confer upon me, and to entreat the continuance, to this new establishment, of that goodness which I have so long experienced, assuring yourself of our utmost endeavours to merit your friendship and esteem…

Etruria was Wedgwood's factory, which he established in England in 1769. **$3,000 - $5,000**



114. Wright, Frank Lloyd. Autograph letter signed (*"Frank"*), 3 pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), [1925], on imprinted stationery of the *Michigan Central Railroad Company,* to his estranged wife, Miriam Lloyd Wright, at the Southmore Hotel in Chicago; with envelope.

Remember you are in the hands of lawyers who in keeping hold of you expect to get me for a good fee. They too want money.

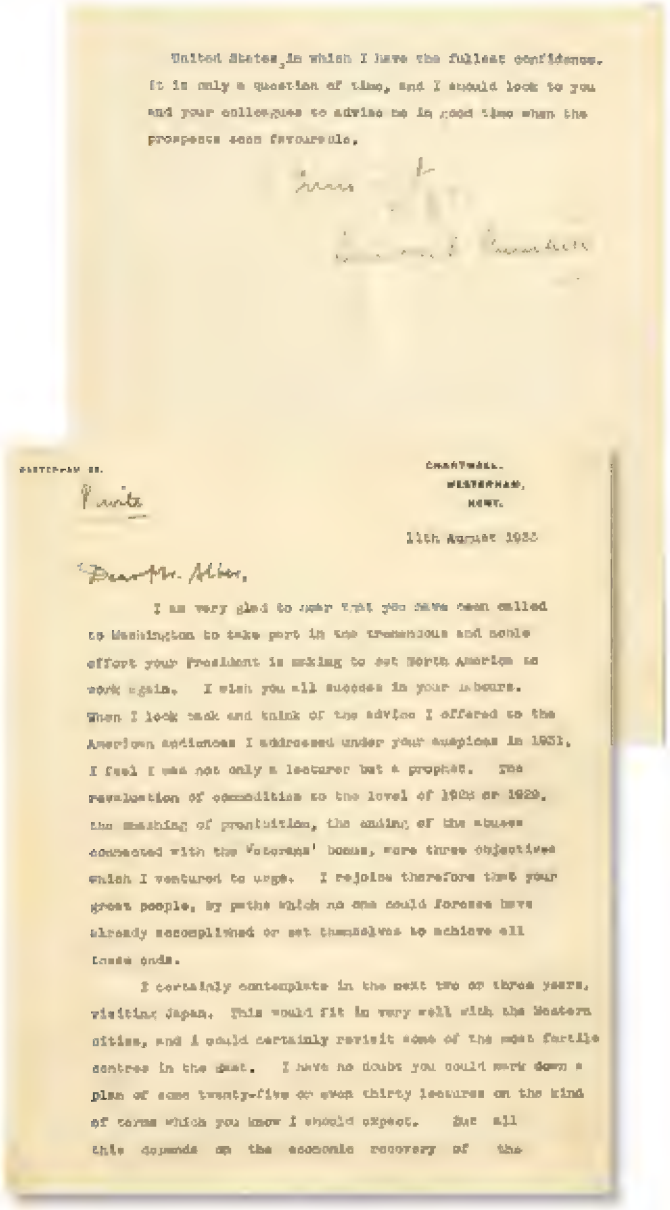
Amid a nasty divorce, Wright pens in full: *You may be right about Paris. I would have no security myself that would see you through with what you promised — promptly. I took your own suggestion in that matter at considerable increase of expense to myself. It seemed a quiet way out. Remember you are in the hands of lawyers who in keeping hold of you expect to get me for a good fee. They too want money. They are as worse than most but I imagine from what you write about them they are not in this case for their health, nor yours — nor mine. A Paris decree would take the case from them and their fee would be decreased accordingly. It would, nevertheless, be the most dignified dissolution for us both. I did not say I would never get a divorce on the grounds of desertion. But when Judge Fake said he thought I could not on those grounds I said there were other grounds upon which I might try. And these grounds in no way reflect upon your honor anymore than desertion does. They are technical steps purely and to be taken only in case you continue to make an unfair use of the legal instrument given you in good faith by me. In case you try to strike too hard with it — you may find it crumbled in your hands. And whatever dignity is now yours by possession of it, gone too, winning or losing. As for honor, is it not true that those who become most excited about it have least?*

I went to meet you at your lawyers office as you suggested and want to do my best for you. I did it and more. This new quibble is my reward. According to your statements — in writing — these lawyers betrayed me by exciting you to go back on your agreement with me and raising the spectre of the double-cross. I would keep any agreement I made with you as I always have. Any testimony submitted by me in this coming trial would be certified to you. But few words would be necessary. No cause given -- except voluntary absence on your part for one year and no contest. Your rights would be fully protected by the stipulation signed by you stating the terms and conditions upon which the divorce was to be granted. For the last time I have met you in this matter. It is useless to attempt to end our relations fairly. I am tired to quibbling about honor and payments and securities and pretexts ad nauseam. What I do now in this divorce matter or annulment of marriage to you — to protect myself from what has become unfair, obscene aggression for more than the traffic can bear — is my affair.

After the Wrights divorced, Miriam, who most likely suffered from mental illness, had a particularly difficult time of it and died at a young age. **$3,000 - $5,000**

115. Churchill, Winston L. S. Sir. Typed letter signed (*"Winston S. Churchill"*), 2 pages, (9.25 x 7.37 in.; 235 x 187 mm.), 11 August 1933, to Louis J. Alber on Churchill's Chartwell stationery, marked *"Private"* and addressed *"Dear Mr. Alber"* in Churchill's hand, including a typed note being a dossier on Leo Amery; faint smudges at the lower left margin of first page.

As the U.S. economy reaches its most severe levels of unemployment and deflation, Winston Churchill expresses his faith in the economic recovery of the United States.



United States, in which I have the fullest confidence. It is only a question of time, and I should look to you and your colleagues to advise me in good time when the prospects seem favourable.

Private

CHARTWELL.
WESTERHAM,
KENT.

11th August 1933

Dear Mr. Alber,

I am very glad to hear that you have been called to Washington to take part in the tremendous and noble effort your President is making to set North America to work again. I wish you all success in your labours. When I look back and think of the advice I offered to the American audiences I addressed under your auspices in 1931, I feel I was not only a lecturer but a prophet. The revaluation of commodities to the level of 1928 or 1929, the smashing of prohibition, the ending of the abuses connected with the Veterans' bonus, were three objectives which I ventured to urge. I rejoice therefore that your great people, by paths which no one could foresee have already accomplished or set themselves to achieve all these ends.

I certainly contemplate in the next two or three years, visiting Japan. This would fit in very well with the Western cities, and I could certainly revisit some of the most fertile centres in the East. I have no doubt you could mark down a plan of some twenty-five or even thirty lectures on the kind of terms which you know I should expect. But all this depends on the economic recovery of the United States, in which I have the fullest confidence. It is only a question of time, and I should look to you and your colleagues to advise me in good time when the prospects seem favourable. Yours truly, Winston S. Churchill

Churchill writes to Louis J. Alber Esq., who managed his 1932 lecture tour of America and was currently serving in the Roosevelt administration as a publicist. Two years before the date of this letter, Churchill warned against creating a political under class of the permanent unemployed. In his paper, *America Beware!,* written in the summer of 1931, he wrote, "The world depression has hit the New World even harder than the Old. The people of the United States had lifted themselves by their industry and science, by their mass production and also, it must be admitted, partly by their boot-tabs, to a far higher level of material prosperity than has been known elsewhere. Suddenly there was a financial earthquake. The continent was shaken, values were divided by ten, enterprise was paralyzed, trade languished, the great plants--the economy of which consists in full time--fell to one-third or a quarter of their activity. Every one economised, and as wages on the whole maintained, millions of people became unemployed or underemployed."

Churchill voices his enthusiasm and remarks that the economic recovery in the U.S. is "only a matter of time." Indeed, his advice was prescient. When Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated incumbent Republican Herbert Hoover in November 1932, the U.S. was at the nadir of the worst depression in its history. A quarter of the workforce was unemployed, 2 million people were homeless and industrial production had fallen by more than half since 1929. In FDR's first 100 days in office, which began 4 March 1933, he spearheaded major legislation and issued a profusion of executive orders that instituted the New Deal. The programs focused on the "3 R's": Relief for the unemployed and poor; recovery of the economy to normal levels; and reform of the financial system to prevent a repeat depression. Through these aggressive policies and programs, the American economy improved rapidly from 1933 through 1937.

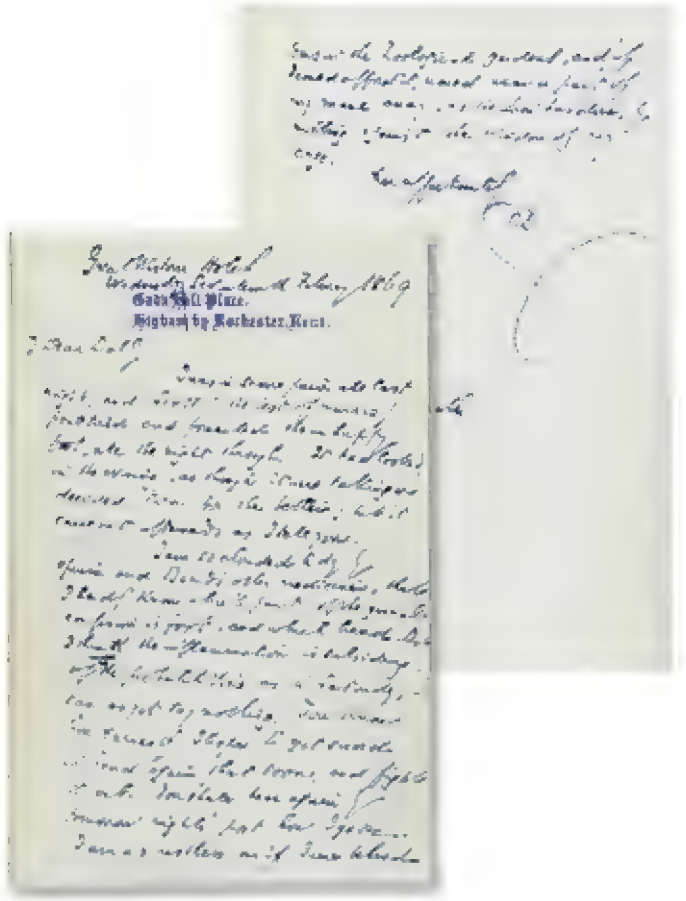
The typed note is a dossier on Leo Amery (1873-1955), who preceded Churchill as Secretary for the Colonies (1922-1924) and served as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911 and again in 1939. Churchill greatly admired Amery, who he called a "thinker, reader and speaker of a high order." Amery famously attacked Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons following the Norway Debate in 1940. After a string of military and naval disasters, Amery attacked Chamberlain's government, quoting Oliver Cromwell, "You have sat too long here for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of God, go." **$3,000 - $5,000**

116. Dickens, Charles. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (7.25 x 4.5 in.; 184 x 114 mm.), *Tavistock House, 20* July 1854 to Julius Benedict, with the original envelope.

Dickens declines to write a song for composer Julius Benedict.

Dickens writes in full: *I have been away in France, working hard in retirement, or your note would not have remained thus long unanswered. Believe me, if I wrote a song for anyone to set, I would rather do it for you than for anyone I know, both because I have a great personal regard for you, and a genuine admiration of your genius. But I cannot do it. What I do, I do in the main because I can't help it — it will come out of me somehow — but, in the midst of my occupations, the idea of undertaking any new task not of my own profiting (however slight) would worry me with a dislike of it and a dissatisfaction with my manner of executing it. If Mrs. Dickens were in town, she would heartily join me (and so would her sister) in kind regards to yourself and your pretty daughters. So I act as her substitute and send them on her behalf ….*

Julius Benedict, composer and conductor, was also a friend of Dickens. Benedict must have asked Dickens to compose a song. Even though Dickens claims to have a "genuine admiration" for the composer, he declines the challenge. **$3,000 - $5,000**



117. Dickens, Charles. Autograph letter signed (*"CD"*), 2 pages, (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), 17 February, 1869, to *My Dear Dolby*, on Gad's Hill Place letterhead, Great Western Hotel.

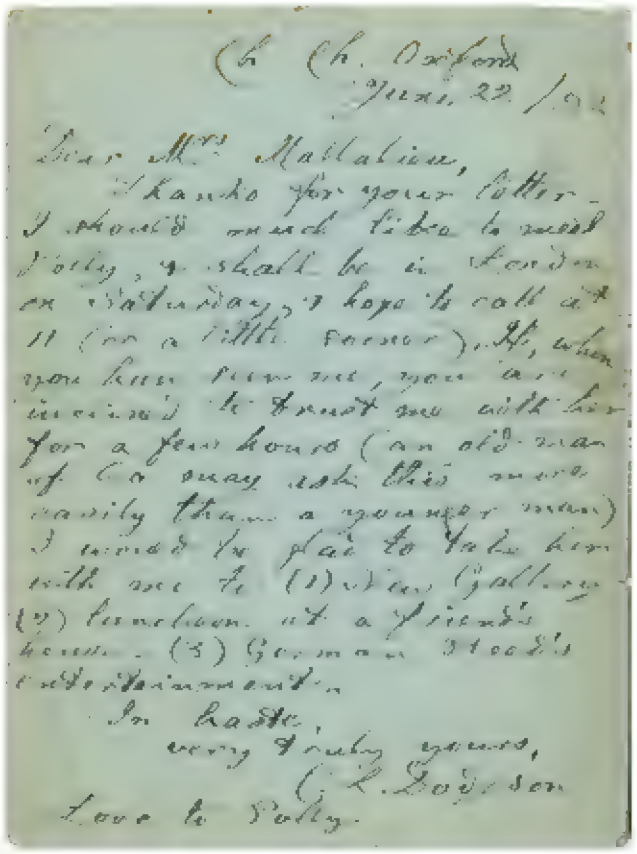
An elderly and ailing Dickens laments: *I am so clouded today by opium …*

In the last year of his life and in failing health, Dickens writes in part: *It had looked, in the evening, as though it were taking a decided turn for the better; but it came out afterwards as I tell you …. I was in severe pain all last night … I am so clouded today by opium … that I hardly know which part of the general confusion of foot, and which head. But I think the inflammation is subsiding … I am as restless as if I were behind bars in the Zoological Gardens, and if I could afford it, would wear a part of my mane away as the lion has done, by rubbing against the sides of my cage …*

Apparently Dickens took laudanum, a derivative of opium, on many occasions, to steady his stomach and his nerves. In his later years, it seems that laudanum became for him something of a necessary palliative, especially to help him deal with the pain caused by the vascular disorder which affected his foot and led to his lameness.

George Dolby was Dickens's colleague and the manager of the greatly successful reading tours in his later years. Dolby was appointed by Chappell and Company in 1866 to take care of all of the management of business for Dickens's upcoming reading tour, and, although the two men had met on a few occasions previously, it was at this time they developed a true friendship. While on tour in America with Dolby, Dickens medicated himself with laudanum just to be able to get some sleep. Dolby faithfully kept by his side, and kept a constant vigil over his condition. **$3,000 – $5,000**

118. Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge, "Lewis Carroll". Autograph letter signed (*"C.L. Dodgson"*), 1 page, (6.37 x 4.75 in.; 162 x 121 mm.), Ch[rist] Ch[urch], "Oxford," 22 June 1892, to Mrs. Mallalieu; marginal fraying.



Dodgson makes plans for a meeting in a letter to the mother of child actress Polly Mallalieu.

He writes in full: *Thanks for your letter. I should much like to meet Polly, and shall be in London on Saturday, and hope to call at 11 (or a little sooner). If, when you have seen me, you are inclined to trust me with her for a few hours (an old man of 60 may ask this more easily than a younger man) I would be glad to take her with me to (1) New Gallery (2) luncheon at a friend's house (3) German Reed's entertainment. In haste, very truly yours, C.L. Dodgson Love to Polly*

Polly Mallalieu was a 12-year-old actress whom Dodgson watched perform in the play "The Silver King" in Brighton in October of 1891. Three days after writing this letter, he recorded in his diary that, precisely as he had proposed, he went to London, met the family and then followed the itinerary he described. His impression of Polly was that she was "*a lovable child, ladylike and speaking good English.*" This is apparently the first of his letters to the Mallalieus and formed the basis of an ongoing correspondence. **$2,000 - $3,000**

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119. George III. Autograph letter, 5 pages, (8.75 x 7 in.; 222 x 178 mm.), *"Queen's Hous[e],"* [16] December 1779 to Edward Thurlow, the Lord Chancellor (served 1778-83), who favored the coercion of the American colonies.

During one of the greatest constitutional and political crises of his reign, and facing the loss of the American colonies, King George III bitterly complains of the cold treatment handed him by those politicians in opposition to his sovereign government.

King George III writes in full: *My Lord, I have considered the Report You made to me on thursday of the final result of Your endeavors to sound the dispositions of the opposition on the Plan I had authorized You to propose, of forming an Administration strong enough to carry on the Public business smoothly in the present Arduous state of Affairs, consisting of the Wise, the Virtuous and the Respectable of all Parties. You then told Me You were convinced that any Proposition of this sort made in My Name would be declined, as the Members of Opposition would not consent to join any of my present Ministers. A profession like this totally destroys the only Ground on which I can bring myself to accept the Services of Men of that description, and is in my opinion so contrary to the Public Good, that I should not have said one Word more on this Subject, but from a desire of stating to You fully the Grounds of my Conduct, and of shewing You with what Sincerity and Zeal I have wished to bring about so desirable an Event, though the sort of cold treatment I have met with through the whole course of this business would have disgusted any Prince who did not act on Public Motives as I have done.*

When I found You My Lord, Lord Gower, Lord Weymouth and Lord North thought it right to endeavour to form a Coalition of Parties, I yielded to such respectable Opinions. With this View I put into Your hands about a fortnight before the Meeting of Parliament a Paper containing the Plan on which I thought it proper to authorize You to treat; to this You did not appear to Me to have any objection, and the Business at that time stopt from a Delicacy of Sentiment in You, not to commence such a Negociation [sic] till Lord North should have declared that He could not go on. No step was therefore taken, and You returned the Paper to Me two days before the Meeting of Parliament. But Lord North having on the 1st of this month declared to Me that He thought it adviseable [sic] to make an Attempt to form an Administration on a broader Basis, and that in order to promote so desirable a Measure He did not wish to retain His present Office, or to make a part of any new Ministry that might be formed, I on the 3rd informed You of this and authorized You again to proceed giving You a fresh Copy of my Paper. A few days after You informed Me that having consulted Lord Camden, He declined the Task of sounding the Inclinations and Opinions of his friends, either as to the Principles on which they were disposed to carry on Public Measures, or as to a Coalition with any part of the present Ministry. You then addressed Yourself to Lord Shelburne, who would not open Himself farther, than that He thought that the more Connection that could be preserved with America the better; but He did not say what the Nature of that Connection should be; and He added that He did not pretend to be a Director of Opposition and could not tell whether a Coalition of Parties would answer the Ideas of Opposition, and that it would be gracious in Me to declare what openings I would make, that they might judge whether their Sentiments and Mine could agree. Cold and Distant as I had reason to think this Mode of Proceeding to be, I still judged it right to make every Advance that was proper, or that could be expected of Me; and I gave the most Authentic proof that it was possible for Me to give that I meant a fair Coalition and not merely to draw them over to the Support of the present Administration, by authorizing You on the 11th to declare that Lord North's situation would not stand in the way

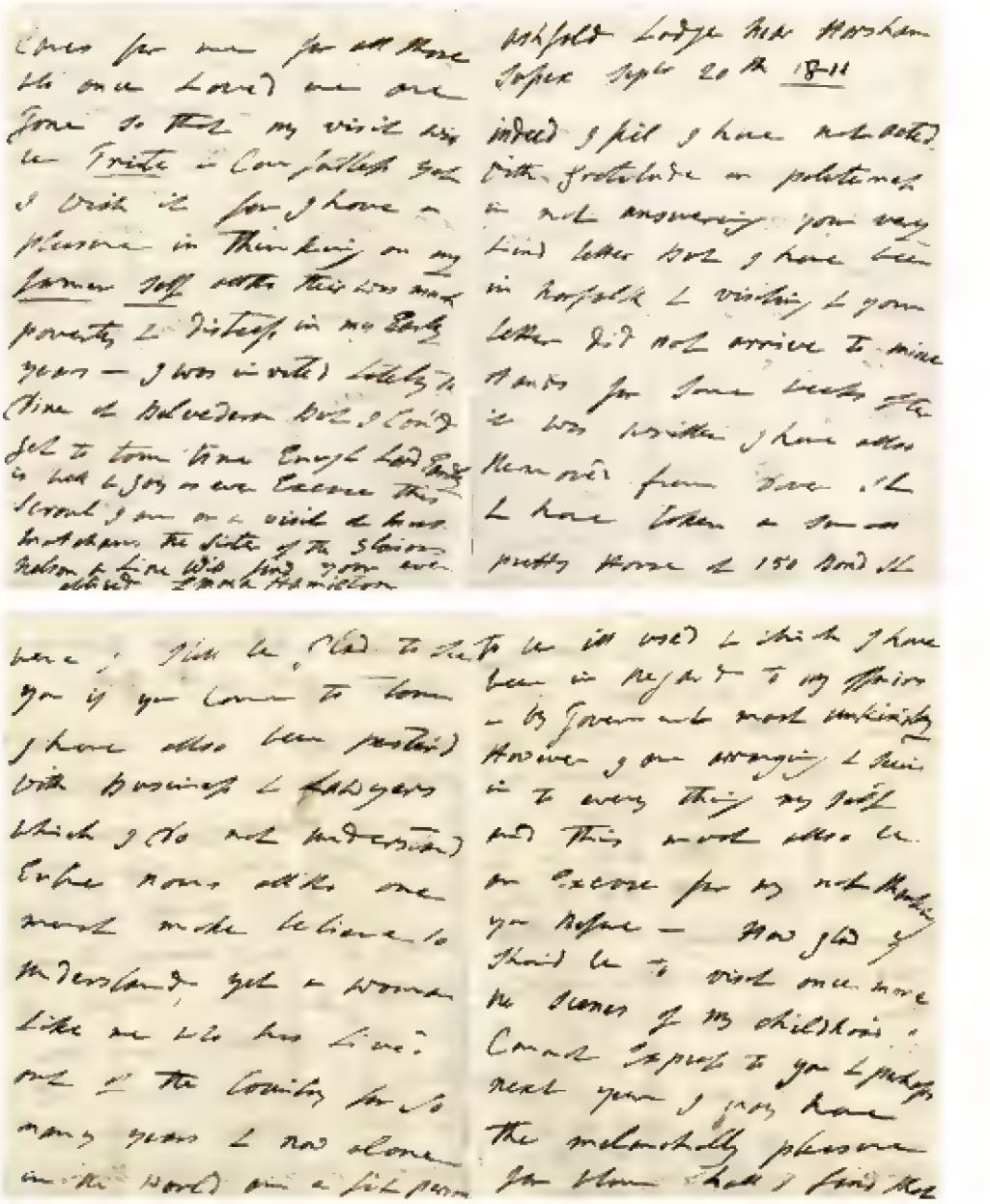
of any new Arrangement, of which he did not desire to make a part; and then I desired You to call on them to state fairly to Me the Principles on which they were disposed to carry on Public Measures, and what Changes with respect to Men they expected I should make for the purpose of effecting the desirable End of a Coalition; to which on thursday I was able to obtain no other Answer, but that a Coalition seemed not to answer their Views.

From this cold Disdain with which I am thus treated, it is evident to Me what sort of treatment I am to expect from Opposition, if I was to call them now to my Service; Nothing less will satisfy them than a total Change of Measures and Men; to obtain their Support I must deliver up my Person, my Principles, and my Dominions into their hands; I must also abandon every Old, Meritorious, and Faithful Servant. I have to be treated as their resentment or their mercy may incline them. These would be hard Terms indeed to a Sovereign in any Situation, I trust to God that mine is not yet so bad as this; I will never make my Inclinations alone nor even my own Opinions the sole rule of my Conduct in Public Measures; my first Object shall be the good of my People. I will at all times consult my Ministers and place in them as entire a Confidence as the nature of this Government can be supposed to require of Me; You my Lord and all who have ever served Me can do Me the justice to testify that I have not been Defficient in this respect. But none of my Ministers can after this trial can [sic] advise Me to change my Government totally, and to admit Opposition without any terms. My Parliament have already shewn since their Meeting that they are in opinion against such a desperate Measure; and I am confident from what I learn, that it is not the wish of my People at large; They wish that I would strengthen my Government by bringing into all that is Eminent and Respectable; but they do not wish that I should turn out one Set of Men merely for the purpose of bringing in another.

Nothing therefore remains for Me to do, but to exert Myself, and to call upon all those who serve Me to exert themselves in Support of My Legal Authority, and to resist this formidable and desperate Opposition; and I shall do it with the more Confidence and Spirit, from a Consciousness that I have done all which it becomes a Sovereign to do, to reclaim the factions, to form a Coalition of the Great and Virtuous, and to unite all my Subjects.

I have only to add that if among Your Acquaintances and Connections, You can point out any one by whose Talents and Industry my Government can be strengthened in any of its Departments, I shall be happy to receive Your Advice; and I wish to have it before I talk to Lord North, which I mean to do very soon on this Subject; and I have no doubt that after all You have seen of my conduct, You will endeavour to convince Your Friends, and particularly those who have lately left my Service, that nothing has been wanting on my part to bring about a proper Coalition.

King George III supported policies that led to the American Revolutionary War and the loss of the American colonies. He became blind, deranged and incompetent in 1811, due to what is now believed to be the disease porphyria. His son, George IV, acted as regent until George III's death, then succeeded him as King. In this magnificent letter, written by the "last King of America," George III forcefully states his principles and his determination to exert his powers — at a time when the storm clouds of some of the greatest constitutional and political crises of his reign were brewing: the loss of the American colonies, turbulent Irish affairs, the threat of the invasion of England by the combined fleets of France and Spain and the divisiveness just preceding Lord John Dunning's celebrated resolution calling for the diminution of the sovereign's powers in April 1780. These influences were coupled with the revival of Wilkesism and the Gordon Riots of June 1780 in the South, the formation of the Yorkshire Association and other reformist committees in the North, and the apparent desertion of his favored ministers and the prospect of a coalition entirely dominated by the King's political opponents. King George III complains about the treatment he has received from politicians. His correspondence, primarily a detailed analysis of recent political maneuvering in England, includes an important summary of Lord Shelburne's intentions towards America: *"He thought that the more Connection that could be preserved with America the better; but He did not say what the Nature of that Connection should be ...."* Lord Shelburne (1737-1805), the first Marquis of Lansdowne, opposed Lord North (1732-1792), King George III's Prime Minister (served 1770-82) and the government, chiefly regarding American policy (1768-82). Eventually, Shelburne, the leader of the peace negotiations in Paris, conceded American independence. **$4,000 - $6,000**

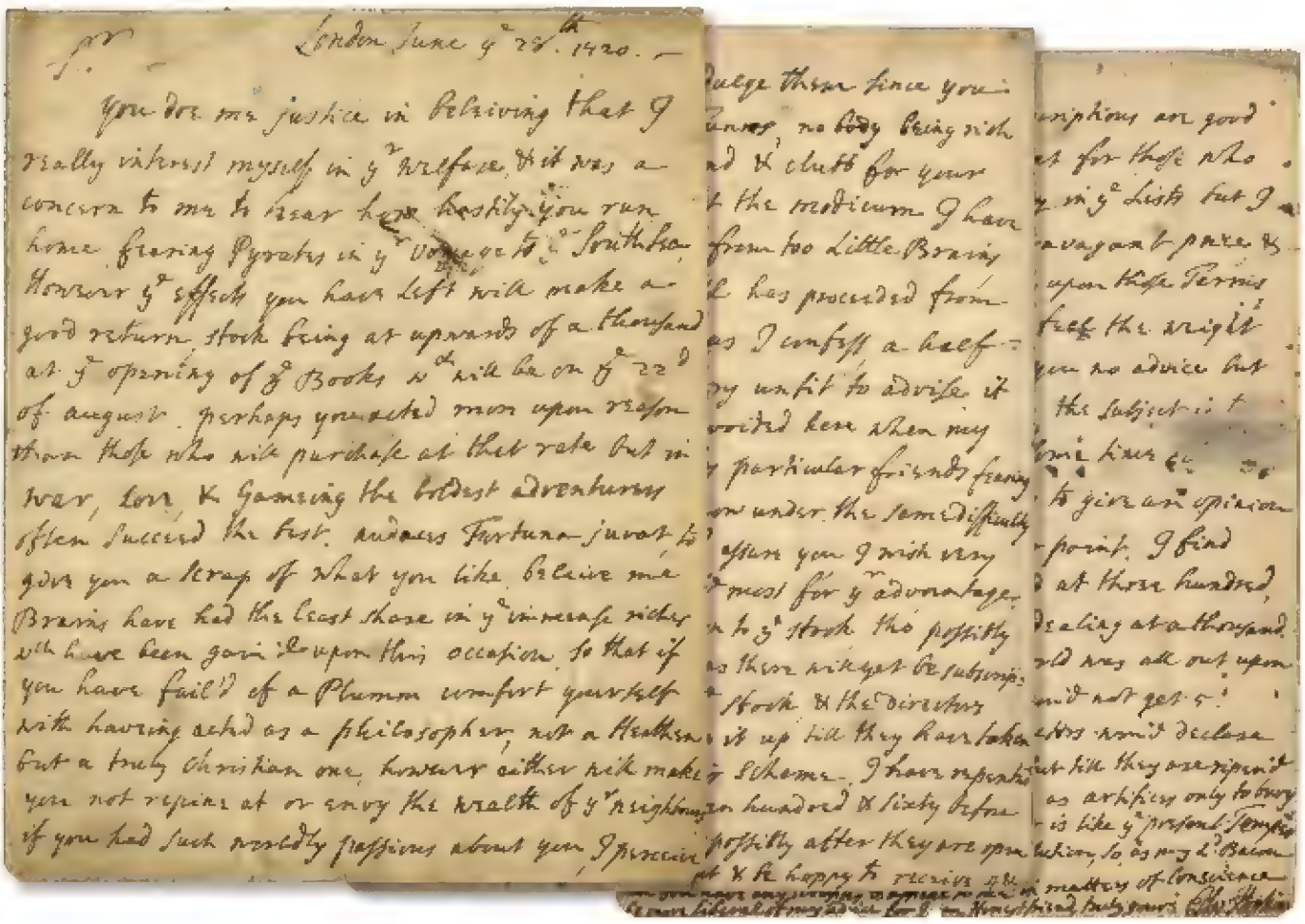


120. Hamilton, Lady Emma. Autograph letter signed (*"Emma Hamilton"*), 4 pages, (8.75 x 7 in.; 222 x 178 mm.), Ashford Lodge near Horsham, Sussex, 20 September 1811, to [Sir Richard Puleston].

Hamilton, mistress of Lord Horatio Nelson, discusses her financial mess in a letter to Sir Richard Puleston.

Hamilton writes in full: *Indeed I feel I have not acted with gratitude or politeness in not answering your very kind letter but I have been in Norfolk & visiting & your letter did not arrive to mine hands for some weeks after it was written. I have allso [moved] over from Dover … & have taken a small pretty house at 150 Bond St where I shall be glad to see you if you come to town. I have allso been pester'd with business & lawyers which I do not understand. Entre nous alltho one must make believe to understand, yet a woman like me who has lived out of the country for so many years & now alone in the world am a fine person to be ill used & which I have been in regard to my affairs & by government most unkindly. However I am arranging & seeing into everything myself and this work allso be an excuse for my not thanking you before. How glad I shou'd be to visit once more the scenes of my childhood, I cannot express to you, & perhaps next year I may have the melancholy pleasure; for whom shall I find that cares for me, for all those who once loved me are gone so that my visit will be Triste & Comfortless, yet I wish it for I have a pleasure in thinking on my former alltho there was much poverty & distress in my early years — I was invited lately to dine at Belvedere but I can't get to town time enough. Lord [Early] is well & joy[ful] as ever. Excuse this scrawl; I am on a visit to Mrs Matcham, the sister of the glorious Nelson ….*

After the death of her husband, Sir William Hamilton, Emma Hamilton settled into financial ruin after draining her husband's pension. The move to France was probably occasioned by a need to escape her creditors. In her straightened circumstances, it is not surprising that she should reflect on her early life in Cheshire and North Wales. While she is best known for her public love affair with Lord Nelson where she eventually birthed his two children, she is also known for modeling and was a talented singer. **$4,000 - $6,000**



121. Hopkins, Edward. Autograph letter signed (*"Edw. Hopkins"*), 3 pages, (7.62 x 6.12 in.; 194 x 156 mm.), London, 28 June 1720, to Abraham Anson; marginal chipping, browned with erasures affecting 2 words, pages reinforced.

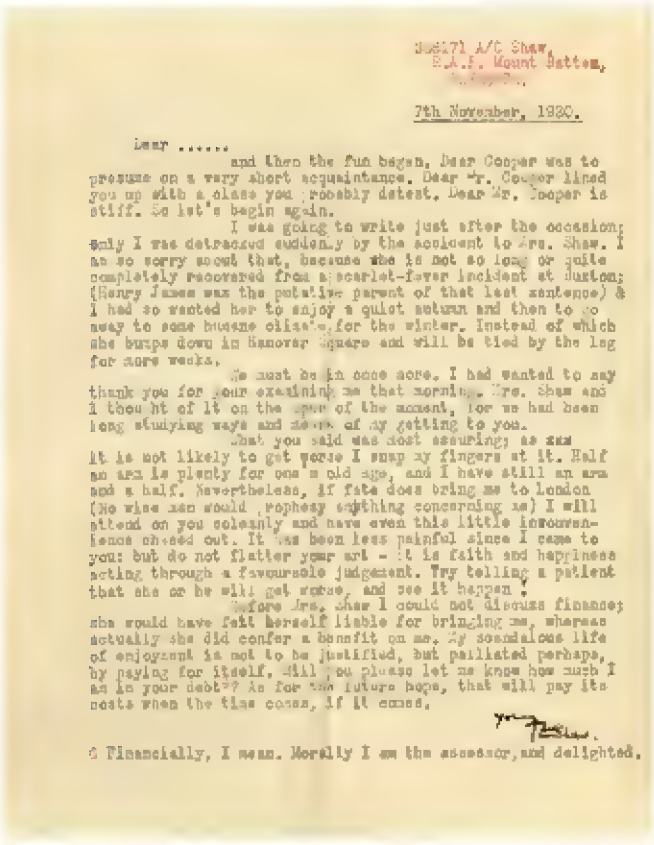
A splendid letter on the South Sea Company scheme, written when shares were still riding high, before the final collapse in September of the same year.

Mr. Anson, clearly an investor in the shares, requires news, which Hopkins ironically provides: *You do me justice in believing that I really interest myself in yr welfare, & it was a concern to me to hear how hastily you run home, fearing Pyrates in yr voyage to yr South Sea. However yr effects you have left will make a good return, stock being at upwards of a thousand at ye opening of ye books … Believe me brains have had the least share in yr immense riches wch have been gained upon this occasion…*

Hopkins then goes on to analyze, or rather, "sketch" out his thoughts on the scheme and its outcome: *I confess 'tis very late to return to yr stock, tho' possibly it may be yet higher, for as there will yet be subscriptions that will dragg up yr stock, & the directors must find cordials to keep it up till they have taken in enough to compleat their scheme … Subscriptions are good things at any price they are set at for those who are lucky enough to be originally in yr lists but I thinke they are sold at an extravagant price, and pretty hazardous to deal in them upon those terms for sooner or later some will feel the weight of them.*

The fundamental problem that Blunt had, and that Hopkins perceived, was to keep the momentum going. Even after offering a third and fourth subscription, the company was facing a serious cash-flow problem. "Apart from the £8,500,000 which it had already taken in, it was owed another £60,000,000 by shareholders, due in installments over a period of time. But it was doubtful whether there was so much loose money in the whole Kingdom." As a counteract, Parliament passed the Bubble Act whereby the other Bubble Companies, who were absorbing valuable funds, were made illegal. But Blunt and his fellow directors failed to envisage the consequences. "The stocks of the 'out-lawed' companies fell to almost nothing; but so also did the stocks of the respectable giants. Public confidence had been shaken to the marrow; everyone hurried to sell ...The impact of this wave of selling on South Sea stock was staggering. Both the government and the directors had over-looked the fact that many speculators had shares in more than one company, and most of them had bought on a margin. When the prices fell they were obliged to sell South Sea stock to meet their obligations. On 17 August South Sea stock had stood at 900. On 28 September it was 190. The crash had come with a vengeance."

References: Carswell, The Great Swindle, pp. 138-140. **$3,000 - $5,000**



[illegible] A/C Shaw,
R.A.F. Mount Batten,
[illegible]

7th November, 1930.

Dear .....

and then the fun began, Dear Cooper was to presume on a very short acquaintance. Dear Mr. Cooper lined you up with a class you probably detest, Dear Mr. Cooper is stiff. So let's begin again.

I was going to write just after the occasion; only I was detracked suddenly by the accident to Mrs. Shaw. I am so sorry about that, because she is not so long or quite completely recovered from a scarlet-fever incident at Buxton; (Henry James was the putative parent of that last sentence) & I had so wanted her to enjoy a quiet autumn and then to go away to some humane climate for the winter. Instead of which she bumps down in Hanover Square and will be tied by the leg for more weeks.

We must be in once more. I had wanted to say thank you for your examining me that morning. Mrs. Shaw and I thought of it on the spur of the moment, for we had been long studying ways and means of my getting to you.

What you said was most assuring; as it is not likely to get worse I snap my fingers at it. Half an arm is plenty for one's old age, and I have still an arm and a half. Nevertheless, if fate does bring me to London (No wise man would prophesy anything concerning me) I will attend on you solemnly and have even this little inconvenience chased out. It has been less painful since I came to you: but do not flatter your art - it is faith and happiness acting through a favourable judgement. Try telling a patient that she or he will get worse, and see it happen!

Before Mrs. Shaw I could not discuss finance; she would have felt herself liable for bringing me, whereas actually she did confer a benefit on me. My scandalous life of enjoyment is not to be justified, but palliated perhaps, by paying for itself. Will you please let me know how much I am in your debt? As for the future hope, that will pay its costs when the time comes, if it comes.

Yours,

T.E. Shaw

Financially, I mean. Morally I am the assessor, and delighted.

122. Lawrence, Thomas Edward. Typed letter signed (*"T.E. Shaw"*), accompanied by the original transmittal envelope with Cooper's annotation, 1 page, (9.5 x 7.5 in.; 241 x 191 mm.), 7 November 1930 to Dr. William Cooper.

Four years after breaking his wrist in an accident, T.E. Lawrence, best known by his famous nickname "Lawrence of Arabia," writes to his doctor about his continued ailment.

Lawrence, using his pseudonym T. E. Shaw, writes in full: *Dear...and then the fun began. Dear Cooper was to presume on a very short acquaintance. Dear Dr. Cooper lined you up with a class you probably detest. Dear Mr. Cooper is stiff so let's begin again. I was going to write just after the occasion, only I was detracked suddenly by the accident to Mrs. Shaw.* [Charlotte Shaw, wife of George Bernard Shaw, after whom Lawrence may have modeled his alias] *I am so sorry about that, because she is not so long or quite completely recovered from a scarlet-fever incident at Buxton,* (Henry James was the putative parent of that last sentence) *& I had so wanted her to enjoy a quiet autumn and then to go away to some humane climate for the winter. Instead of which she bumps down in Hanover Square and will be tied by the leg for more weeks.*

We must begin once more. I had wanted to say thank you for your examining me that morning. Mrs. Shaw and I thought of it on the spur of the moment, for we had been long studying ways and means of my getting to you.

What you said was most assuring; as it is not likely to get worse I snap my fingers at it. Half an arm is plenty for one's old age, and I have still an arm and a half Nevertheless, if fate does bring me to London (No wise man would prophesy anything concerning me) I will attend on you solemnly and have even this little inconvenience chased out. It has been less painful since I came to you: but do not flatter your art – it is faith and happiness acting through a favourable judgment. Try telling a patient that she or he will get worse, and see it happen!

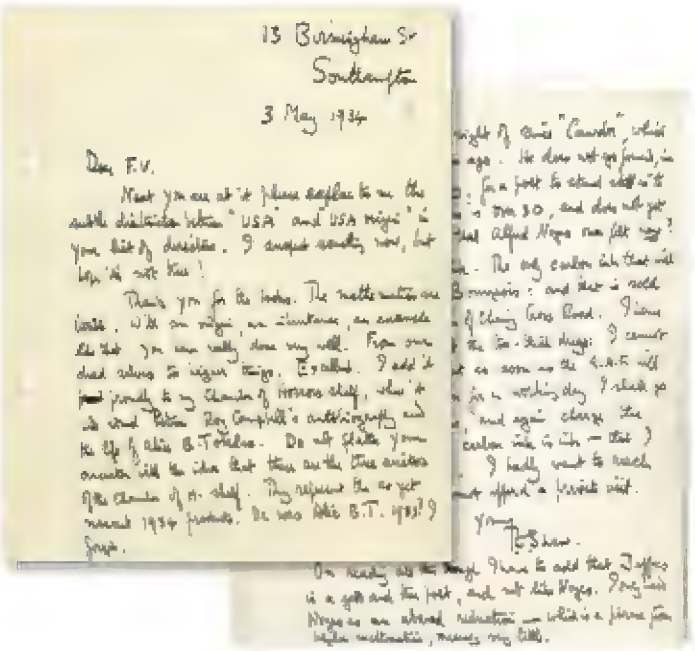
Before Mrs. Shaw I could not discuss finance; she would have felt herself liable for bringing me, whereas actually she did confer a benefit on me. My scandalous life of enjoyment is not to be justified, but palliated perhaps, by paying for itself. Will you please let me know how much I am in your debt? As for the future hope, that will pay its costs when the time comes, if it comes.
Yours,
T.E. Shaw

Financially, I mean. Morally I am the assessor, and delighted.

Cooper writes on the transmittal envelope in full: *Laurence of Arabia letter – Sent to me by Laurence after I had examined his wrist which had been broken. Seeing two old people in difficulty with a car which wouldn't start he offered to help them but the handle of car on a backfire hit him on wrist & broke it.*

In his letter, Lawrence is refers to an incident in March of 1926 near Cranwell, in which he suffered a broken wrist while attempting to start a car by hand-crank. Lawrence came upon a car driven by an elderly couple stranded by the side of the road, while traveling through the countryside on one of his faithful Brough Superior motorcycles. The old man forgot to delay the ignition, and the car backfired while Lawrence was attempting to start it. The crank arm snapped back, breaking his wrist. He rode back to camp with his arm dangling, and waited until the next morning to get his wrist set. He refused to stay in the hospital while it was mending. Perhaps owing to this delay, he was never able to recover full movement of his right hand.

Dr. William Cooper, to whom Lawrence writes the present letter, apparently examined his arm during a visit Lawrence made to London in the company of Charlotte Shaw, as the letter relates. It is not known whether Lawrence ever saw the doctor again regarding his arm or any other health matter. **$3,000 – $5,000**



123. Lawrence, Thomas Edward. Autograph letter signed (*"T.E. Shaw"*), 2 pages, (8 x 6.5 in.; 203 x 165 mm.), Southampton, 3 May 1934 to "F.V."

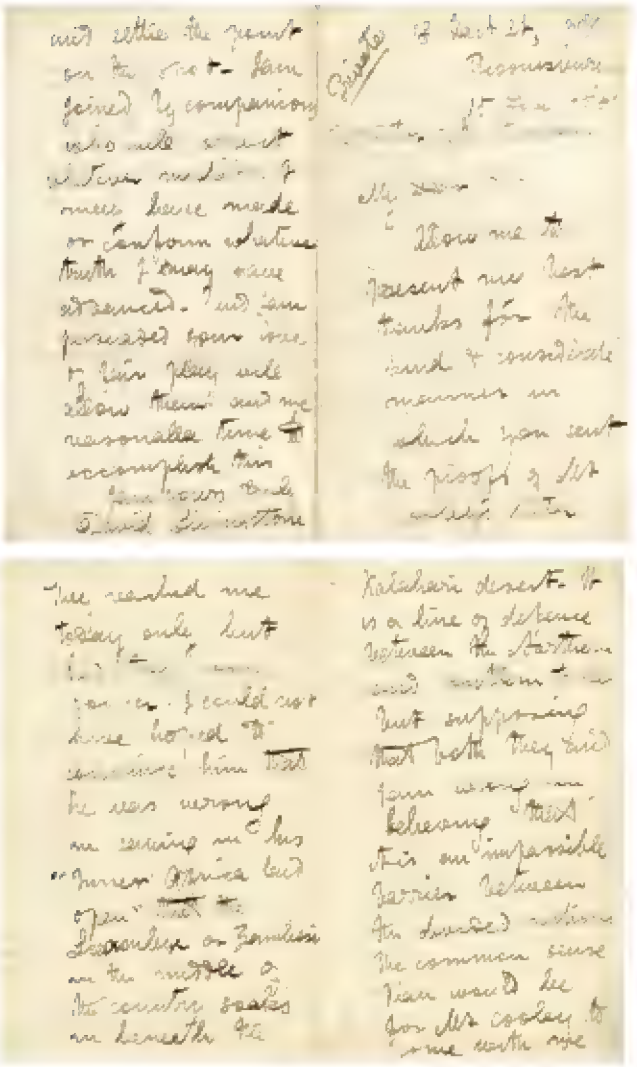
Lawrence writes to Faber and Faber publishing director, thanking him for sending books.

Lawrence writes in full: *Next time you are at it please explain to me the subtle distinction between "U.S.A." and "U.S.A. origin" in your list of directors. I suspect something now, but hope it's not true. Thank you for the books. The mathematics are terrible. With an origin, an inheritance, an example like that you have really done very well. From our dead selves to higher things. Excellent. I add it proudly to my Chamber of Horrors shelf, where it will stand between Roy Campbell's autobiography and the Life of Alice B. Toklas. Do not flatter your ancestor with the idea that there are three ancestors of the Chamber of H. shelf. They represent the as yet nascent 1934 products. Or was Alice B.T. 1933? I forget.*

[Robinson] Jeffers I had lost sight of since "Cawdor," which disappointed me some years ago. He does not go forward, in this last: and as you say, for a poet to stand still is to regress. I suppose Jeffers is over 30 and does not yet know it. Do you know that Alfred Noyes never felt new? I apologize for the ink. The only carbon ink that will run in a fountain pen is Bourgeois: and that is sold only by Reeve in the bottom of Charing Cross Road. I have emptied my bottle of all but the too-thick dregs: I cannot demand more by the post: but as soon as the R.A.F. will pay my expenses to London for a working day I shall go to the shop and buy some, and again charge the excellent pen. Only carbon ink is ink-that I wholly agree. Patience. I badly want to reach London again, but cannot afford a private visit.

In a postscript he adds: *On reading all this through I have to add that Jeffers is a good and true poet, and not like Noyes. I only used Noyes as an absurd reduction - which is a phrase from higher mathematics, meaning very little.*

Lawrence is most likely thanking mathematician, Frank Vigor Morley, for sending his book, Inversive Geometry. Lawrence continues his letter commenting on the poet, Robinson Jeffers, and unfavorably compares him to Alfred Noyes. **$6,000 - $8,000**

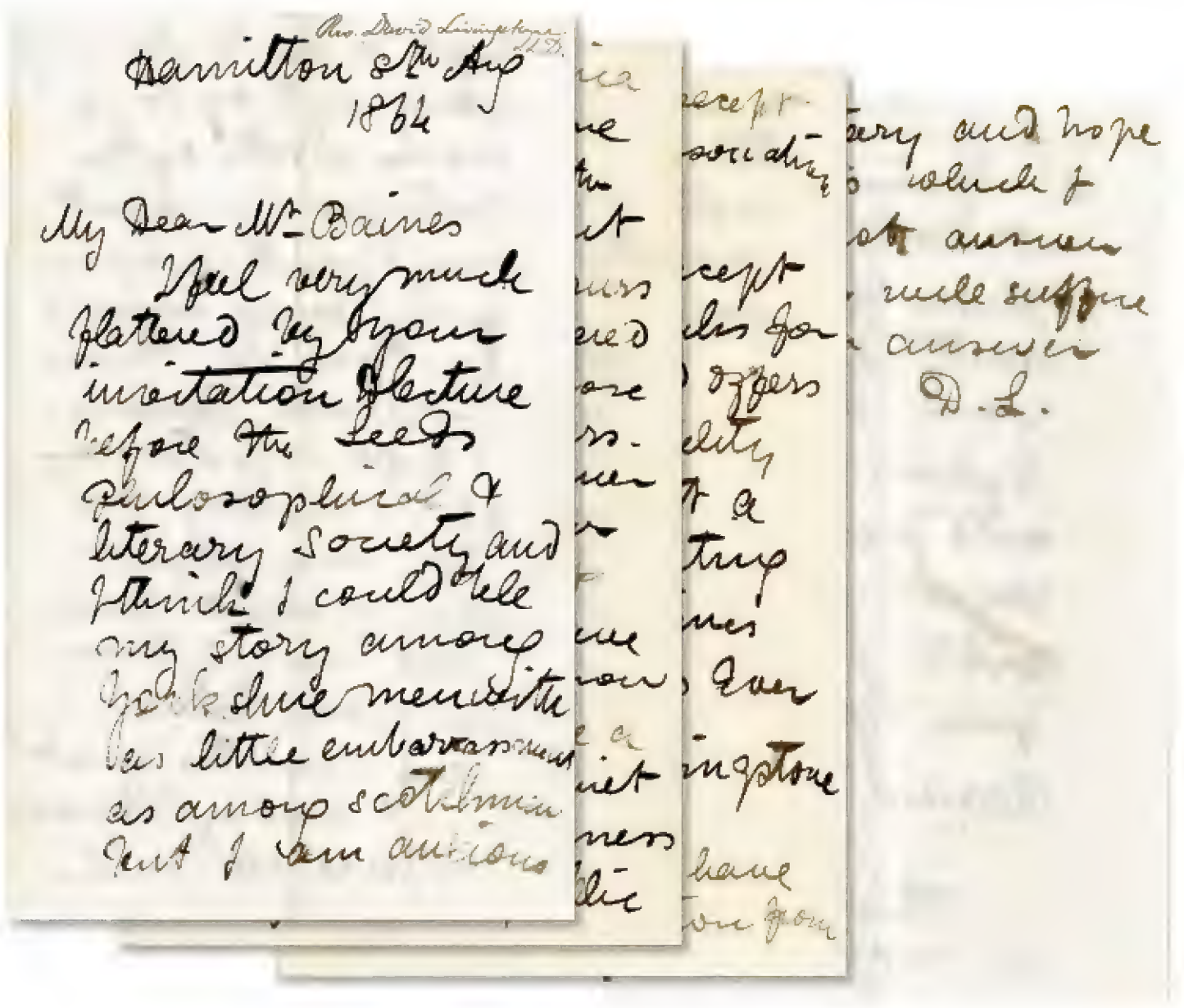


124. Livingstone, David. Autograph letter signed, 4 full pages, (7 x 4.37 in.; 178 x 111 mm.), [London], 15 February 1858, headed "*Private, to the Editor of the Atheneum*"; yellowing.

Livingstone explains the division of nations in Africa.

The great explorer writes in part: *Allow me to present my best thanks for the kind & considerate manner in which you sent the proofs of Mr Cooley's letter. They reached me today only but had they come sooner I could have hoped to convince him that he was wrong in saying in his 'Inner Africa laid open' that Leeamleye or Zambesi in the middle of the country soaks in beneath the Kalahari desert. It is a line of defence between the northern and southern tribes but supposing that both they and I are wrong in believing that it is an impassible barrier between the divided nations the common sense plan would be for Mr Cooley to come with me and settle the point on the spot. I am joined by companions who will correct whatever mistakes I may hence make or conform whatever truth I may have advanced, and I am persuaded your love of fair play will allow them and me reasonable time to accomplish this ….*

Livingstone was one of the first explorers to make a transcontinental trip and investigate Africa. The British government approved and financially supported his exploration for natural resources in Africa. He was the commander of the expedition, which included Dr. John Kirk, his brother Charles, and the engineer George Rae. **$6,000 - $8,000**

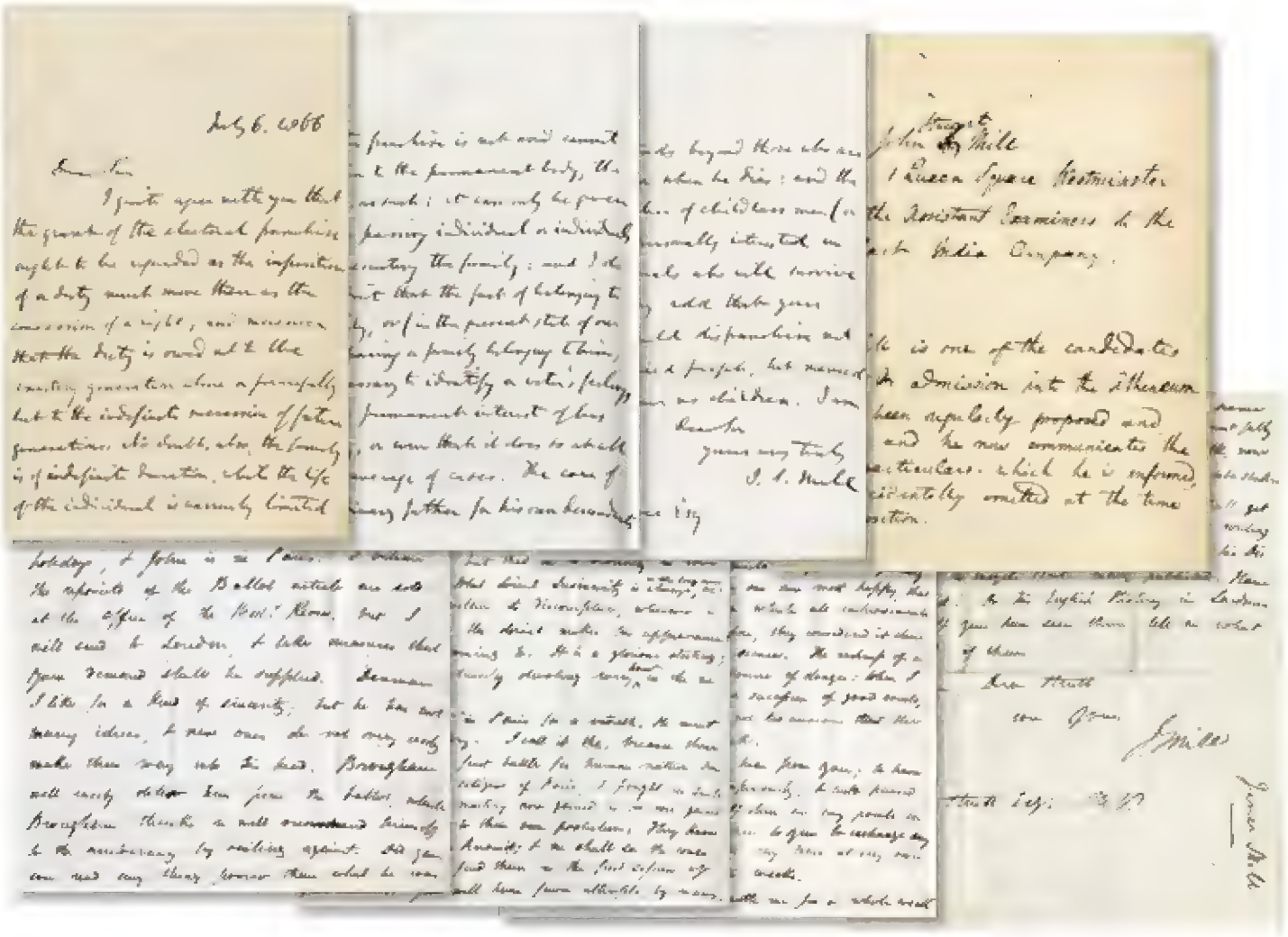


125. Livingstone, David. Autograph letter signed (*"D. L."*), 4 pages, (7.12 x 4.5 in.; 181 x 114 mm.), Hamilton, 8 August 1864 to Mr. Baines.

Livingstone expresses his desire to return to Africa.

Livingstone writes in part: *I feel very much flattered by your invitation to lecture before the Leeds Philosophical & Literary Society and I think I could tell my story among Yorkshiremen with as little embarassment as among Scotchmen but I am anxious to get back to Africa again and by some work north of the Portuguese prevent my past labours from being rendered fruitless by those inveterate slavers. I left my steamer at Bombay for this very object when I might have sold her, and now in order to have a few months' quiet but not of idleness refuse all public engagements except the British Association at Bath ….*

In 1863, with his attempt to put a steamboat on Lake Nyassa a failure, with his wife dead of jungle fever and with his men disgruntled and near mutiny, Livingstone accepted the termination of his Zambesi Expedition with some relief. Nevertheless, to his mind the battle against the slave trade in that part of Africa was far from over. En route to England, he stopped in Bombay to dispose of the *Lady Nyassa,* which, contrary to the expectations expressed in this letter, was sold at a loss the following year. "In spite of the apparent failure of the Expedition and the tragic fiasco of the Universities Mission, his reception in England, although less enthusiastic than on his first return from Africa, was still highly flattering .... But although he recorded ... events with satisfaction in his diary, he would not conceal from himself that his return was the reverse of triumphant and that the cost of the Expedition, especially in lives, was generally considered to be all out of proportion to its results ...." (Martelli, Livingstone's River). Although he planned to return to Africa as soon as possible, stinging accusations by the Portuguese government prompted Livingstone to take time to write his Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. In 1865, his chance for redemption came with Murchison's request that he locate the source of the Nile. **$6,000 - $8,000**



126. Mill, John Stuart. Autograph letter signed (*"J.S. Mill"*), 3 pages, (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), Blackheath Park, 6 July 1866, on embossed Blackheath Park stationery, to Charles J. Grece; with envelope.

John Stuart Mill succintly explains: "*the grant of the electoral franchise ought to be regarded as the imposition of a duty much more than as the concession of a right …*"

He writes in part: *I quite agree with you that the grant of the electoral franchise ought to be regarded as the imposition of a duty much more than as the concession of a right, and moreover that the duty is owed not to the existing generation alone or principally, but to the indefinite succession of future generations. No doubt, also, the family is of indefinite duration, while the life of the individual is severely limited. But the franchise is not and cannot be given to the permanent body, the family, as such; it can only be given to some passing individual or individuals as representing the family: and I do not admit that the fact of belonging to a family, or (in the present, that of our laws) having a family belonging to them, is necessary to identify a voter's feelings with the permanent interest of his country, or even that it does so at all in the average of cases. The care of an ordinary father for his own descendants seldom extends beyond those who are already born when he dies; and the greater number of children men (or women) are personally interested in some individuals who will survive them. I may add that your principle would disfranchise not only unmarried people, but married men who have no children …*

Mill's letter is accompanied by:

Mill, John Stuart. Autograph letter signed in the third person, 1 page, (8.75 x 7.25 in.; 222 x 184 mm.), [London], undated (watermark 1829). As *One of the Assistant Examiners to the East India Company*, to the secretary of the Athenaeum in support of his candidacy to the club.

Mill, James. Autograph letter signed, (*"J. Mill"*), 4 pages, (9 x 7.25 in.; 229 x 184 mm.), Mickleham, 4 September 1830, to Edward Strutt. The father of John Stuart Mill writes in full: *Your letter was sent down to me here last night, where I am enjoying my holidays, & John is in Paris. I believe the reprints of the Ballot article are sold at the Office of the West[minste]r Review, but I will send to London, & take measures that your demand shall be supplied. Denman I like for a kind of sincerity; but he has not many ideas, & new ones do not very easily make their way into his head. Brougham will easily deter him from the ballot, which Brougham thinks he will recommend himself to the aristocracy by railing against. Did you ever read any thing poorer than what he was spouting against it in Yorkshire? 'He could not bear that Englishmen should not manfully declare their sentiments. 'Clear sighted gentleman! He would leave the sentiments of free men in the breasts of Englishmen; & for that purpose he would keep them slaves, by refusing the ballot, necessary to make them free. He would leave the Effort, taking special measures to prevent the Cause: and he would prevent the cause, for no other reason, but that he is violently in love with the effort! What drivel Insincerity is always in the long run reduced to; & how certain its discomfiture, whenever a man fit to expose the drivel makes his appearance? That task you are*

coming to. It is a glorious destiny; & I hope you are intensely devoting every hour in the necessary preparation.

John has been in Paris for a month. He went just after the victory. I call it the, because there is none like it. The first battle for human nature has been fought by the citizens of Paris, & fought in such a manner, that the mastery now gained is for ever gained. The people are equal to their own protection. They know it, & their enemies know it; & we shall see the consequences. You will find them in the first session of parliament. You will have fewer attempts, by many, to brow-beat you, for the delivery of unpalateable sentiments, than you would have had if Charles X had prevailed. Shabby aristocracy! By necessity of nature, cowardly, & insolent by turns!

I have had various letters from John, all highly satisfactory. He thinks the public mind in France far advanced, & proceeding rapidly; the young men instructed, sound minded, & full of virtue. The moderate changes with which they have contented themselves at first are generally he says approved; & I for one am most happy, that having reached a ground on which all improvements may go on without obstruction, they considered it their first business to make that secure. The rashness of a period of excitement was the source of danger: Where I am sure that there must be a succession of good events, I can have patience; I am not too anxious that the succession should be very quick. I shall be very glad to hear from you; to learn that you are proceeding prosperously, & well pleased with your own progress. If there are any points on which it would be satisfaction to you to exchange any ideas with me, I shall be here, with my time at my own disposal, for the next three weeks. I have had Bickersteth with me for a whole week & he is just gone to Paris; eager to behold the scene of such glorious events. That is a man you must fully know. He has but few equals. In his own walk, none at all. All his opinions good; & his virtue not to be shaken. I have not been very well; but I shall get down here. I mean to amuse myself making notes to Mackintosh's attack upon Utility in his Dissertation to the Encycl[opaedia] Brit[annica] lately published. Have you seen it? Or his English History, in Lardners Encyc[lopaedia]? If you have seen them, tell me what you think of them.

In July 1830, the monarchy of Charles X collapsed in Paris, and John Stuart Mill had rushed to France, along with his friends and fellow "philosophical radicals," J.A. Roebuck and George John Graham, in order to witness the historic event. "So great was their ardour that they stayed for several weeks investigating eagerly the methods and intentions of the new regime. They met [Lafayette and some of the popular leaders as well as] the Saint-Simonian leaders, Enfantin and Bazard, who seemed to them to be all that they expected: but nowhere else did they find a trace of the selfless idealism that they themselves were inspired by [Packe, Life of John Stuart Mill]." The Dictionary of National Biography also notes that it was in 1829-30 that Mill became acquainted with the Saint Simonians, having become particularly taken by an early work of Auguste Comte, who was then an avowed follower of Saint-Simon. Mill "was thus led to widen and humanise his traditional utilitarianism, and he convinced himself that he could retain all that was ennobling in the 'Freewill' doctrine — the belief, namely, that we can mould our own characters — without abandoning the philosophical theory of determinism. He wrote much in newspapers after his visit to France in 1830, especially the *Examiner*, to which he contributed a series of papers on the 'Spirit of the Age' in 1831."

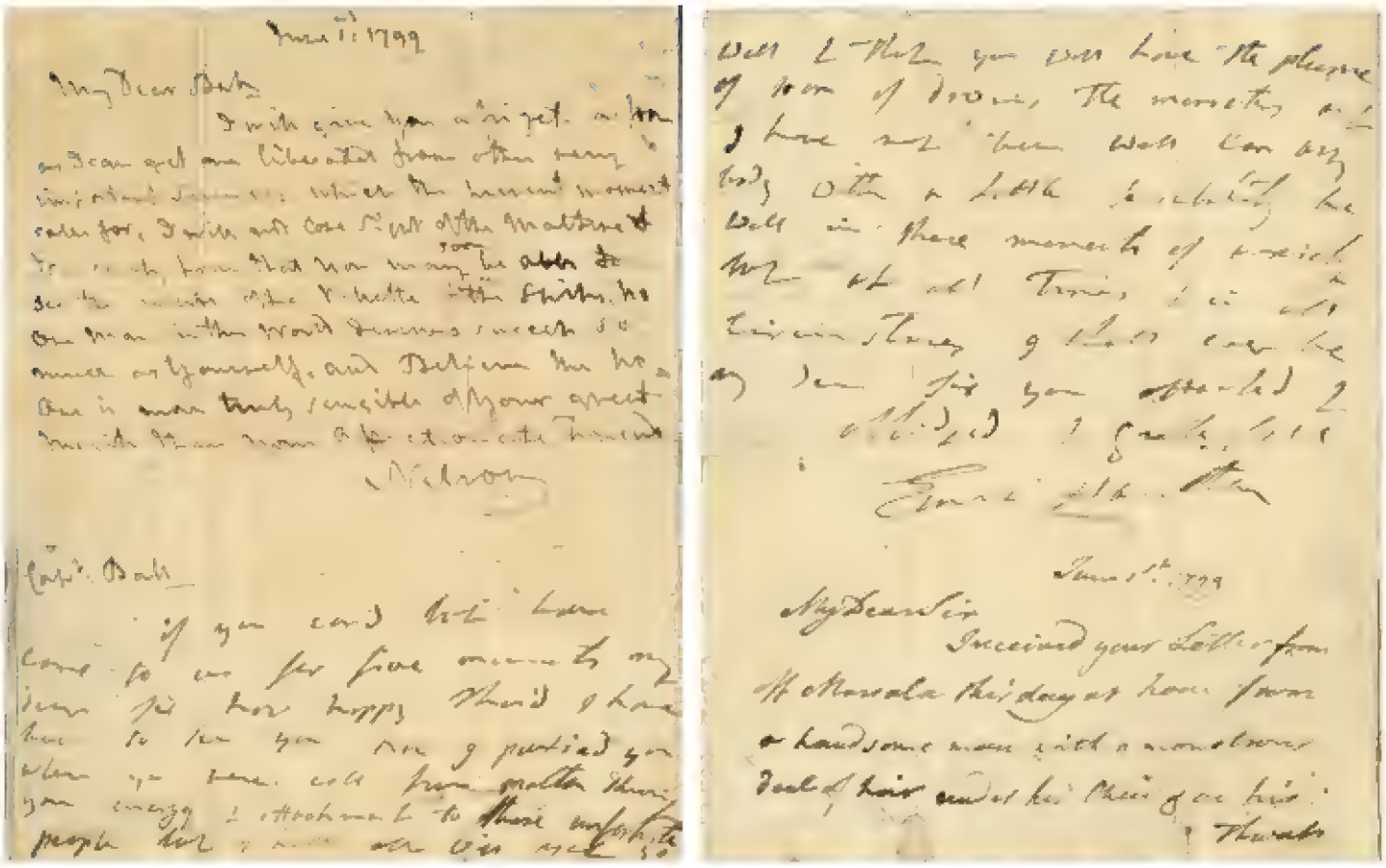
An important group trio of letters from John Stuart Mill and his father, James Mill, on the subject of his son. **$3,000 - $5,000**

127. Nelson, Horatio. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (9.87 x 7.37 in.; 251 x 187 mm.), "Agamemnon Leghorn Roads," 15 December 1795, to His Excellency General Foster Wallis; skillful marginal repairs.

After French gunboats batter the Austrian army's left, Nelson "complains" that, in following orders, he could not come to their defense.

Nelson writes in part: *As no person can more lament the unmolested attack of the French Gun boats on the left of the Austrian army than myself, I am sure Your Excellency will excuse the motive for writing this letter, which is intended to convince you (but which I hope from my general character is needless) that every means in my power has ever been taken for the comfort, and as far as in me lay for the safety of the Austrian Army in the Riviera ...*
... against my opinion as a naval officer did I send there ships to cruize off Cape Noli, having apprized Your Excellency of my fears of the consequences, I feel I did all that was necessary, and General de Virs afterwards pressing the measure, I had no other alternative left than either sending these ships as desired, or keeping them in Vada Bay, and in the event of a general attack should any of those accidents take place to which all naval operations are liable the blame might have been laid to my neglect of Your and General de Virs desires, there fore hoping that my fears might be needless, I sent them out of Vada, keeping the Agamemnon ready for service and five minutes notice would have put her to Sea ...
...Your Excellency knows full well it is not proper for a Inferior officer to search into the reasons of his Commander In Chief, therefore I can only take for granted the reducing my Squadron to the Agamemnon a Frigate & Brig was judged a proper measure.
My only object in this letter is to endeavour to prove to Your Excellency that I did to the last employ the Ships under my command as You, General De Virs and the other General officers thought most beneficial for the Austrian Army, and that I may have proved it to your satisfaction in the sincere wish of Him who has the Honor to be with great Respect Your most Obedient Humble Servant Horatio Nelson.

Nelson responds to the *"unmolested attack"* of French gunboats against the Austrian Army as a result of an order he was obliged to give reducing his squadron, which rendered him incapable of counter-attacking the enemy. This letter is in rare format, as Nelson has signed in full before he was to lose his arm in battle, which required him to learn how to write with his other hand. **$6,000 - $8,000**



128. Nelson, Horatio, Emma Hamilton and Sir William Hamilton. Joint autograph letter signed by Nelson and Emma Hamilton (Sir William Hamilton's signature excised), 3 pages, (9.62 x 7.5 in.; 244 x 191 mm.), 1 June 1799, to Captain Alexander Ball; lower half of page 3 has been cut off; light browning and other minor paper loss.

An extraordinary letter written by Horatio Nelson, Emma Hamilton and Sir William Hamilton — one of the most famous love triangles in English history.

Nelson to Ball, in full: *My Dear Ball, I will give you a frigate as soon as I can get one liberated from the other very important Services which the present moment calls for. I will not lose sight of the Maltese & I sincerely pray that you may soon be able to see the inside of La Villette & the Ships. No one man in this world deserves success so much as yourself, and Believe me no one is more truly sensible of your great merits that your affectionate Friend Nelson.*

Emma Hamilton to Ball, in full: *If you could but have come to us for five minutes my dear Sir how happy shou'd I have been to see you how I pitied you when you were call for Malta shewing your energy & attachment to those unfortunate people but I hope all will yet go well & that you will have the pleasure of soon driving the monsters out. I have not been well Can any body with a little Sensibility be well in these moments of anxiety but at all times & in all Circumstances I shall ever be my dear Sir your attached & oblidged & gratefull Emma Hamilton*

William Hamilton to Ball, in full: *My Dear Sir, I received your Letter from off Marsala this day at home from a handsome man with a monstrous deal of hair under his Chin & on his throat & communicated it directly to Lord Nelson – I rejoice in your going back to Malta for my heart already bled for the Consequences that might arize from your being obliged to quit that Station – God bless you & give you the Success your assiduity so well deserves. Genl. Acton has assured me that Cardoni shall have the rank he wishes for, as it is Capt* [the rest of the text has been excised, as well as Hamilton's signature.] **$4,000 - $6,000**

129. Walpole, Horace. Autograph letter signed (*"Orford"*), 3 pages, (7.87 x 6.5 in.; 200 x 165 mm.), Strawberry Hill , 16 July 1793, to [the Countess of Upper Ossory], one of his most favored correspondents; some browning and spotting.

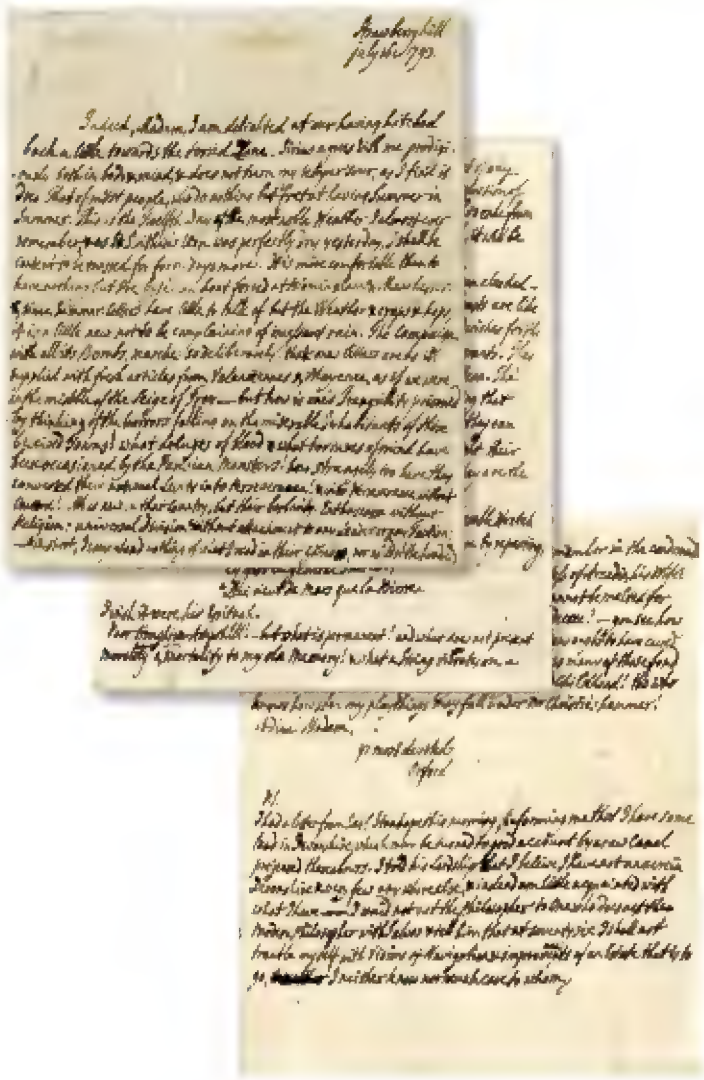
The English author Horace Walpole writes of his shock and horror at the realities of the French Revolution.

Walpole writes in full: *The Campaign, with all its Bombs, marches so deliberately, that one's letters are as ill supplied with fresh articles from Valenciennes & Mayence, as if we were in the middle of the Seige of Troy -but how is one's Tranquillity poisoned by thinking of the horrors falling on the miserable Inhabitants of those beseiged Towns! What deluges of blood & what tortures of mind have been occasioned by the Parisian monsters! How strangely too have they converted their national Levity into Perseverance! & into perseverance without concord! All is new in that Country, but their barbarity, Enthusiasm without Religion; universal Division, without attachment to any Leader or any Faction; -in short, I comprehend nothing of what I read in their Gazettes, nor amidst the hundreds of new obscure names that start up every day, do I discern the object of any Faction, nor what the Liberty is of which they rave, but the satisfaction of worrying one another -& That surely no man can envy nor wish to take from them -as they have started out of the Earth from the Dragon's teeth, it will be well when they shall have butchered each other like their Prototypes.*

I am sorry to see in today's papers that Gaston's Troops have been checked -if it is not a Forgery or Fanfaronade of the Convention. Their boats are like their Assignats, [Liened] paper. I own I have private & selfish good wishes for the Success of Gaston. I see no other Chance of being rid of the Emigrants. They swarm at Richmond, that I avoid going thither as much as I can. The French, never did condescend to acquaint themselves with anything that interests us; & now They are so occupied with their own histories, that they can talk on nothing else -nay, & humbled as they ought to be in every light, their Vanity at the Core breaks forth, & they do not seem to apprehend that they are the most odious, or the most contemptible mortals upon Earth. Have you heard … the Epigram on the flight of that execrable Wretch Santerre from Saumer! If you have, it is not long enough to tire you by repeating: 'Cy gist le General Santerre, I Lui veut de Mars que la Bierre.' I wish it were his Epitaph.

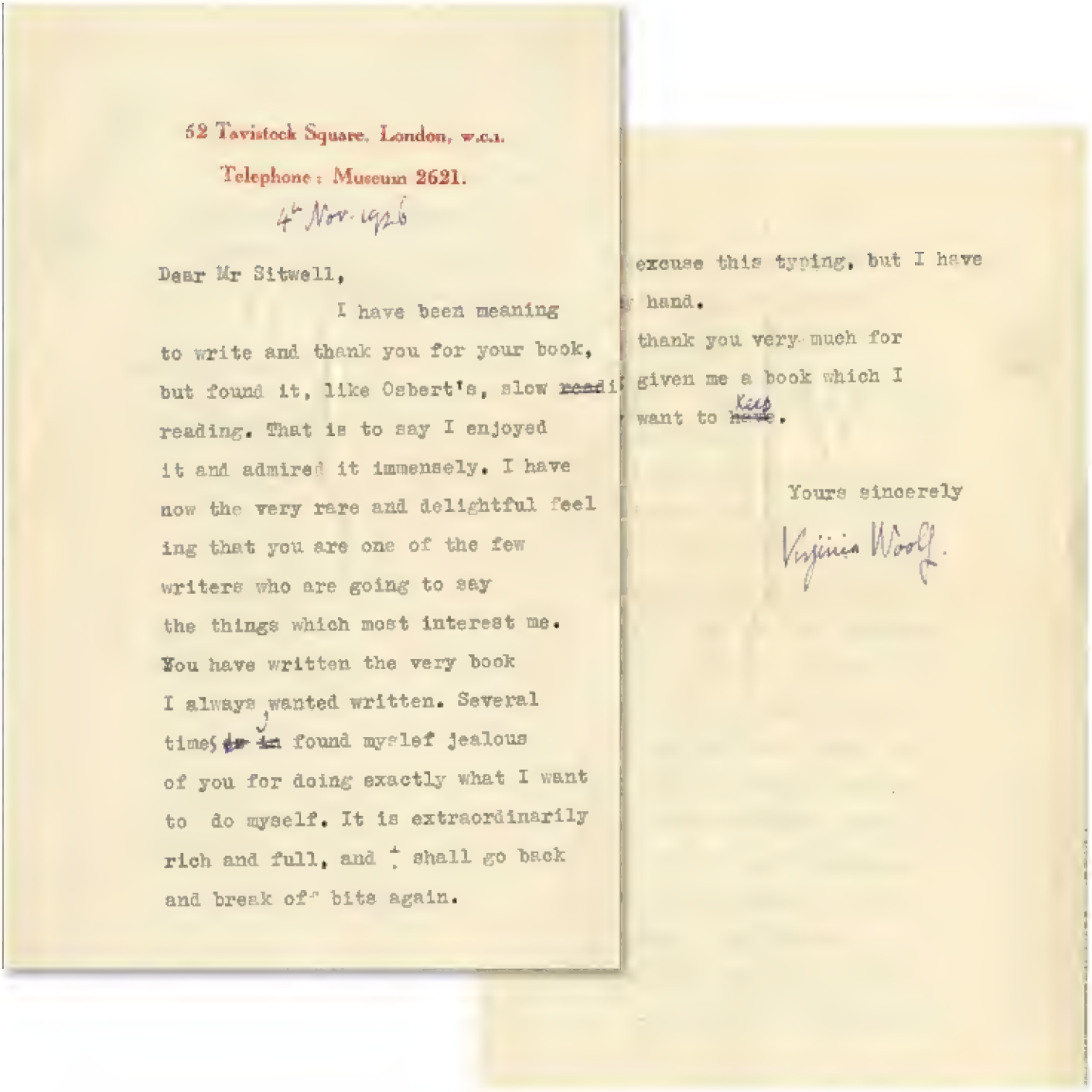
Poor Houghton-Ampthill! [Houghton Park House] -but what is permanent! and what does not prevent morality & mortality to my old memory! & what a String vibrates on a Houghton demolished! … dont I remember in the condemned mansion busts of the Earl of Pembroke & of the Countess of Arcadia, his Wife? I think they were of plaister, & therefore, as they cannot be melted for cannon, may not they be exempted from the levelling Decree? -you see how the Arts & Antiques lie in my head, tho so many lessons ought to have cured me -but I am here in the Cradle where I sucked in so many of those fond Visions, & still find them fluttering round my second Childhood! tho who knows how soon my playthings may fall under Mr Christie's hammer!…

In a lengthy postscript, Walpole has written: *I had a letter from Earl Stanhope this morning, informing me that I have some land in Devonshire, which may be turned to good account by a new Canal projected thereabouts. I told his Lordship that I believe I have not an acre in Devonshire & very few anywhere else, & indeed am little acquainted with what I have -I would not act the Philosopher to One who does net the Modem Philosopher with Salvos, & tell him that at seventy six I shall not trouble myself with visions of Navigation & improvements of an Estate that is to go, I neither know nor much care to whom.*



When Walpole wrote this letter, the French Revolution was still raging and in its third phase, which had begun in the spring of 1793, and was marked by new French defeats and the beginning of the Reign of Terror. Also at this time, Spain and Portugal had joined the coalition of Austria, Prussia after the execution of Louis XVI in January of that year and the French declared war on Great Britain in February. France lost Belgium and the Rhineland, and invading forces threatened Paris.

Lady Ossory became one of Walpole's most favored correspondents after 1770, when he had a falling out with his old friend, George Montagu. Although Walpole had known Lady Ossory previously, his letters to her now became more elaborate and frequent. She fulfilled perfectly the conditions Walpole required of the chief recipient of his records of social life, his letters of "news and nonsense." She spent much of her time buried in the country, in Bedfordshire, and was grateful for information about London and the wider world; and she was personally acquainted with most of the people and places he described. As Windham S. Lewis has remarked of Walpole's letters to Lady Ossory, "It is the correspondence in which he is most consciously practising the art of letter-writing." The present letter is indeed exemplary of that art, of which Walpole was, of course, a supreme master. **$4,000 - $6,000**



52 Tavistock Square, London, w.c.1.

Telephone: Museum 2621.

4th Nov. 1926

Dear Mr Sitwell,

I have been meaning to write and thank you for your book, but found it, like Osbert's, slow ~~readi~~ reading. That is to say I enjoyed it and admired it immensely. I have now the very rare and delightful feel ing that you are one of the few writers who are going to say the things which most interest me. You have written the very book I always wanted written. Several times ~~I~~ I found myself jealous of you for doing exactly what I want to do myself. It is extraordinarily rich and full, and I shall go back and break off bits again.

excuse this typing, but I have hand.

thank you very much for given me a book which I want to ~~keep~~ Keep.

Yours sincerely

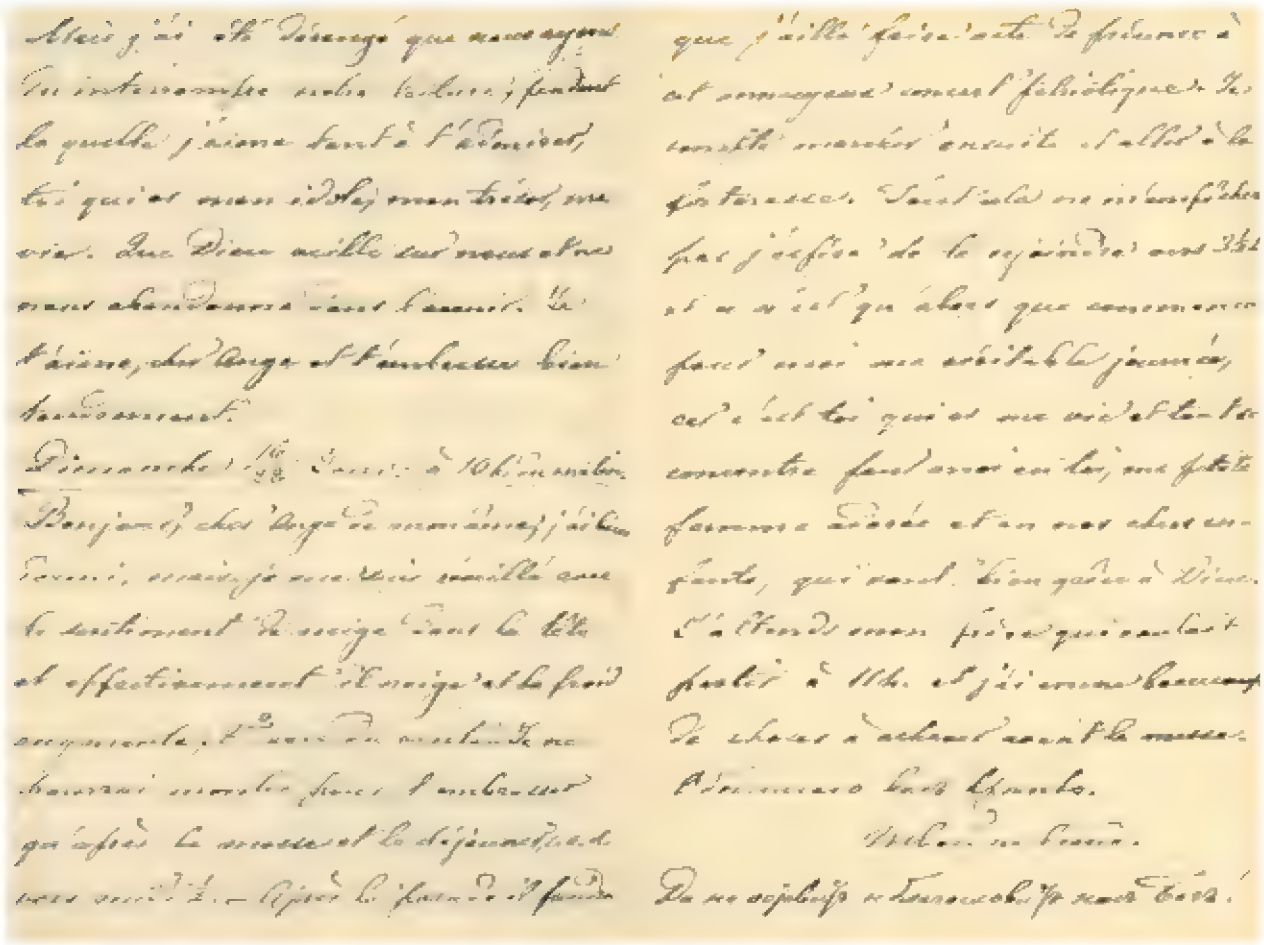
Virginia Woolf.

130. Woolf, Virginia. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, (8.5 x 5.25 in.; 216 x 133 mm.), London, 4 November 1926, on her imprinted stationery to the English writer, [Sacheverell] Sitwell, concerning his new book, All Summer in a Day: An Autobiographical Fantasia, with the date and five emendations in her hand.

Woolf praises Sitwell's profound new prose expressing that he has "*written the very book I always wanted written.*"

Woolf writes in full: *I have been meaning to write and thank you for your book, but found it, like Osbert's, slow reading. That is to say I enjoyed it and admired it immensely. I have now the very rare and delightful feeling that you are one of the few writers who are going to say the things which most interest me. You have written the very book I always wanted written. Several times I found myself jealous of you for doing exactly what I want to do myself. It is extraordinarily rich and full, and I shall go back and break off bits again. Please excuse this typing, but I have hurt my hand. And thank you very much for having given me a book which I really want to keep. Yours sincerely Virginia Woolf*

All Summer in a Day, published in 1926, was one of Sacheverell Sitwell's best poetic prose works. Osbert, whom Woolf mentions in this letter, is Sacheverell's brother. Together with their sister, Edith, the triumvirate was famous as a tilter at establishment windmills in literature and the arts. **$3,000 - $5,000**



131. Alexander II. The original autograph love letters for one of the most tragic and compelling romances in history, that of Tsar Alexander II and Princess Catherine Yurievskaya, together with an important archive of family papers and photographs (many signed and annotated). (81) Autograph letters unsigned (as always) between the Tsar Alexander II and his mistress, Catherine Michailovna Dolgoruka, (later his morganatic wife Princess Yurievskaya). Together over 200 pages, largely in French (with a few in Russian), 57 of the letters written by the Tsar between August 27, 1866 and March 20, 1879 (33 translated into English), and 24 of the letters by the Princess between October 8, 1866 and August 19, 1880 (20 translated into English).

Accompanied by:

- (5) Autograph letters (1 signed) of the Tsar Alexander II to Princess Louise Dolgoruka (sister-in-law of Catherine) written between November 24, 1867, and May 3, 1868 (12 pages in French with English translations).
- (6) Autograph Drafts of speeches by Alexander II given between October 29, 1876, and November 20, 1879 (5 in French, 1in Russian, all translated into English).
- (1) Autograph letter signed from the Tsar Alexander III to Princess Catherine Yurievskaya dated August 6, 1881 (1 page in Russian, translated into English).
- (1) Autograph letter signed from the Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch to Princess Yurievskaya dated December 24 (no year, but probably early 1890s; 3 pages in Russian, translated into English)
- (2) Autograph telegrams from Prince Emmanuel Mestschersky to Alexander II dated July 24 and August 14, 1871 (2 pages in Russian, translated into English).
- (3) cards of personal stationary of Princess Yurievskaya.
- (2) Autograph annotated photographs of the Tsar Alexander II (translated from French into English).
- (21) photographs of Alexander II, Princess Yurievskaya, their family and friends (1 photograph inscribed by the Tsar).
- (46) autograph notes and letters (some signed) from Alexander II to Princess Yurievskaya written between May 17, 1869, and July 24, 1877 (in French and Russian, all translated into English).
- (40) autograph pages by Princess Yurievskaya of her itineraries and notes (in French and Russian, not translated).
- (1) presentation card of Princess Yurievskaya.
- (1) autograph letter signed (not dated) from Loris Melikov to Princess Yurievskaya.
- (5) autograph pages of the memoirs of Princess Yurievskaya (partially translated into English).
- (2) typed pages unsigned of the preceding memoir (translated from French into English).
- (2) autograph letters signed by Princess Yunevskaya (not dated) to Prince Anatole Dolgoruka and Alexandrine Vinogradoff.
- (1) envelope containing personal effects of Princess Yurievskaya, including newspaper clippings, the college diploma of George Yurievskaya (her son), autograph notes concerning family affairs of the Princess in Nice, France, and photographs clipped from a book about the Dolgoruka family.

Continued from page 129

Highly important Russian Imperial Romanov family archive of Tsar Alexander II, liberator of the serfs and major economic reformer for the Russias.

Alexander II married the Empress Marie Alexandrovna in 1841, when he was still Tsarevitch and she was Princess Marie of Hesse. When they succeeded to the Imperial throne in 1855, she had already borne him six children. A steady decline in her health caused her to become more retiring, and she became aware that the Emperor was "tiring of her." Alexander II moved through a series of love affairs during the following decade until sometime in 1864 when Catherine Michailovna (then Princess Dolgoruka), a pupil at the Smolny Institute, attracted his attention. They chanced to meet again in the spring of 1865 when Alexander II, out for a walk in the summer garden, approached Catherine and asked her to follow him into a secluded avenue. He declared his love for her, but she remained "cold, hostile, and reserved." Catherine resisted his advances for a year, but finally yielded after expressing sympathy for him when he appeared despondent one day. After consoling him, she found herself anxious to see him again, and they consummated their love relationship on July 1(old style)/ July 13 (new style), 1866 — a date constantly repeated in their letters. Shortly after this, Alexander II gave her a position at court as Maid of Honor to the Empress, a tactless move that preceded his later decision to move Catherine and their three children in apartments immediately above his own in the Winter Palace. A month and a half after the Empress died (June 3, 1880), Alexander II married Catherine in a secret ceremony and gave her the title of Princess Yurievskaya. Less than a year later (March 13, 1881), Alexander died from a terrorist bomb, and after the funeral Catherine moved to France and led a secluded life until her death in Nice in 1922.

Alexander's letters to Catherine are as follows:

- (3) from the first year of the relationship (1866);
- (1) from 1867;
- (10) from 1870 to 1876;
- (30) from January to September, 1877;
- (2) from 1878;
- (8) from January to March 1879;
- (2) from June and July 1880;

Catherine's letters to Alexander are as follows:

- (1) from 1866;
- (2) from 1868;
- (1) from 1874;
- (1) from 1876;
- (4) from late December, 1878;
- (10) from 1880 (the year of her marriage to Alexander);
- (5) additional letters which are undated.

Importantly, the letters each of them wrote the other on the day of their marriage — after 14 years of uncertainty — are preserved in this collection. The letters reflect a passion in their relationship which seems to increase with time. Though they kept distant from each other at official functions, they found opportunities to meet together, and after one such meeting, Alexander wrote to her: *Have only just got home, but I pick up my pen to tell you, dear Angel of my soul that first of all I thank God for having given us the joy of meeting again. What I felt within me you saw for yourself, just as I saw what was happening to you. That was why we clenched each other like hungry cats both in the morning and in the afternoon, and it was sweet to the verge of madness, so that even now I still want to squeal for joy.*

Later in the relationship (especially during the Russian-Turkish War in 1877), Alexander wrote of military and state affairs, and described conditions at the front: *Now the thing to do is to prevent the Turks from marching on Systovo and cutting our only communication line over the bridge. That is what my brother will attend to before anything else. As to myself, for the present I will remain here, where I run no risks. On the other hand, if I were to recross the Danube, it would have a deplorable effect on the morale of the whole army.*

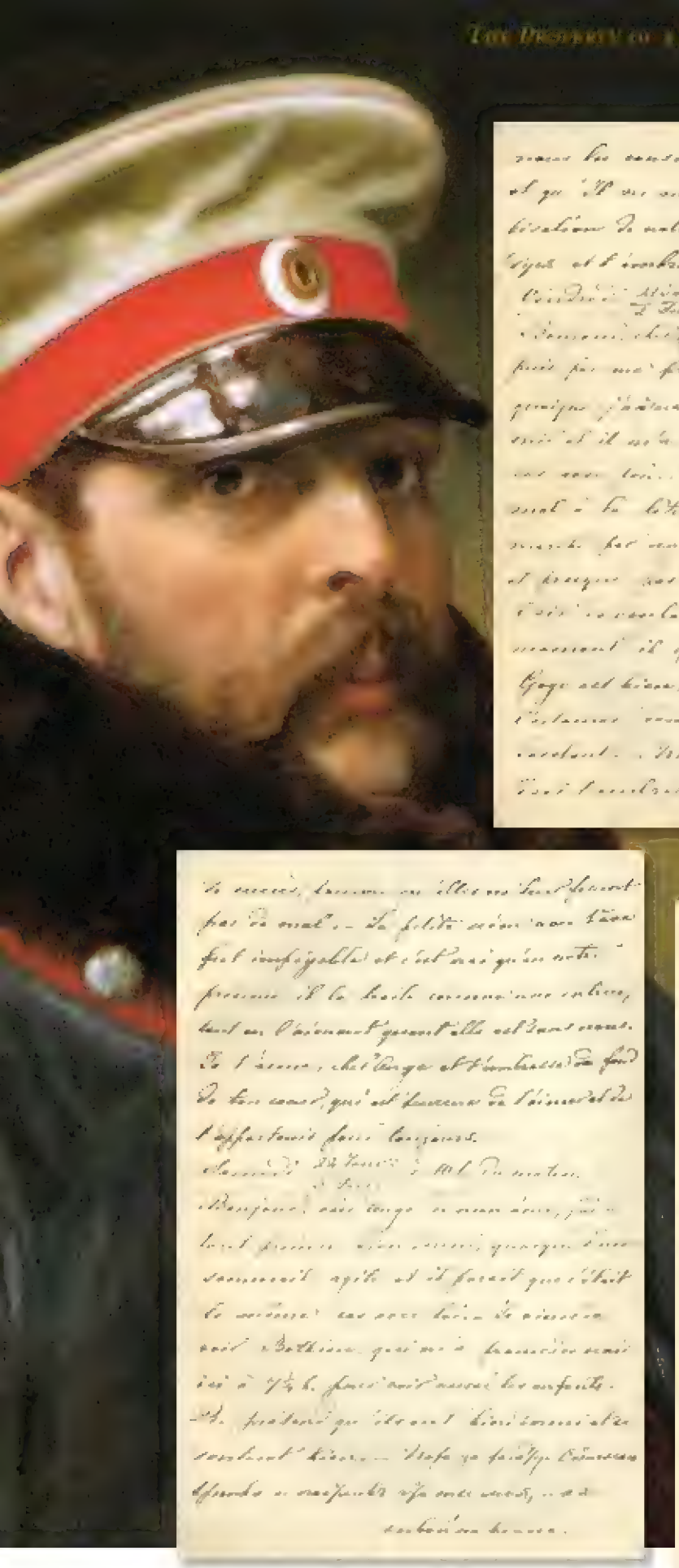
Catherine's letters retain a passion enforced by the necessity of distancing herself from others, even in social recreations. On the eve of their wedding, she wrote: *You must understand what will take place in me at the moment of being pronounced your wife, and what a joy it is to become the wife of the man you have madly loved for 14 years.*

The five letters of Alexander to the sister-in-law of Catherine (Princess Louise Dolgoruka) concern his efforts to maintain peaceful relations with Catherine's extended family. The letter from Tsar Alexander III to Catherine was written approximately six months after the death of Alexander II, and mentions some children's drawings the Tsar found in his father's papers. The letter from Loris Melikov (who served as a temporary dictator for the public order under Alexander II) to Catherine asks her to excuse him from an evening party. Importantly, Melikov was the principal author and supporter of a document signed by the Emperor Alexander II the day before he died which would have begun a system of representative government for Russia. The proclamation was already at the printer's when Alexander II had it rescinded under pressure from his advisers. The 46 additional autograph notes from Alexander II to Catherine show his daily concern for her, to the point of writing brief messages during days when duties were pressing. The photographs include pictures of Alexander, Catherine, their children (including a touching note on the verso of a photograph of his child in a coffin written by Alexander about their infant, Boris, who died 47 days after birth: "*Our angel Boris, born February 11, 1876, died March 30, 1876*)" and acquaintances of the family.

The economic and social reforms of Alexander II, the "Tsar Liberator," rank in importance with those of Peter the Great and Lenin, but the reforms were carried about more as a reaction to the forces pressing for change than because of the Emperor's personal initiative. The keynote of the reforms was the modernization of Russia, its release from feudalism, and acceptance of Western culture and technology. Their aim and results were the reduction of class privilege and economic development. The Emperor, known for his personal tolerance, removed or mitigated the heavy disabilities weighing on religious minorities, particularly Jews and sectarians.

Together: (91) letters; (86) autograph notes and itineraries; (23) photographs; (6) autograph drafts of speeches by the Tsar; (5) autograph pages of the Princess's Memoirs; and (4) envelopes of personal effects of the Princess.

An extraordinary imperial archive of exceptional depth and breadth, superbly preserved. **$60,000 - $80,000**



132. [The Bastille Archive.] An extraordinary collection of approximately (75) 18th-century letters, documents, drawings and printed matter, relating to the great French prison, where prisoners were incarcerated for crimes ranging from the relatively major one of gross financial mismanagement to the extremely minor offense of placing a branch of laurel and olive on a statue. Slander and abusive language against the King were also grounds for imprisonment, as one eloquently written 5,000-word plea in the collection comes from a prisoner incarcerated for 25 years for such an offense.

The Bastille Archive constitutes a 75-year record of the great French prison and symbol of the repressive French Crown, containing actual records of prisoners who were held there, including some 30 royal orders signed by Louis XIV, Louis XV And Louis XVI spanning the years 1707-1781, just prior to and leading up to the French Revolution.

For centuries, the famous fortress and prison in Paris, was a great symbol of absolutism, because it was used for the arbitrary and secret imprisonment of those in opposition to, or thought to be, in opposition to the crown. On July 14, 1789, a Parisian mob stormed the The Bastille, marking the beginning of the French Revolution.

Of particular importance is a group of royal orders signed by the monarchs of the period: Louis XIV (12 total, all signed by the King), Louis XV (12 total; with secretarial signatures) and Louis XVI (5 total; with secretarial signatures). It is possible, utilizing the contents of this collection, to make a strong case for the inevitability of the French Revolution, brought on by the continuing discontent of the common man, whose ranks were depleted daily so as to swell the population of the King's castle — The Bastille — where many helpless and tormented prisoners were wrongly imprisoned, and virtually left to die.

All items are bound into a single leather volume with gold lettering on the spine "*BASTILLE RECORDS.*" Each single item is delicately affixed at its left margin to a leaf of the volume. All items are in French; typed transcripts, in English, are provided for each document.

A brief summary of some of the highlights of the collection:

Floor plans of The Bastille.

- An elegantly hand-drawn floor plan of the The Bastille, 1 page, legal folio, with a legend of locations. The description at the bottom of the page describes the history of the building: *Originally, the Bastille consisted only of two Towers, constructed in 1369, on the plan of Hugues au Briot, Prevost of Paris; the two Towers formed the entrance of Paris. Subsequently, they erected two Towers of retreat in front and parallel to the first. It was under the reign of Charles VI, about 1383, that this edifice was entirely completed, they added thereunto 4 new Towers, connected by walls of 10 feet thick; they surrounded this edifice with a dry ditch of 25 feet deep, above the level of the street, they formed a circuit of the other side, and the entry of Paris was traced without, such as she exists today.*
- Printed engraving, one page, approximately 5 x 7.5 in., with a legend of locations being an early view of The Bastille before the additions mentioned above.

Miscellaneous letters and documents.

Held in The Bastille for 25 years, a prisoner makes one final eloquent plea for his release. A rare first-hand account of the unjust and arbitrary treatment of prisoners in the world-famous prison.

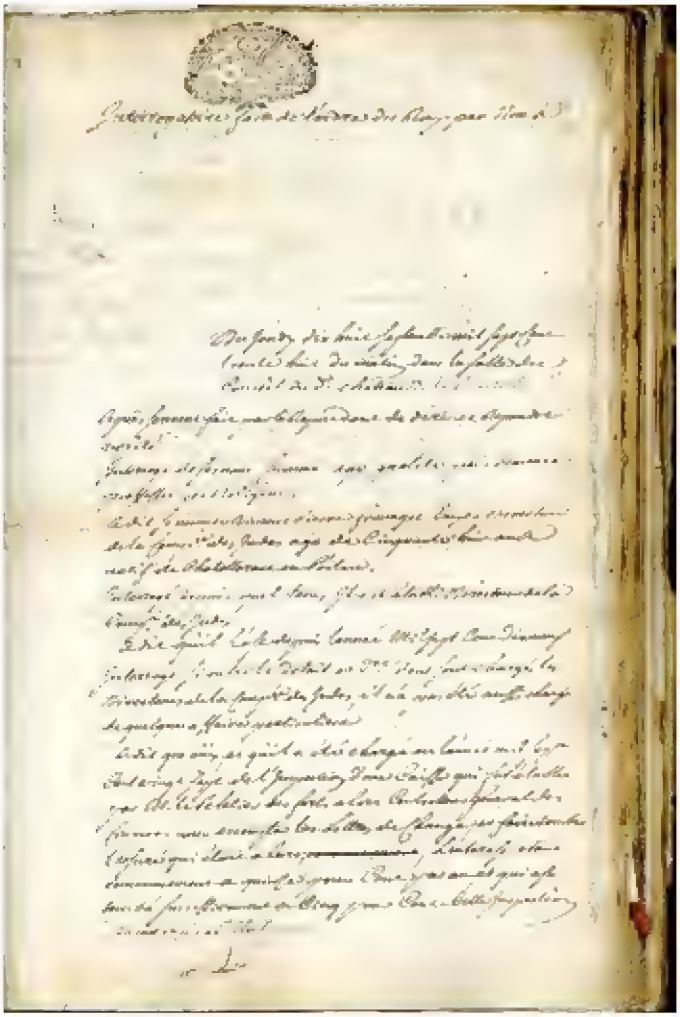
- Autograph manuscript signed being a prisoner's plea, 4 pages, folio, a 5,000 word petition, written by prisoner Jean Danry, held in The Bastille for 25 years, Dungeon of Vincennes, October 14, 1773, to Monseigneur de Sartine, Councillor of State and Lt. General of Police.

Danry writes in part: *They say … that the most horrible chastisement which God sends to great criminals is hardening of heart, as by this means he renders them execrable to every one, and precipitates them at last in the abyss prepared for them.*

The 8th of the month of November, 1772, you granted me an audience. I asked you what was the nature of my crime, and you answered me in the presence of Messieurs Rougemont, Lieutenant of the King, of LaboissiŠre, Mayor, and of your clerk: Nota, that I had used abusive language against the King, the Minister and yourself. Behold me then well encamped in the Dungeon of Vincennes in the hands of my three enemies. Heaven! for the act I can defy all hell to put my body in a more horrible state than it actually is. Effectively, who could behold my extreme misery and all the outrages with which they continually overwhelm me … It is certain that every one would praise the humanity of the King, of the Minister and of yourself, if all three in concert you would make a great fire, and then throw me entirely alive in the midst of it, because in less than four minutes all my long torments would have ceased …

But, at least, Monseigneur, de Sartine, show that your heart is not insensible to the prayers of an unfortunate man … I beg you, on my knees, with tears in my eyes, to have pity on me in sending me a good lawyer, or at least one of your clerks, in the capacity of a physician … In having me perish today, rest assured that tomorrow fear will force you in spite of yourself to have ten others die, and that you will not be able to close an eye before having despatched all those who have served you … To commit faults is a foible of humanity; to acknowlege them, to repent for them, and to repair them is to re-enter into all the rights of virtue. In this there is really greatness of soul…It is twenty-five years that my body perishes between four walls, but it is having to suffer the torments of a thousand. My God! I am exhausted! I am worn out! Mercy! Mercy! I am exhausted! Cruel man, have compassion on me, or in pity take away all at once the little life which remains in me.

- Two documents related to the imprisonment of S. Gaziel, Cashier of M. de la Fert. The orders were not executed, so that Gaziel would be forced to render a faithful account of his management of the affairs of the treasury of M. de la Fert.
- Arrest documents in the case of Francois Michel (1744), detained at The Bastille for slander against the King and the State.
- Release documents — orders to release prisoners from The Bastille — a number of documents relating to the release of S. Fourcault, Notary at Paris, from The Bastille, where he was imprisoned from 20 April 1717 to 28 April 1717.
- Miscellaneous documents relating to arrests of prisoners incarcerated in The Bastille (including Interrogatories - interrogation records — and prisoners' petitions for release)



- A number of documents relating to the arrest of S. du Four, Secretary of the Ambassador of Sweden, in 1738, for unfaithfulness, including the arrest document, indicating du Four was imprisoned from 10 April 1738 to 24 July 1739. There is also a 7-page letter from du Four, written from The Bastille 2 June 1738, requesting *"liberty"* or if he is to be detained longer, for extra clothing and permission to *"promenade in the garden."*
- 4-page Interrogation Document, 18 September 1738, in the case of Vincent Pierre Fromaget, Equer Director of the Company des Indes, who was charged in 1727 with not remitting two receipts immediately to a cash room.
- 2-page letter signed 25 August 1767 by Inspector Sarraire concerning the case of 22-year-old Anne Marguerite La Joye, a flower-girl charged with taking a snuff box. Sarraire describes the girl: *a night roamer, very suspicious … size, ordinary, great corpulency; hair and eyebrows, light chestnut; eyes blue; face round, marked by small pox; nose, thick, nostrils expanded.*
- Letters and documents relating to the arrest of Jean Louis de Poilly, who was accused, in November, 1738, of pronouncing *"in a language which he had never heard, vows against which he protested in 1743."* Suffering from a nerve malady, de Poilly was engaged in the monastic life, under a simoniacal contract made by his mother. Locked up in convents for many years, upon his release, his creditors spread libels accusing him of the most grievous crimes, after which he was conducted to and imprisoned in The Bastille on 4 February 1773, lodged at the cell Bertodière, and accused of being an "*unprincipled wretch*." Accused of being a "*swindler*" and a "*libertine*," S. de Poilly wrote a 4-page memoir of his life, which included his defense, stating that he had already spent 22 years (to date) imprisoned, "*of which he has passed six in a room without books, without pens, and without paper, not having the least liberty even in the interior of the convent. When one is in this position one may become insane, but one cannot become a swindler and a libertine."* The manuscript is accompanied by de Poilly's 4-page ALS (At the Castle of The Bastille, 6 April 1773), asking that his memoir be read. In addition to the 4-page memoir, there is a 16-page folio memoir addressed to Monseigneur Sartine, Councillor of State, General of Police, pleading his case, and a 14-page folio *Additions to the Memoir* from de Poilly, who writes that he has been *"carried off and conducted to The Bastille on 4 February 1773, by orders of the King, as a seditious subject, and a dangerous citizen, upon the report of sworn, expert writers, that the defamatory writings, of which I have complained, were written by my own hand, although the writing was imitated."* Apparently, de Poilly was released, for a 1-page letter acknowledges de Poilly's liberty.
- Documents concerning the imprisonment of Jacques Riguet in 1775, arrested for attaching a branch of laurel and olive to the railing of the statue of Henry IV and includes a 6.5-folio

Continued from page 133

legal document entitled, *Interrogatory of Jacques Riguet,* 10 May 1775.

- A 1-page document concerning the arrest of S. Abb, de Saury, taken to The Bastille on 29 May 1775, for having made additions to a work entitled, "*Reflections of a Citizen upon the Commerce of Grain,*" and then printing the work without submitting these additions for censorship.
- A 1-page document — a petition from Marie Deloge for the release of her husband Vincent Carbonnier, *being in a pitiable state on account of his infirmities.*

Royal letters and documents regarding prisoners at The Bastille — "*My castle of The Bastille.*"

Documents signed by Louis XIV:

- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Marly, 10 May 1707, to M. de St. Mars, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille, concerning the delivery of a cannon for the war in Spain.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page folio, Versailles, 22 June 1707, being an arrest order written to M. de St. Mars, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs him to "*receive into my Castle of the Bastille, the named Milon, and that you detain him there until further order.*" Countersigned by Phelypeaux and docketed on verso indicating that S. Milon entered on 25 June 1707.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Versailles, 2 July 1707, being an arrest order written to M. de St. Mars, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs him to "*receive into my Castle of the Bastille, the named St. Ange, and that you detain him there until further order.*" Countersigned by Phelypeaux and docketed on verso indicating that St Ange entered on 3 July 1707.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Marly, 17 July 1707, being an arrest order to M. de St. Mars, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs him to "*receive into my Castle of the Bastille, the named Saintonge, and that you detain him there until further order.*" Countersigned by Phelypeaux and docketed on verso indicating that Saintonge entered on 30 July 1707.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Marly, 20 November 1714, being a release order written to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs him to "*set at liberty Jacques Chelbert, whom you detain by my order in the Castle of the Bastille.*" Countersigned by Phelypeaux.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Marly, 20 November 1714, being a release order to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs him to "*deliver over to the bearer, the named Magdelaine Galot, called Bellefontaine, whom you detain by my order in the Castle of the Bastille.*" Countersigned by Phelypeaux.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Marly, 30 November 1714; a release order written to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille and in his absence to he who is in charge. Louis XIV instructs him: *having been willing to grant liberty to S. de Buranlure, heretofore Colonel of the Regiment of Infantry of the Isle of France, who in consequence of my orders is now detained in my Castle of the Bastille, my intention is that you allow him to leave without delay or difficulty.* Countersigned by Phelypeaux and docketed on verso indicating that Buranlure departed 4 December 1714.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Versailles, 11 December 1714, being a detention order written to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs: *having issued orders to the Count and the Chevalier de Saumery to repair to the Castle of the Bastille, I write you this letter to instruct you that it is my intention that you receive them and detain them there until further order.* Countersigned by Phelypeaux and docketed on verso, indicating that they entered on 19 December 1714.
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Versailles, 14 December 1714 being a transfer order written to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs: *my intention being that the named Joly, who is at present detained by my orders in my Castle of the Bastille, be transferred to the House of Correction of the General Hospital. I write you this letter to instruct you to allow her to leave without difficulty.*
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Versailles, 14 December 1714 being a transfer order written to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs: *my intention being that the named Martin du Toulouse, who is at present detained by my orders in my Castle of the Bastille, be transferred to the House [of Correction] of the General Hospital. I write you this letter to instruct you to allow him to leave without difficulty.*
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Versailles, 14 December 1714 being a transfer order written to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs: *my intention being that the named de Cours, wife of the named Martin du Toulouse, who is at present detained by my orders in my Castle of the Bastille, be transferred to the House [of Correction] of the General Hospital. I write you this letter to instruct you to allow her to leave without difficulty.*
- Manuscript document signed, 1 page, folio, Versailles, 14 December 1714 being a release order written to M. de Bernaville, the Captain and Governor of my Castle of the Bastille. Louis XIV instructs: *my intention being that the named Jean Pierre Molain, who is at present detained by my orders in my Castle of the Bastille, be set at liberty. I write you this letter to instruct you to allow him to leave without difficulty.* Docketed on verso indicating that Molain departed on 17 December 1714.

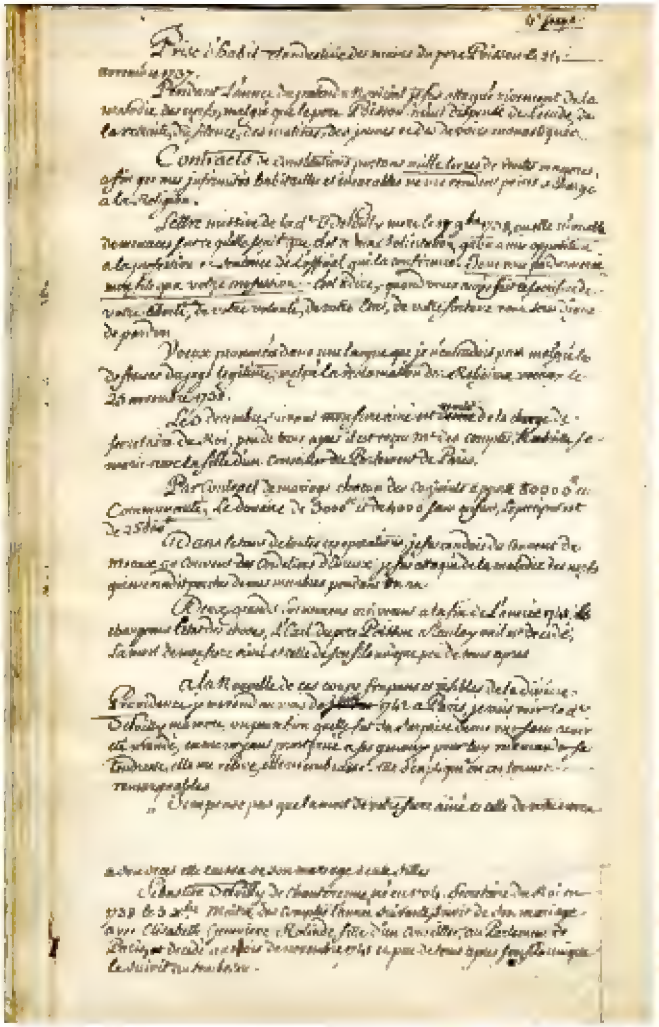
Documents with secretarial signatures from the reign of Louis XV:

- (12) documents with secretarial signatures, all being 1 page, folio, Versailles, October 1723 to February 1724, to M. de Launay, Governor of my Castle of the Bastille, being orders to receive, release, or transfer prisoners at The Bastille.

Documents with secretarial signatures from the reign Louis XVI:

- (5) letters and documents with secretarial signatures, all being 1 page, folio, Versailles, 3 April 1780 and 21 January 1781, to M. de Launay, Governor of my Castle of the Bastille, being orders to receive, release or transfer prisoners at The Bastille.

$30,000 - $50,000



Prise d'Bastille et arrestation des ministres du pere Poisson et [illegible]
Bernard en 1737.

Pendant l'année [illegible] grandeur [illegible] attaqué visiblement de la
surdité, des yeux, malgré que le sieur Poisson habile Disciple de Esculape, de
la renommée, de Pharez, des Hippocrates, des Jeannes et de Dubois renommés guide.

Contracté de constitutions pendant mille larmes de toutes sortes,
affreux qui me jetterons bientôt et bientôt me font rendre prêtre à Dieu
à la Religion.

Lettre written de Lord Bolingbroke, [illegible] quelle [illegible]
Nouveaux pour quelle peut [illegible] dont [illegible] solicitation, qu'elle a mis opposition à
la prolongation [illegible] Académie de Lyon qui la confirmait. Je ne vous [illegible]
mais que votre inspiration [illegible] Dieu, quand vous nous fait la [illegible] de
votre Saint, de votre volonté, de votre Esprit, de votre [illegible] vous donne
de pardon.

Voyez prononcé dans sa langue que je n'entendais pas malgré la
[illegible] dans [illegible] Religion, [illegible] Académie [illegible]
le 26 novembre 1738.

Le 20 [illegible] mariage [illegible] de la charge de
[illegible] du Roi, par [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Comptes, Habile, se
marie avec la fille d'un Conseiller de Parlement de Paris.

Par Contrat de mariage [illegible] Dot [illegible] 80000 l.
Communauté, de Douaire de 3000 l. [illegible] Epingles [illegible]
de 2500 l.

Dans [illegible] de [illegible] je [illegible] du Couvent de
Minimes [illegible] Couvent des Ordres d'Heure, je fus attaqué de la maladie des reins
qui me retint [illegible] mois [illegible] prendre [illegible].

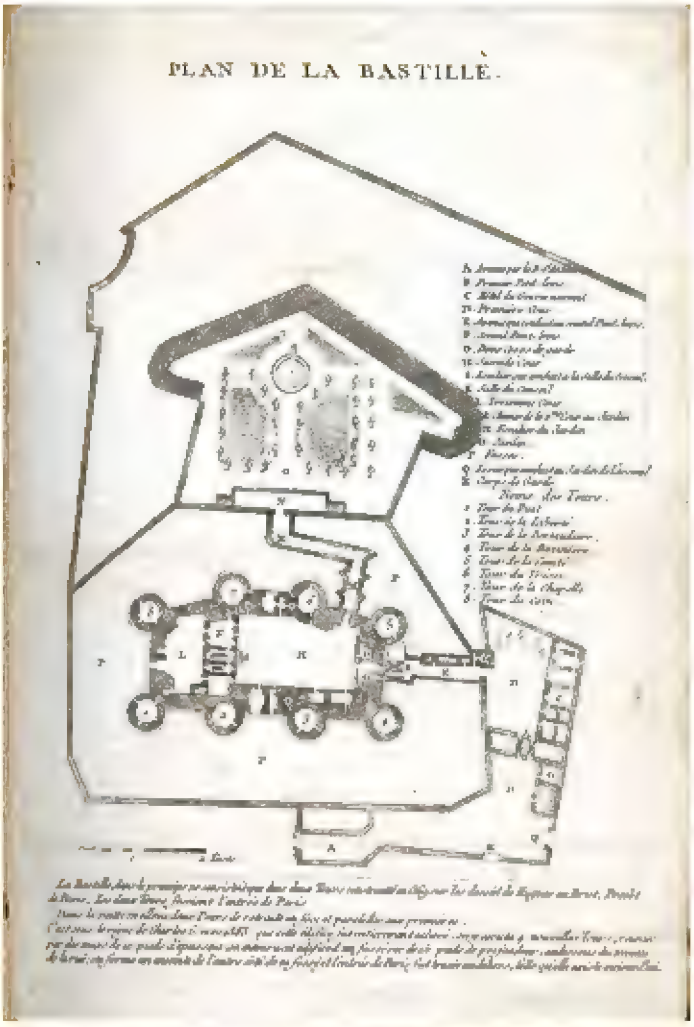
Peu après [illegible] à la fin de l'année 1738 de
changeons [illegible] Abbé d'Auvergne, l'Abbé Dupont Poitiers, Chanoine [illegible] mit en Lit,
la mort [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

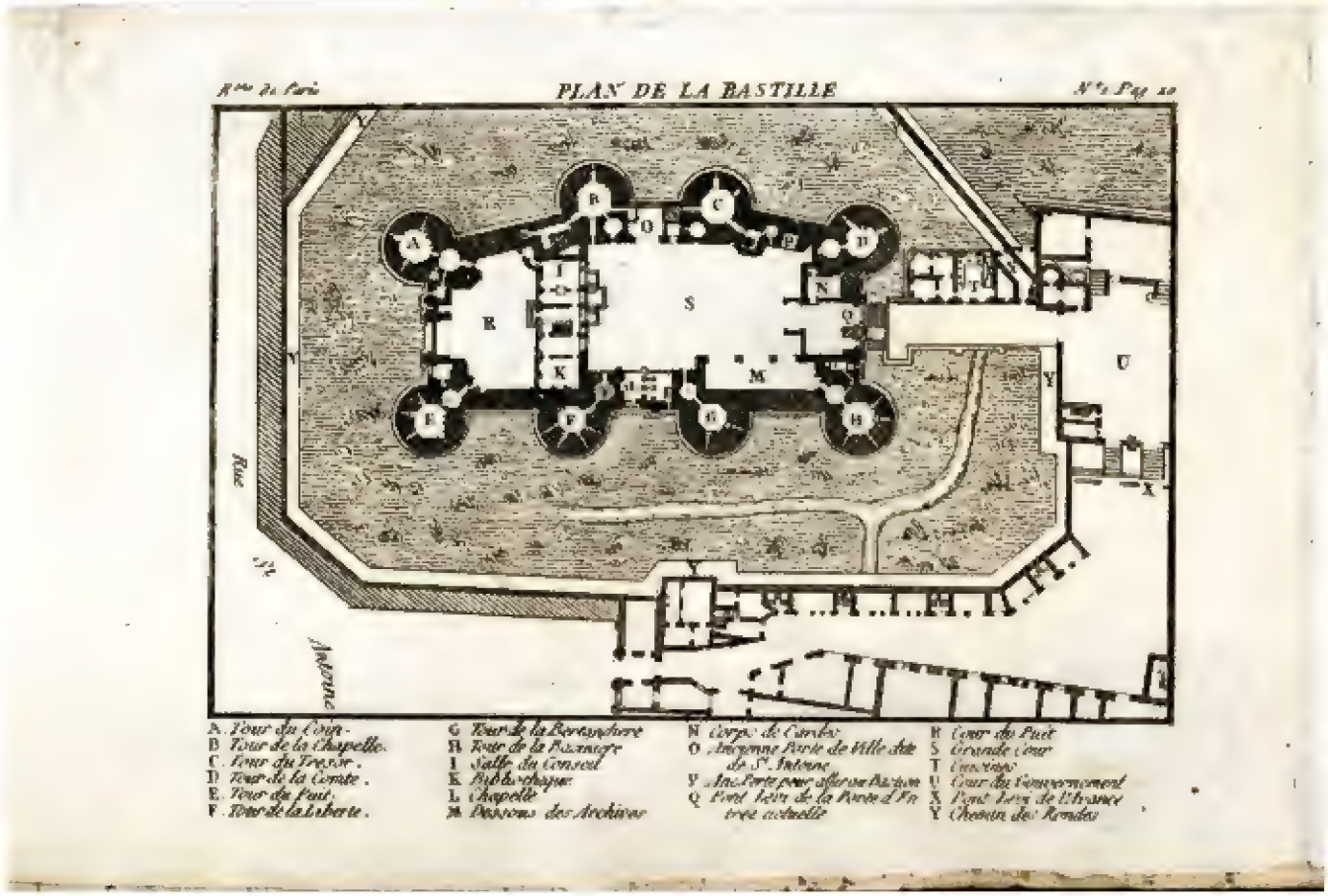
A la Nouvelle de ces coups [illegible] et [illegible] de la divine
Providence, je [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] à Paris je [illegible]
Sebastien Dubois mit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quelle fut [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

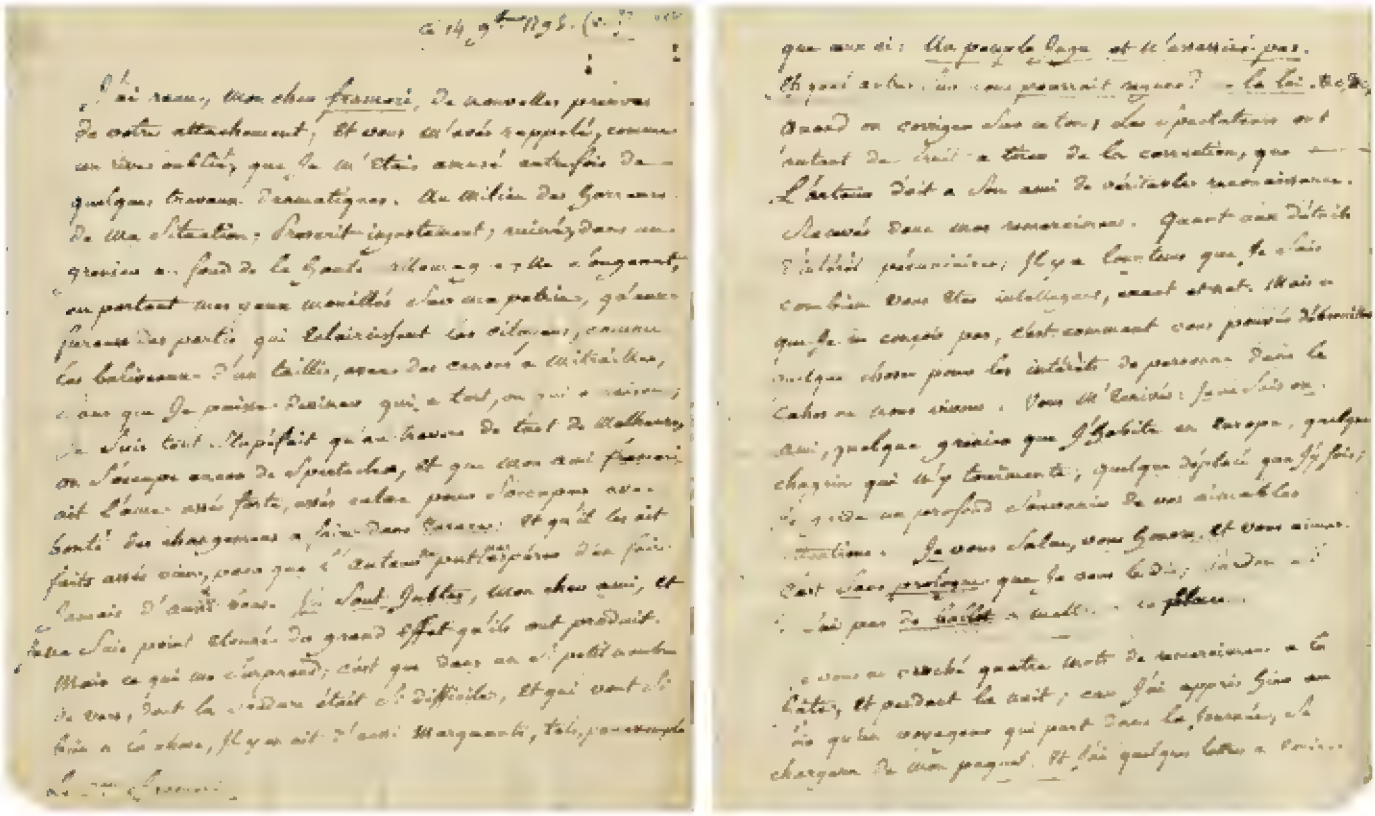
" Je ne puis pas quelle mort de vieille fut [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sebastien Dubois de Chantereine, [illegible] Conseiller du Roi en
1738 & 3 Mars Maître des Comptes [illegible] Mariage
avec Elisabeth Geneviève Rolande, fille d'un Conseiller au Parlement de
Paris [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]







133. Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de. Autograph letter, in French, 2 pages, (8.87 x 7.62 in.; 225 x 194 mm.), [Germany], 14 November 1795, to his friend, Frameri; some paper loss on integral blank.

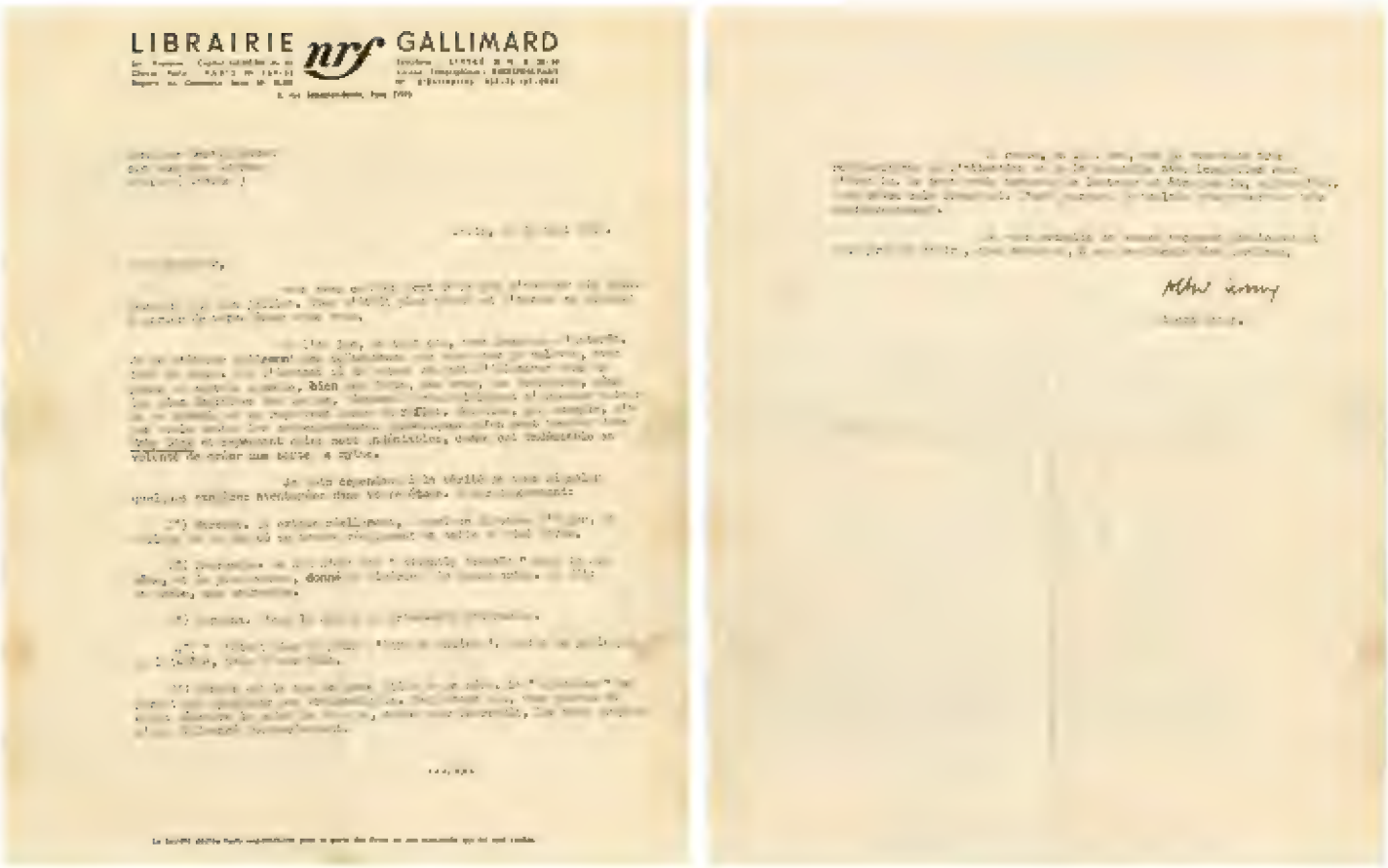
Living in exile, Beaumarchais laments his situation and makes the observation that in the midst of all that is going on in the world people *are still busying themselves with the theater.*

He writes in full: *I have received … fresh proof of your affection and you have reminded me, like a forgotten dream, that in times past, I had amused myself writing a few plays. In the midst of the horrors of my situation, unjustly exiled, ruined, [living] in a garret in the depths of Upper Germany, thinking of nothing, while turning my eyes filled with tears, toward my homeland, but of the frenzied parties that keep thinning out citizens, like staddles in a thicket, with grapeshot cannons, without my being able to guess who is wrong and who is right. I am utterly amazed that, in the midst of such misfortune, people are still busying themselves with the theater, and that my friend Frameri should have the strength and calmness of spirit to occupy himself so kindly with the changes to be made in Tarare, and to do them so well that the author could never have hoped to do better. They are absolutely right my dear friend, and I am not in the least surprised that they made such a great impression. However, what surprises me is that in such a small number of verses that were so difficult to unify and were so much to the point, that there would be such striking ones; for instance, A people who judge, and do not assassinate. What other sovereign could we have? The law. Etc. etc. When someone makes corrections with such style, the audience benefits from the corrections as much as the author owes true gratitude to his friend. So, let me thank you.*

As for the financial details, I have known for a long time how intelligent, loyal, and precise you are. What I cannot understand, however, is how you manage to get anyone any kind of benefit out of the chaos in which we are living. You write to me: I don't know where. My friend, I may be living in a garret somewhere in Europe I may experience here the torments of grief and be quite out of place, but I keep a deep memory of your kind attentions. I salute you. I honor you and I love you. I say it without prologue. Forgive me if I don't give you a ballet instead. I have scribbled these few words of thanks to you, quite hurriedly and in the middle of the night because I heard last evening that some traveller, who will leave during the day [today], *will take care of my packet, and I have some more letters to write.*

In 1792, during the French Revolution, Beaumarchais was imprisoned because of his revolutionary sympathies and his wealth, which he had amassed from his financial speculations. He bought arms of the American revolutionaries and brought out the first complete edition of the works of Voltaire. Through the intervention of a former mistress, however, he was later released and exiled.

With *Tarare,* which almost approaches the Gluckian concept of the *tragédie lyrique* and features the sort of psychological insight that is found in Gluck's Paris operas, Beaumarchais opened a new chapter in operatic history. Beaumarchais "set forth his theories on opera in the forward to his libretto ... Aux abonnés' de l'Opéra qui voudraient aimer l'opéra, which called for a closer collaboration of composer and librettist, the subordination of music to text and the choice of great philosophical ideas as subjects. He sought a *"confusion des genres, a genre mixte,"* and was intent on renewing the language of librettos by doing away with classical vocabulary while allowing bizarre and familiar expressions, archaisms, neologisms and words offensive to propriety. *Tarare,* set to music in 1787 by [Antonio] Salieri, occupies a key position for 19th-century opera" (The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians). Of the music of *Tarare,* the dogmatic French critic Jean La Harpe said that it was "well adapted to the words," the recitative "expressive and rapid." **$2,000 - $3,000**


LIBRAIRIE nrf GALLIMARD

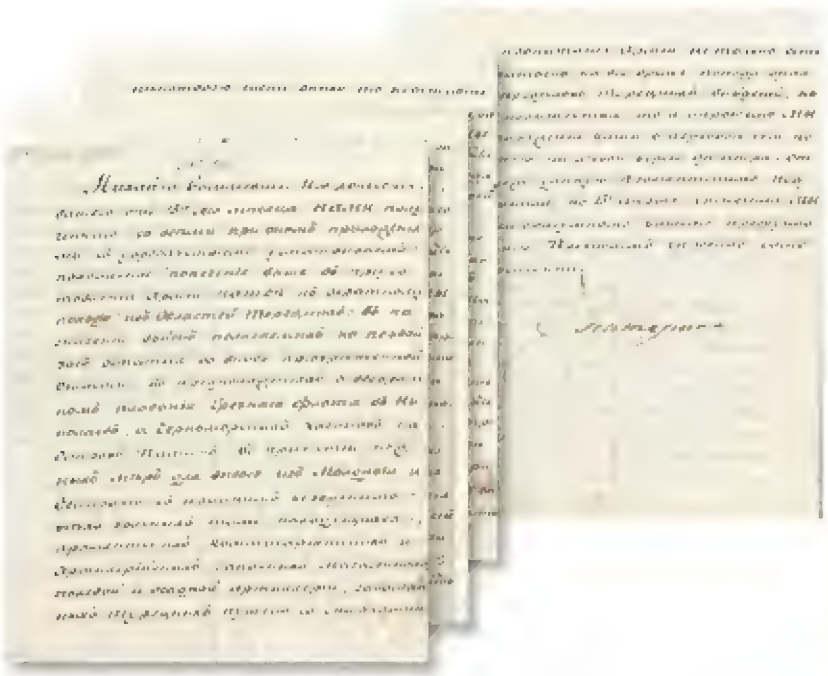
134. Camus, Albert. Typed letter signed, In French, 2 pages, (10.5 x 8.25 in.; 267 x 210 mm.), "Paris," 11 August 1958, on imprinted stationery of the "Librairie nrf Gallimard," to Gerald Kamber in Naples, Italy; yellowing.

To Gerald Kamber on the use of symbols being used by Herman Melville's novel, Moby Dick.

Camus writes in full: *You did quite the wrong thing not to approach me on Blvd Saint Germain at the end of July. Nothing would have been simpler, and I would have been pleased to talk with you about your essay (study). Anyway, I read it with much interest. I am not at all astonished by the coincidence you have uncovered with such effort. From the moment an author chooses to illustrate a certain symbol in a novel, a good deal of facts, names, figures of speech, even the most fleeting images, irresistibly come to arrange themselves around this symbol and take it on like a reflection. Melville, for example, didn't intend all the symbolic correspondences which can be found in Moby Dick, and nonetheless they are undeniable, just as his intention of creating a kind of myth is undeniable.*

However, I must indeed point out a few far-fetched interpretations in your study. They concern: 1) Marengo. There is, some distance from Algiers, a village by this name, where there is an old-folks home. 2) Mauresque. This name is not 'slightly archaic,' but the name, indeed the most common one, given in Algeria to an Arab woman. One says: un arabe, une mauresque. 3) Cardona. This is the name of my maternal grandmother. 4) 'C était bien la peine d être bien la peine d'être du milieu.' Sintès is not speaking about himself, but about his friends. 5) Sintès is my mother's maiden name. The 'synthesis' seems to me to be a hardly probable hypothesis. This said, you can in effect defend the point of view that, like for Meursault, proper names have influenced me unconsciously. In any case, I am very appreciative of the attention and sympathy with which you have read me. One can have many readers nowadays and be little read. You know that as I do. That is why I wanted to thank you very warmly. I wish you a good vacation in Italy ….

A fascinating and rare connection between the great French Existentialist and Herman Melville. **$2,000 - $3,000**



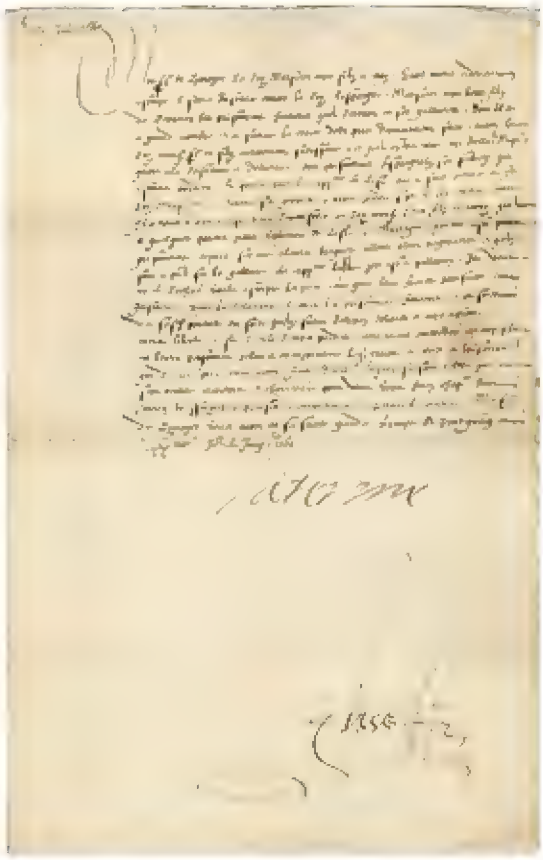
135. Catherine II. Letter signed, in Russian, 4 pages, (8.87 x 7.25 in.; 225 x 184 mm.), St. Petersburg, 27 January 1792, to Mikhailo Vasilievich.

Catherine the Great discusses strategic military maneuvers.

The longest-ruling Empress of Russia writes in full: *From your report of the 15th of this month received by us with all the enclosures, we can see your excellent service in getting our Army ready to return from Turkey. Primarily in the ordering of the troops to stay on a newly gained territory, in considering a probable return of the Rowing Fleet to Nickolaev, and the re-deployment of the Black Sea Cossacks to Taman Island; also in taking necessary measures to safely evacuate from Moldavia and Bessarabia all the sick people that were still there, as well as all the provisions and spare artillery magazines of battlefield and siege artillery, plus cannons and shells won from the Turks, and measures in building scaffolding for ships on the left bank of the Dniester river; in short, getting our army and its equipment ready for an immediate action when ordered. We approve of everything done by you for the country's sake and, considering the circumstances, we will give you further instructions on how and where to reposition the army divisions.*

Meanwhile, we need to know your opinion on the length of the stay of our troops in Tauride for securing total inviolability to this region as well as implementation and completion of introduced establishments. If you think it is useful to reduce the number of those establishments, please inform us what particular establishments you consider it prudent to eliminate. For this reason, and taking all aspects into account, we need to issue a decision on what particular establishments should stay in Tauride and on the relocation of the rest to secure service to other divisions of our army.

We learned from the reports presented by you and the Provision General that, first, the provisions in the warehouses of Ekaterinoslav, Tauride and newly gained regions are sufficient, therefore, we consider it necessary to ask you to do your utmost not to reduce this amount, but to restock what is used in order to preserve and maintain the supply. Second, as for the provisions in the warehouses for the Army, located on the right bank of the Dniester river, the quantity is not only sufficient, but excessive for the total length of the Army's stay on the Turkish territory, therefore, we support your decision to transport this excess to the left bank of the Dniester river. We consider prudent the postponement of the delivery of further provisions by the supply contractors until April 15. You remain in our good graces. **$3,000 – $5,000**

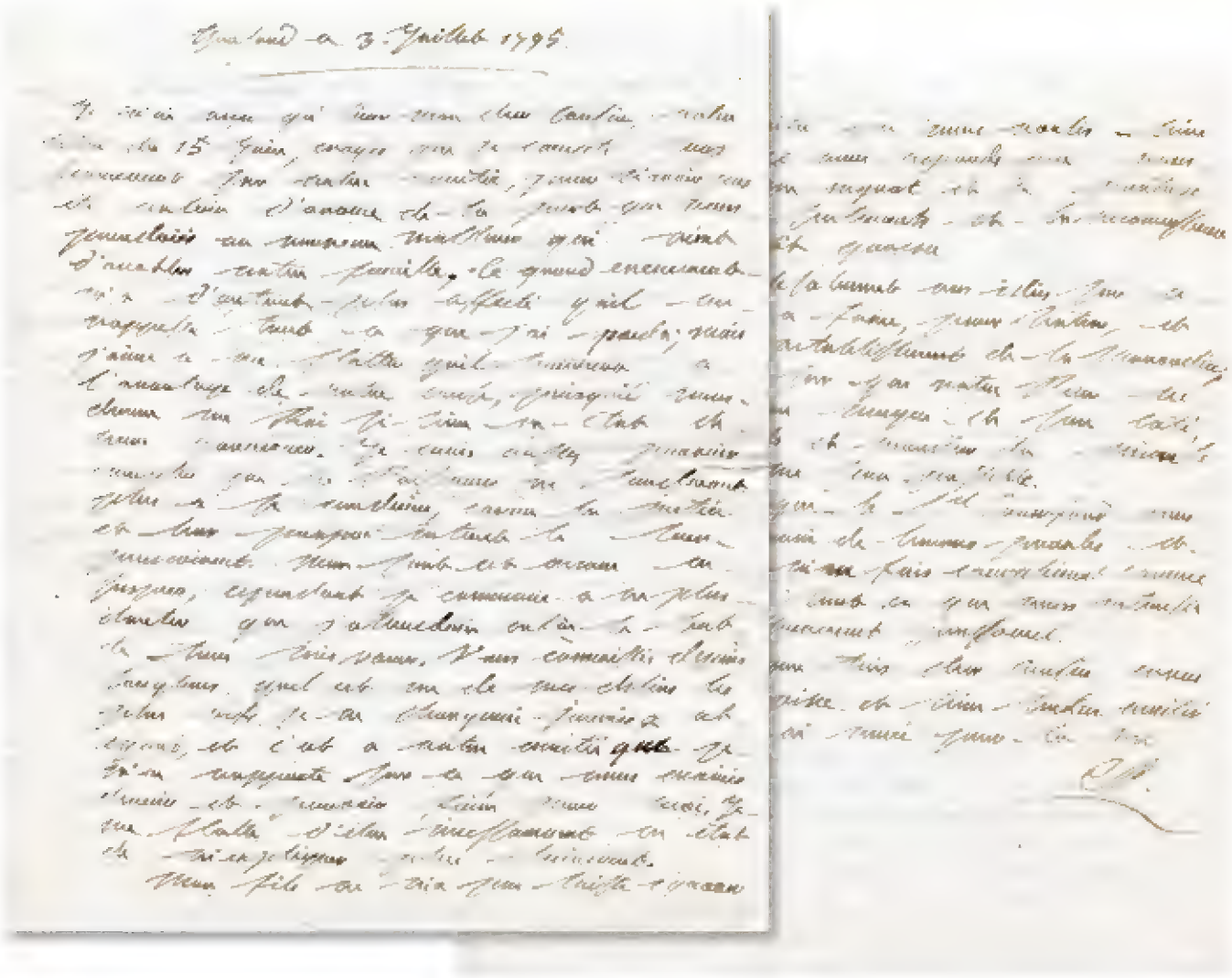


136. Catherine de' Medici. Letter signed (*"Caterine"*), in French, 1 page, (13.75 x 9 in.; 349 x 229 mm.), Pontoing, 20 June 1560, to *Monseigneur the Bishop of Limoges, counsellor to the King.*

The Queen of France demands the King of Spain, Philip II, to return all French prisoners enslaved in galleys *"according to the terms of the peace treaty recently concluded."*

Catherine de Medici writes in full: *The King, my son, and I wrote to you earlier to ask that you make an urgent request to my son-in-law, the King of Spain, to return the great numbers of French prisoners he is holding in his galleys, according to the terms of the peace treaty recently concluded. The King, my lord and son, has entirely fulfilled his obligations under the treaty, even regarding restitution and the release of Spanish prisoners. The Governor of the Isle* [of Martegne], *who served the late King during his wars and lost seven brothers, has come to remind the King, my son, and me, that several of his relatives, who live on the Isle of Martegne, were taken prisoner six years ago on their boats while going about their business. They are currently on the galley of Captain Labbe, which is at Palamoz. I am writing to you at once so that you may pursue this matter and request the release of all the French prisoners, and especially the Governor's relatives. They must be granted full and complete liberty so that they can return without any contradiction or hindrance, as agreed in the terms of the peace treaty. As noted earlier, we have already fulfilled our obligations under this treaty. In doing this, besides performing a charitable and meritorious deed, your accomplishment will provide me with very singular pleasure.*

An important letter from one sovereign to another.
$4,000 – $6,000



137. Charles X. Autograph letter signed, (*"CP"*), in French, 2 pages, (7.25 x 6.25 in.; 184 x 159 mm.), 3 July 1795, to an unidentified family member, written shortly after the death of Louis XVII on 8 June 1795.

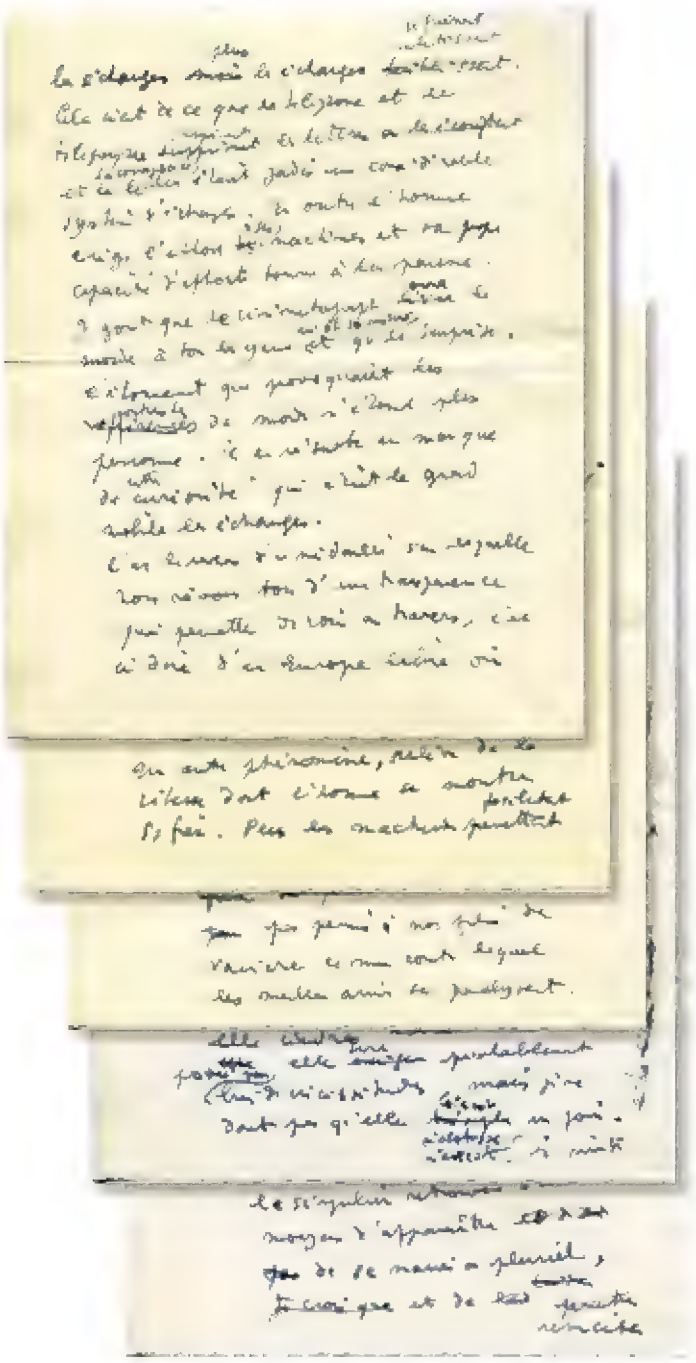
The future King writes on the execution of Louis XVII and the reestablishment of the monarchy in the aftermath of the French Revolution.

Charles X, called "the Beloved," writes in part: *I didn't receive your letter of June 15 until yesterday, my dear cousin, believe me that I am counting too firmly on your kindness not to have been certain in advance of the sympathy you would have at the new misfortune which has just befallen our family. This great event affected me all the more as it reminds me of everything I have lost, but I would like to hope that it will turn to the advantage of our cause, as it gives us a King at such a good age for governing us. I also think that I can count on the Powers' not further delaying in conducting themselves as justice and their own interests prescribe … however, I am beginning not to doubt anymore that I will finally attain the goal of all my desires. You have known for a long time that is one of my most fervent desires; I will never change in that regard, and it is to your kindness that I am relying upon … I am confident that I will incessantly be in a position to explain more clearly.*

My son … the interest and friendship you had the kindness to show him; I respond to you that you are not obliged [at all], and I share entirely the feelings and gratitude of my little [boy]. I absolutely adopt your ideas on what should be done to … and … the reestablishment of the monarchy; I am very certain that our P--- will not neglect any means on his part, and I will resume again and proceed on mine as best I can. I know that Col. Crauford will [have] to rejoin, furnished with … excellent men, I am satisfied at this and with you, for everything interesting you is necessarily of personal interest to me. Adieu, my very dear cousin, believe the very intense and tender friendship I devote to you for life.

After the French Revolution, Charles Philippe, Comte d'Artois, as he was known until his accession in 1824 became leader of the émigrés. In 1795, he attempted to aid the royalist rising of La Vendée, landing at the island of Yeu. He refused to advance farther and to put himself resolutely at the head of his party, although warmly acclaimed by it, and courage failing him, he returned to England, settling first in London, then in Holyrood Palace at Edinburgh and afterward at Hartwell. There he remained until 1813, returning to France in February 1814.

Autograph letters signed by Charles X are rare, and the historic content of the present letter is exceptional. **$3,000 – $5,000**



138. Cocteau, Jean. Autograph manuscript, in French, 5 pages, (7.5 x 6 in.; 191 x 152 mm.), [no date], entitled, *"Europe, some day…"*, with extensive emendations; pristine.

In his apparently unpublished essay, Cocteau envisions a new Europe characterized by a vast homogeneity.

Replete with innumerable corrections and revisions throughout his text, Cocteau writes of a new Europe, free from contrast, characterized by a vast homogeneity, and motivated by a unanimous force. As the great poet, novelist and playwright views it, Europe will rediscover and reinstate the "solo" and the "dialogue" into a amalgam of contradictions, and thus achieve a higher level of unity.

An extraordinary manuscript from one of France's most beloved literary greats. **$6,000 - $8,000**

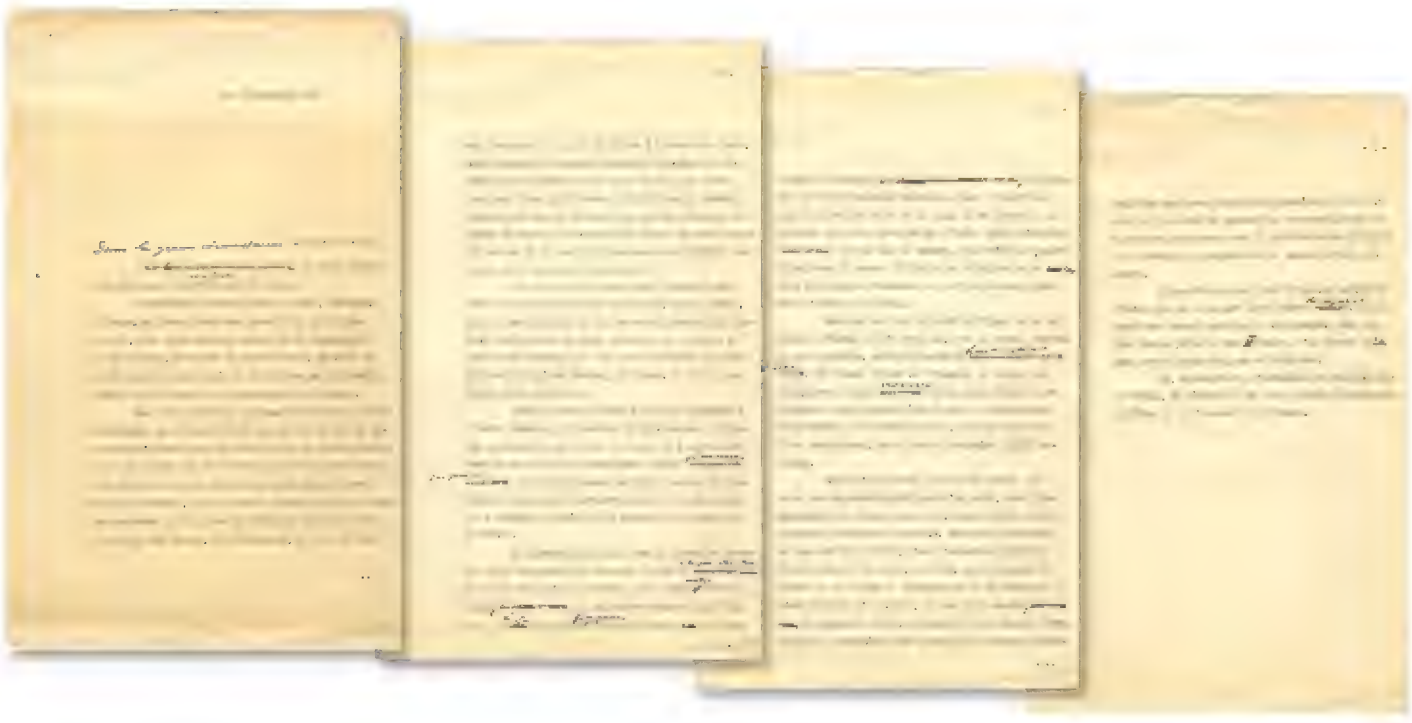
139. De Gaulle, Charles. Typed document, in French, 3 pages, (13.37 x 8.25 in.; 340 x 210 mm.), 17 November 1945, with several autograph emendations; some yellowing.

De Gaulle's speech to the French people expressing his frustration in trying to form a government to his liking. "*If its decision must be to call on someone else to direct the affairs of the fatherland I will, without bitterness, vacate the post in which, in the greatest perils of its History, I have sought to serve it well …. If, on the contrary, the Assembly confirms me in my charge, I shall attempt to bear it again to the best of the interests and the honor of France.*"

De Gaulle writes in full: *In the grave circumstances we are in, I think I must explain to you, to all [men] and to all [women] what is at issue. As you know, the Constituent National Assembly, into whose hands I placed my power last November 6, unanimously elected me President of the Government on November 13. By virtue of the law which you passed by referendum on October 21, I am thus charged to form the Government of France. My desire was to form it in the image of the unanimity itself which had united under my name and which seemed necessary to me for the vital task of reconstruction and renovation which we must all pursue together. In the choice of ministers, as in the common national task, I didn't intend to exclude any of the great tendencies of opinion and notably none of the three parties which obtained, and by far, the most votes in the elections and the most seats in the Assembly. But, naturally, I myself intended to assign the ministerial Departments or, as they say, the portfolios on the one hand according to the aptitudes of each [person], and on the other according to the politics which men coming from parties perforce represent internally and externally. If the head of the Government does not proceed in this way, what would be the meaning of his function?*

Now I find myself faced with the demand of the head of one of the three principal parties who has laid down a categorical condition for the participation in power by his men. This party demanded that I give one of the following ministries to one of its members: Foreign Affairs, War, Interior. I was unable to accept this condition. As much as I was disposed to associate generously the men coming from the party in question in the economic and social work of the Government and in consequence to assign them ministries, I didn't think I could confer on them any of the three levers commanding foreign policy, i.e.: the diplomacy which expresses it, the Army which supports it, the Police which covers it By acting otherwise, in the international situation of today, I would have risked not taking up anew -and were it only in appearance -but in our tense world (where we live), appearances count a lot- the French policy of equilibrium between (the) two very great powers (existing in the world), a policy which I believe is absolutely necessary for the interests of the country and even for that of peace. What is more, it so happened that this question being put to me coincided (without doubt) by chance, but coincided nonetheless, with a difficult moment in the relations between these two very great Powers and [a] particularly grave [one] for the future of peace.

In my negative attitude regarding that which was demanded of me, there was, you see, no insult for anyone, but simply a high interest of state. I ask all the French [men], all the French [women] to weigh this fully. As to me, I would consider myself unworthy of being the head of the Government of France if, for the sake of the convenience or a combination, I failed to recognize that this is of supreme national interest. Be that as it may, due to the specific demands of a party, I found myself in a position in which it was impossible to form a Government of national unanimity, as I had wished. In this situation, the judge is easily found, it is the constituent National

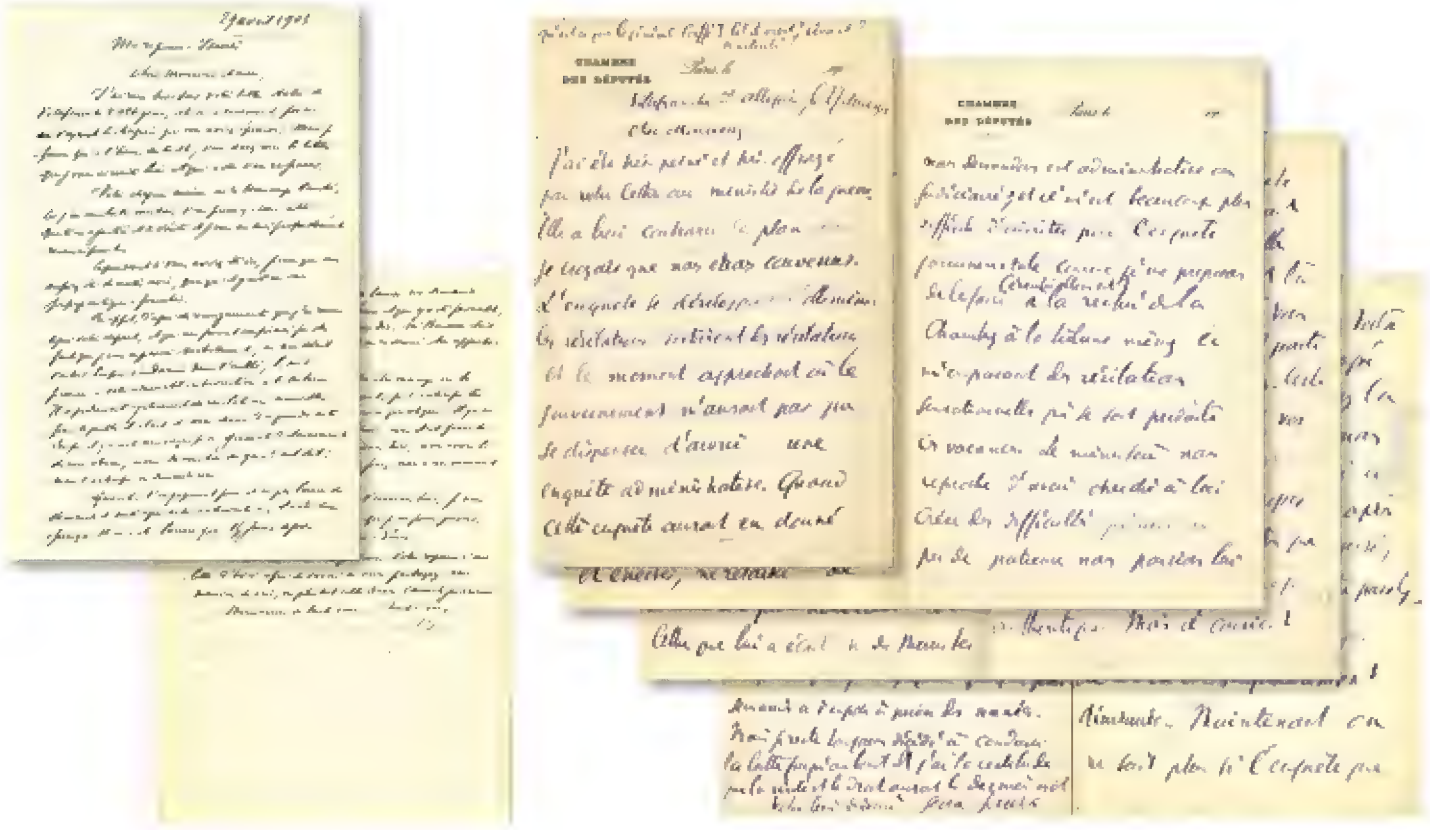


Assembly. It was [this body], in effect, which charged me to form and direct the Government of France, and it is [this body] which indicated to me, by its unanimous vote, (for my name,) the character which it invited me to give it. That is why, in conformance with the principles of representative government which we wanted to give new life and which has the right and the duty to assume its responsibilities, I now turn to the national representation and once again lace the mandate with which it has entrusted me at its disposal. If its decision must be to call on someone else than me to direct the affairs of the fatherland, I will, without any bitterness, vacate the post in which, in the greatest perils of its History, I have sought to serve it well for five years and five months. If, on the contrary, the Assembly confirms me in my charge, I shall attempt to bear it again to the best of the interests and the honor of France.

On 9 September 1944, De Gaulle returned from Algiers to Paris where he headed two successive provisional governments, but throughout 1945, he found the frustrations of parliamentary democracy intolerable. The principle irritants were the party struggles, in which he refused to participate. Shortly before he delivered this address on 17 November, the congress was summoned to decide whether the MURs (Unified Movements of the Resistance) should merge with the Front National, a move "which would have guaranteed the [communist party's] grip on the whole of the Resistance and upset the balance of forces in the higher echelons of the state...." The vote for the merger was not successful. The party which De Gaulle initially supported was the MRP (républicain populaire), but it, too, soon distanced itself, as he found that it "had no place in his plebiscitary system of direct democracy. Like all the other [parties], the MRP was in the end, for him, just 'a little party that made its own little soup in its own little comer.' With the SFIO [the socialist party], De Gaulle's relations were to be even more strange ....The souring of relations between the General and the Socialists took place in three stages ....The third stage ... occurred in November 1945, a few days after the elections and the relative failure of the SFIO: [it] came only third in the Constituent Assembly, after the PCF [the communist party] and the MRP. De Gaulle did not care for losers ...." Finally, there was the PCF. "De Gaulle was satisfied that the Communists obtained no more than 26 per cent of the votes in the elections of 1945, which was nevertheless a huge percentage and gave them 160 seats in the Assembly .... [Furthermore, its head,] Maurice Thaurez, made his demands, which De Gaulle immediately rejected. He was forming the government, not the Communist Party." (Jean Lacouture, *De Gaulle).*

Meanwhile, the General decided to address the country, and it was in that broadcast, which went out on 17 November that Charles De Gaulle made one of his most famous statements about the PCF: "As much as I was disposed to associate generously the men coming from the party in question in the economic and social work of the Government and in consequence to assign them ministries, *I didn't think I could* confer on them any of the three levers commanding foreign policy, i.e.: the diplomacy which expresses it, the Army which supports it, the Police which covers it [see the above address] ...." Lastly, on Sunday 18 November, in a letter to the Constituent Assembly, he asked it whether or not it was "withdrawing his mandate. That evening, De Gaulle was thinking again of leaving. The parties that he had forced into following him were now imposing this 'mandate' on him, this halter, something which, as everybody knew, he could not abide. He was widely regarded as indispensable and unbearable. On the crucial matter of the 'decisive portfolio' demanded by the Communists, and which would certainly be that of National Defence, various compromises were proposed..." The impasse, however, continued and, on January 20, 1946, he abruptly resigned because of irritation with the political parties forming the coalition government.

An extraordinary record of De Gaulle's great frustration in leading France amid party struggles. **$3,000 - $5,000**



140. Dreyfus, Alfred. Autograph letter signed with initials, in French, 1 page, (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), 29 April 1903, headed by Dreyfus at head of first page, *My reply to [Jean] Jaures,* accompanied by Jaures's original letter to Dreyfus to which Dreyfus makes his reply.

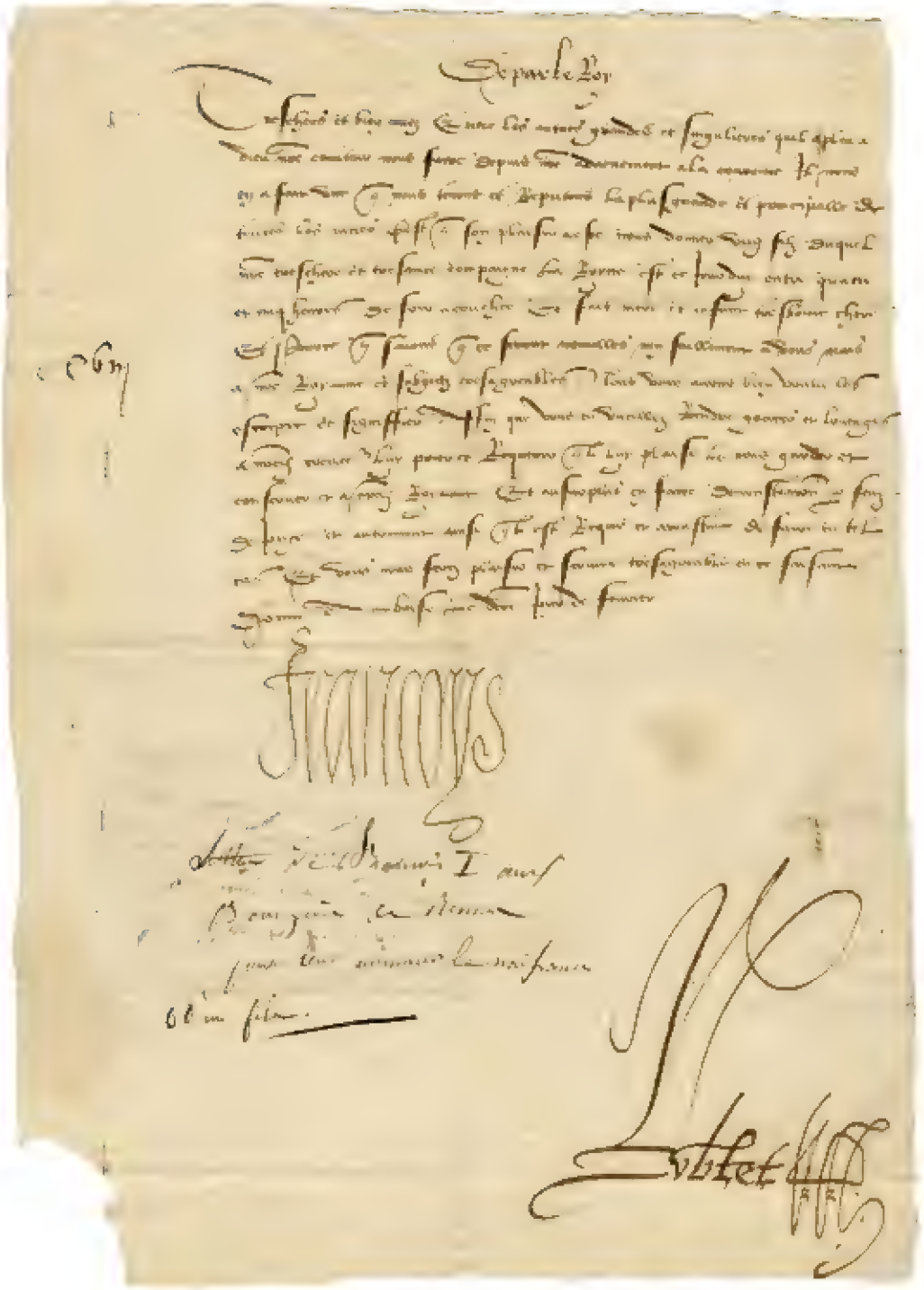
Dreyfus writes to his most ardent supporter discussing tactics that would eventually lead to his acquittal.

In Jaures's seven-page letter to Dreyfus, dated 27 April 1903, he writes that he was very pained by Dreyfus's earlier letter, which ran contrary to the plan they had agreed upon for demanding a retrial from the courts: *The moment was approaching when the Government would not have been able to resist having an administrative investigation. When this investigation would have imparted a quasi-official certitude to the facts which are already certain, which are being manifested daily, then is when you should intervene not with a demand for an entirely useless investigation, but a clear and decisive demand for a revision. I understand very well the feelings which you obeyed …Thus, instead of remaining engaged between the forgers and us, the contest seems to open between us and the Government. The latter has the right to reproach us after what de Pressense said to it about [our] not having kept our word, and my moral authority toward it has been particularly diminished by it … One no longer knows if the investigation we demand is administrative or judicial, and it is much more difficult for me to insist on a government investigation as I suggested that I conduct it … In spite of all the force of the truth and justice, and as much as I have entire faith in the ultimate success, but we must be very reasonable and calm to repair the blunder which has been committed … It is advisable that the demand for revision be based at the same time on other facts … I always remain resolved to conduct the struggle to its conclusion. And I am certain that truth and justice will have the last word …*

In his reply to Jaures, Dreyfus writes with confidence that his retrial will take place: *… Your annoyance touched me, and I see how much you take this question of justice and truth to heart, and I am profoundly grateful to you for it. However, if you had been here, I think you would have been of our opinion, although there was criticism to be passed over in one passage … It seemed that they wanted to let the matter fade from memory, the promised consequence of your admirable intervention in the court. Also, new revelations were produced, on which it was my duty to take action. Finally, there has been a general impression of astonishment at my silence; even members of the Government have said, 'But the interested party isn't demanding anything…' Besides, before making my demand, I consulted de Pressense, who was in Paris and who was in favor of it. Evidently the Government must have been annoyed to receive it, for the question was clearly placed by the interested party himself before the opinion of the public... We are victorious on this point: the investigation will be held, but at a moment chosen by them … I am resolved … to do nothing before you return to Paris …*

It was Jaures's unflagging work which led to the final Dreyfus trial. He suspected that, undaunted by proof that forgeries had tainted evidence at the first Dreyfus trial, the government had, at the second Dreyfus court martial, entered into evidence a second set of forgeries, most notably a letter said to have been written by the German emperor. He was able to uncover proof not only that this letter was a forgery, but also that a key witness had perjured himself by knowingly supporting that letter in his testimony. With this new evidence, Jaures was able to force an official government investigation, during the course of which additional forgeries were uncovered. With the original evidence now thoroughly discredited, Jaures was able to secure for Dreyfus the trial which would prove his innocence beyond any doubt.

Jaures was a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies and author of the pro-Dreyfus book The Proofs. He was a tireless Dreyfus supporter, and was at the time of this letter working to secure the evidence needed to obtain the much-desired final trial.
$3,000 – $5,000

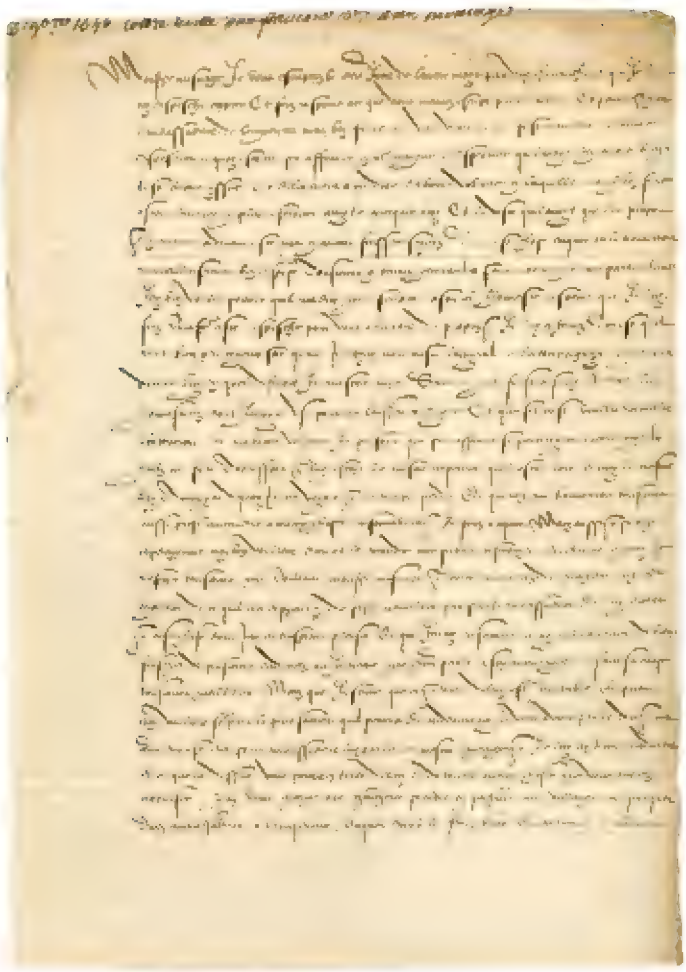


141. Francis I. Letter signed (*"Francoys"*), in French, 1 page, (11.37 x 8 in.; 289 x 203 mm.), Amboise, 2 January [1518]. Countersigned by Noblet, to "*our very dear and good friends, the citizens, peasants, and inhabitants of our good city of Rennes*"; light soiling, paper loss bottom left corner not affecting any characters.

Francis I announces the birth of his first son, Francis, the child who never reigned.

The sovereign writes in full: *Among the other great and singular graces … which God, our Creator, has been pleased to bestow upon us since our advent to the Crown, he has done us what we take and repute to be the greatest and most principal of all the others, that is that it has been his pleasure to give us a son, from whom our very dear and very pious companion, the Queen, was delivered today between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening … and this will be very pleasant news not only to you, but to our kingdom and subjects, and we strongly wished to write and signify it to you so that you can give thanks and praise to our Creator ….*

Francis, the first son of Francis I, died at the age of 18 in 1536. **$3,000 – $5,000**



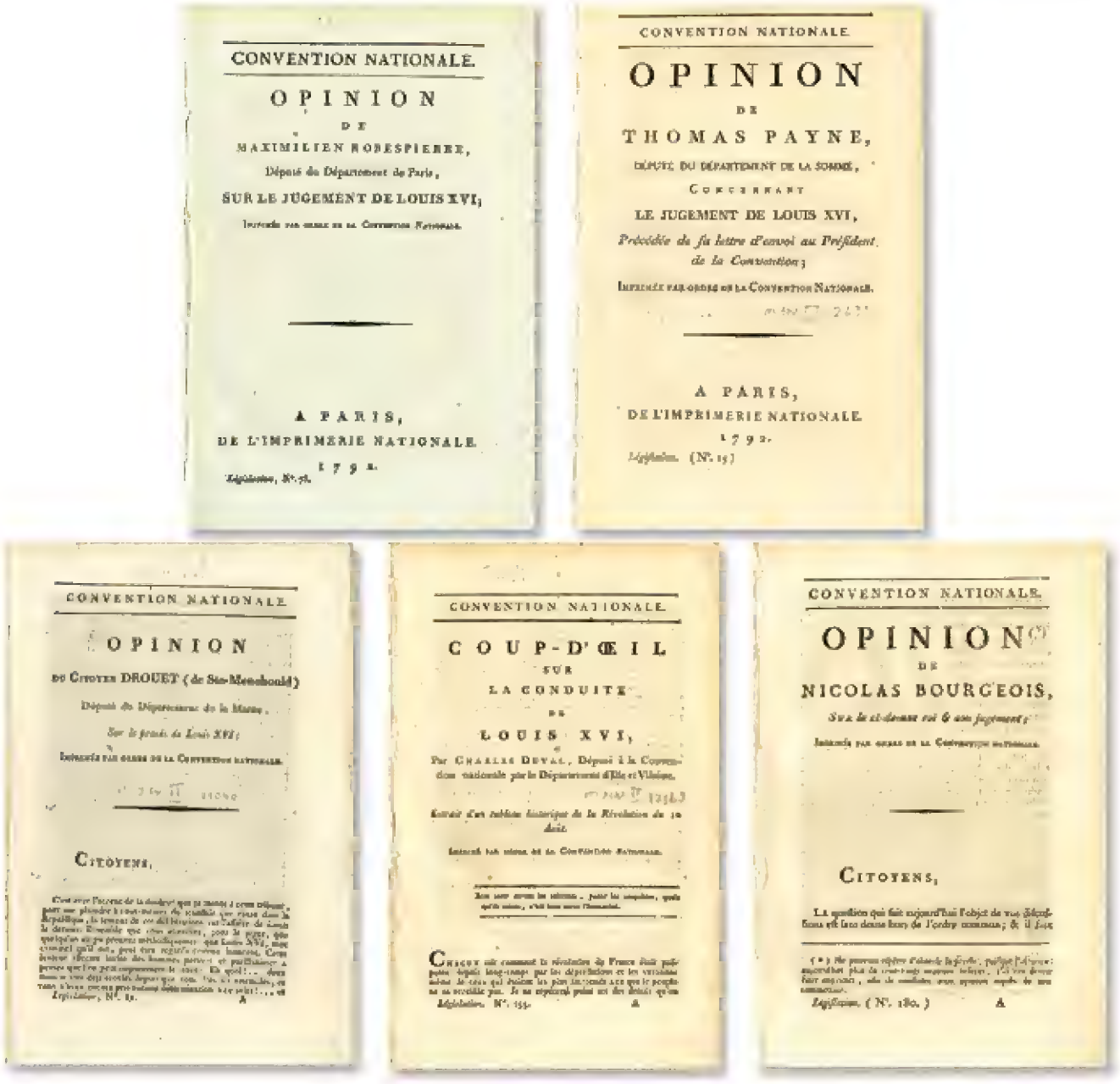
142. Francis I. Letter signed (*"Francoys"*), in French, 2 pages, (12.37 x 8.75 in.; 314 x 222 mm.), 3 November 1546, to M. Mesnage, his ambassador to the court of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V; browning at the margins; some marginal chipping; tape repair on verso not affecting any characters.

Francis I reciprocates Charles V's wishes for good relations.

The King of France writes in part: *I wrote you the day of last month by a horseman that I had sent you by express and answered what you had written me. And because the ambassador of the Emperor, my good brother, came to see me yesterday and gave me to understand the good state of his affairs in Germany, and the hope he had that they would soon bring good results, and then he began to tell me about the strong wish that my good brother had to enter into closer friendship with me. And the desire he had that the matters ....That this is a matter in which one would find him well disposed, always in general terms without entering into any particulars. I wanted to do so very much, as he told me he would write to his master the honest reply that I would give him, of which this dispatch is to notify you of the answer I gave him, which is that he had well known what I sent my cousin the admiral and the company which he brought to him. In which duty I placed myself, that is, that it was necessary ... with the honesty which I had employed to let myself be guided in this. And that if he had wanted to gather the intention of my good will, I think that his affairs would be even better off than they were before. And he would be the same Emperor he was before, and I the same King, at least I only see lost time.*

Now that one would find me always so willing to understand all reasonable matters , as I always will. But also, if one disdains my good will, God and the world are witnesses of the duty in which I have always placed myself, and I want you, Monsieur Mesnage, to thank the Emperor on my part for the news which he has imparted me through his ambassador. And tell him that this matter, from which I derive much pleasure, and which I have often had from him and ordinarily have good reports in several places, where I find people speaking to his advantage and always make his cause better. But I think that which comes from him is truthful; may he ask me my desire as often as he can. And besides, if he comes to talk to you about that which my court says, speak to him as ambassador in the same language which I instructed you to, and inform me on what you can extract from him on this and all other things which you will learn. I have given orders to the horseman to take the ... of the ambassador to the Emperor to the village, to which you will hold him responsible and continue to inform me on the success of all matters ....

The rivalry between Francis I and Charles V had its roots in 1519, when Charles succeeded Maximilian upon his death. Charles, who was already King of Spain, now encircled France with his possessions, and had as his principal objective, a universal monarchy. With Francis I as his chief obstacle, a mortal hatred consequently emerged from this rivalry, leading to 27 years of savage warfare, interrupted by truces that were invariably violated. Hostilities began in 1521, resumed in 1536, and in November 1543 and again in August 1544, the French and Spanish armies faced each other, but neither side cared to start a war, and a peace treaty between Francis and Charles V was subsequently signed at Crepy in September 1544. In his last months, Francis I wasted away with fever, finally dying on 31 March 1547. **$4,000 - $6,000**


CONVENTION NATIONALE.

OPINION

DE

MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE,

Député du Département de Paris,

SUR LE JUGEMENT DE LOUIS XVI;

A PARIS,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE.

1792.

CONVENTION NATIONALE.

OPINION

DE

THOMAS PAYNE,

DÉPUTÉ DU DÉPARTEMENT DE LA SOMME,

CONCERNANT

LE JUGEMENT DE LOUIS XVI,

Précédée de sa lettre d'envoi au Président de la Convention;

IMPRIMÉE PAR ORDRE DE LA CONVENTION NATIONALE.

A PARIS,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE.

1792.

CONVENTION NATIONALE.

OPINION

DU CITOYEN DROUET (de Ste-Menehould)

CITOYENS,

CONVENTION NATIONALE.

COUP-D'ŒIL

SUR

LA CONDUITE

DE

LOUIS XVI,

CONVENTION NATIONALE.

OPINION

DE

NICOLAS BOURGEOIS,

CITOYENS,

143. [French Revolution.] A remarkable and important collection of (264) rare original pamphlets concerning the trial of Louis XVI published by the National Convention from 1792 through 1793. The collection includes 264 original opinions of members of the National Convention concerning the verdict and sentence of Louis including those of Robespierre and Thomas Paine, 4 important items by Deseze concerning his defense of Louis XVI, 2 reports concerning the evidence against Louis XVI and 18 pamphlets detailing the evidence used during his trial, together with 2 important pamphlets registering the historic votes on the guilt and sentence of Louis XVI by each member of the National Convention.

The French Revolution: an exceptional collection of original pamphlets and source materials concerning the National Convention and The Trial Of Louis XVI.

These original National Convention pamphlets are extremely rare, and this is an exceptionally fine and comprehensive collection. The only American institution with a comparable collection is the Andrew Dickson White Collection at Cornell University. According to the National Union Catalog, many of these pamphlets cannot be located in any United States institution, and some in only a very few locations.

Remarkable collection of first printings of the opinions of members of the National Convention regarding the trial of Louis XVI.

The 264 pamphlets herewith contain the opinions of many important members of the National Convention concerning the trial

Continued from page 145

and sentence of Louis XVI. All pamphlets are first editions in the original French, most published in Paris at the National Press by order of the National Convention the day after each speech was made between 1792 to 1793. Nearly all of the pamphlets are as issued, sewn and uncut.

The election of the members of the National Convention on 11 September 1792 was intended to represent an act of political innocence: the return to the people of their sovereignty so that they might reconstitute the forms in which it was vested. The results, however, were something less than democracy in action. It seems unlikely that more than 6 percent of the 7 million entitled to vote actually did so. Paris returned a delegation of 24 of the most militant Jacobins on its slate, including Robespierre, Marat, Robert, Santerre, Danton, Fabre, Desmoulins and the actor Collot d'Herbois. Of the seven hundred and forty-nine deputies to the Convention, no less than 205 had been deputies to the Legislative Assembly, and a further 83 had sat in the Constituent. The remainder was made up of men who had become conspicuous in local politics, usually in vocal opposition to incumbent administrations.

The Convention was a relatively young body of men. Its biggest generational cohort, about one-quarter, were in their late 30s, but the stereotype of hot-blooded young republicans is not far from the mark, since it was at the younger end of the age spectrum that political engagement was most marked. Even more than its predecessors, the Convention was a gathering of lawyers. Fully 47 percent belonged to the profession at one level or another, and this becomes of crucial significance when one considers that the founding deed of the Convention was to be a trial. Other conspicuously represented groups were 55 patriot clergy (including nine Protestants, among them Rabaut Saint-Etienne, and no less than 16 constitutional bishops, including Fauchet and Gregoire). There were 51 civil servants, including postmaster Drouet, who had stopped the King at Varennes, and 46 physicians. It also included at opposite extremes at least one poor peasant, Jacques Chevalier, and one former prince and landlord of the Palais-Royal, Philippe d'Orleans, now known as Philippe-Egalité. Of much more significance than their numbers suggest was the injection into the legislative body of a group of journalists, writers and pamphleteers who already exercised enormous influence through their publications. Carra, for example, the Girondin editor of the Annales Patriotiques, received votes sufficient to elect him in no less than eight distinct departments (while Robespierre was elected in only two). Together with Freron, Marat, Desmoulins and Brissot (whose fame of course had extended far beyond the readers of the Patriote Francais), these writers transferred into the debating chamber the kind of histrionic, accusatory style they had perfected in their journalism. When set against the more luxuriant oratorical manner favored by Girondins like Vergniaud, the president of the Convention, it produced scenes of unpredictable drama and even verbal violence. Conflicts within the Convention over the excessive violence and illegality of the Revolution surfaced again over the single issue that exercised virtually the whole of the Convention's energies: the trial of the King. Self-evidently the status quo, with the King and his family imprisoned in the Temple, could not be indefinitely perpetuated. As long as he was not indicted, the action of 10 August, not to mention the declaration of the Republic on 21 September, was itself under reproach, or at least without adequate public legitimation. Yet the Girondins, some of whom had made overtures to the court just prior to the uprising, must have been unsettled by the prospect of a trial and did their best to put procedural roadblocks in its path. For the ranks of lawyers sitting in the Convention, it was, however, imperative that their repudiation of monarchy be legally justified by proof that the King had committed crimes and treasons so frightful as to warrant his elimination in office and perhaps also in person.

Represented in this collection are the opinions of many important members of the National Convention, encompassing the entire political spectrum, including many of the most prominent Jacobins and Girondins. All those mentioned in the previous paragraph are included as well as Dufriche-Valaze, Saint-André Bourdon, Buzot, Duport, Barbaroux, Boissy d'Anglas, Cambaceres, Couthon, Kersaint, Chenier, Fouche, Lavicomterie, Lepeletier, Leqmnio, Philippeaux, Milhaud, Augustin Robespierre (Maximilien's brother), and many others.

An important highlight of this collection is the opinion of Thomas Paine. According to Richard Gimbel: "Paine was in France, sitting as a member of the French National Convention, which was acting as a jury in the trial of Louis XVI ... Before Paine had a chance to express his opinion on the punishment of Louis, cloture was invoked in the Convention. Paine moved and had passed a resolution that the views of the delegates who had not yet spoken be published." Paine's opinion appeared on January 18, 1793, after voting had begun. Paine voted with the majority that the King was guilty of conspiring against the state, that the Convention should be the Judge and that the question should not be submitted to the people. But for punishment, he recommended detention until the end of the war: then permanent banishment. He stated that the United States owed to France alone the support which enabled them to shake off the tyrannical yoke of Britain. No one fought harder than Paine to save the life of Louis XVI. Despite Paine's plea, the death sentence was approved 380-310. Paine later was to pay heavily for his dramatic attempt to save the King's life, when the radicals under Robespierre took over the power.

A complete listing of the pamphlets is available upon request.

References: Andre Martin & Gerard Walter, Catalogue de l'historie de la Revolution Francaise. Paris: Bibliotheque Nationale, 1936-69; Simon Schama, Citizens: A Chronicle of the French Revolution. New York, 1989; Catalogue of the Historical Library of Andrew Dickson White. II: The French Revolution. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1894;Richard Gimbel, Thomas Paine Fights for Freedom in Three Worlds. Yale University Library, 1959; National Union Catalogue; Liberty. Equality... Or Death. The French Revolution. 1789-1794. Lilly Library, 1989.

$10,000 - $15,000

144. Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. Autograph letter signed (*"MK Gandhi"*), in English, in pencil, 2 pages, (10.87 x 8.75 in.; 276 x 222 mm.), 25 February [1930?], from Ahmedabad, to an unidentified friend.

Mohandas Gandhi speaks of a revolution in India.

Gandhi writes in full:
From MK Gandhi Ahmedabad
25th Feb
My dear friend,
I am still transmitting this I am writing from in the train at a junction sta. on my way to Hyderabad Sinsh — the province of our friend Chelaram. I reach Ahmedabad on the 5th or the 6th of March when I hope to attend to your letter meanwhile I am rendering in my own mind how I shall make your biscuits.

Two days ago I stopped the fruit [?] *experiment. I have observed during my travels that unless you have extreme[?] of money ... to the fruit diet. It is unthinkable to me that I should have to take worked food here — in the land of eternal sunshine. I will report weekly upon the progress of this revolution. I have still to restrict myself to five articles — salt for instance being wanted an article.*

It has been definitely decided not to admit any further scholars into the ashram for the time being. We are all over worked & still not able to do full justice to the boys. Magandal & Jamnedas are still at Madras learning Tamil & weaving — I want to send others too, to do likewise they will probably go to other places.

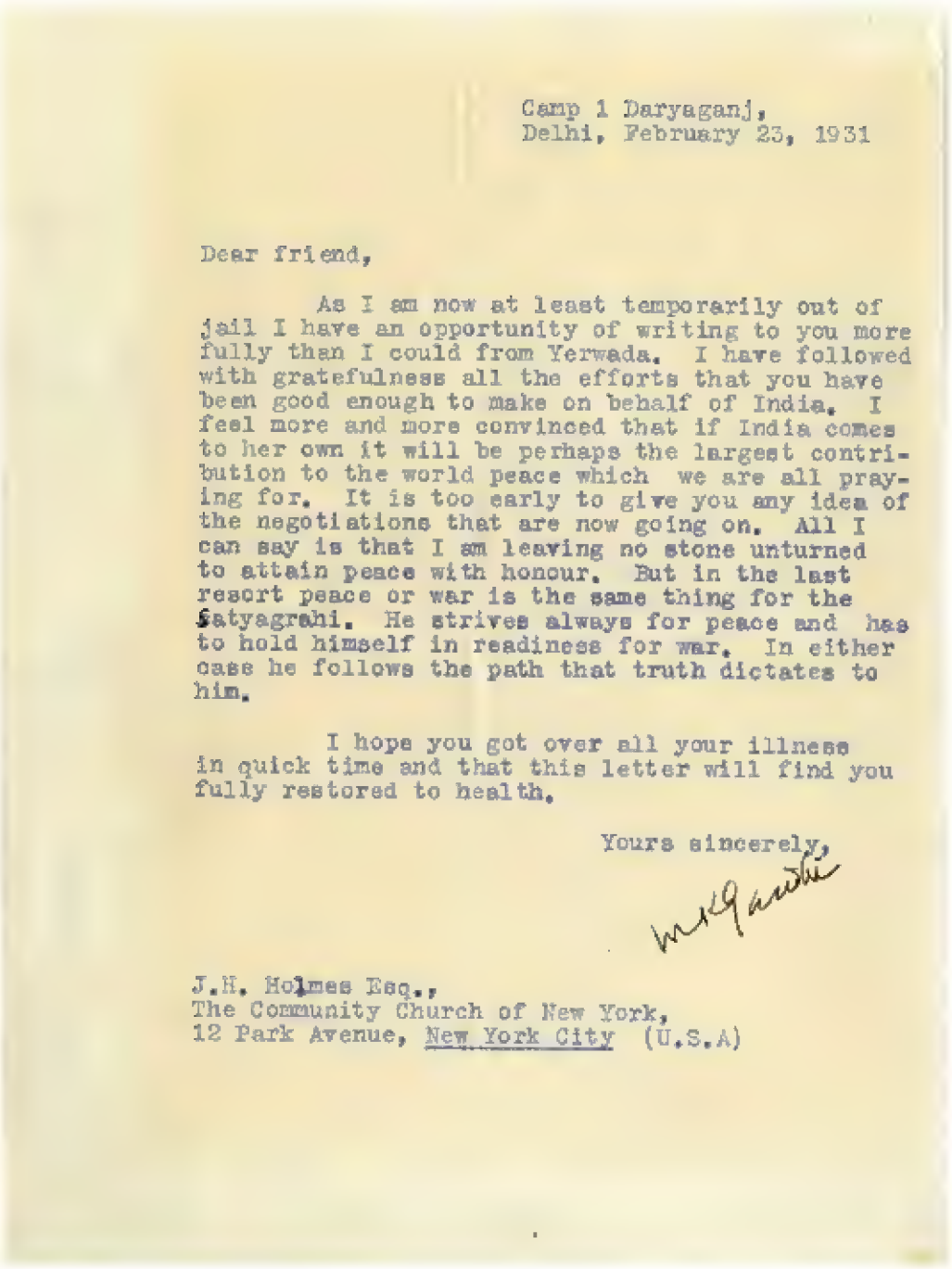
Ramdas is with me during my travels. And Satakisi who has not been keeping will has been sent to Surat for a change. Coopoo has left for South Africa. Maganbhai & Manidal remain in charge of the Ashram during my absences.

Both me [and] *Mehpas were in Bombay for Jiurajmehta has returned from London & is practising.*

With love in which Ramdas joins

your [?] *Old friend*

It is possible that the revolution Ghandi speaks of in the present letter is the famous Salt March, which began on 12 March 1930. The march was a nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly. Salt is a staple in the Indian diet, and citizens were forced to purchase the mineral from the British at a high cost. The 24-day, 241-mile march sparked the civil disobedience by millions of Indians, which called the attention of nations worldwide. Gandhi was later arrested and jailed for nearly a year. Upon his release, the salt tax ended. **$4,000 - $6,000**



Camp 1 Daryaganj,
Delhi, February 23, 1931

Dear friend,

As I am now at least temporarily out of jail I have an opportunity of writing to you more fully than I could from Yerwada. I have followed with gratefulness all the efforts that you have been good enough to make on behalf of India. I feel more and more convinced that if India comes to her own it will be perhaps the largest contribution to the world peace which we are all praying for. It is too early to give you any idea of the negotiations that are now going on. All I can say is that I am leaving no stone unturned to attain peace with honour. But in the last resort peace or war is the same thing for the Satyagrahi. He strives always for peace and has to hold himself in readiness for war. In either case he follows the path that truth dictates to him.

I hope you got over all your illness in quick time and that this letter will find you fully restored to health.

Yours sincerely,
M K Gandhi

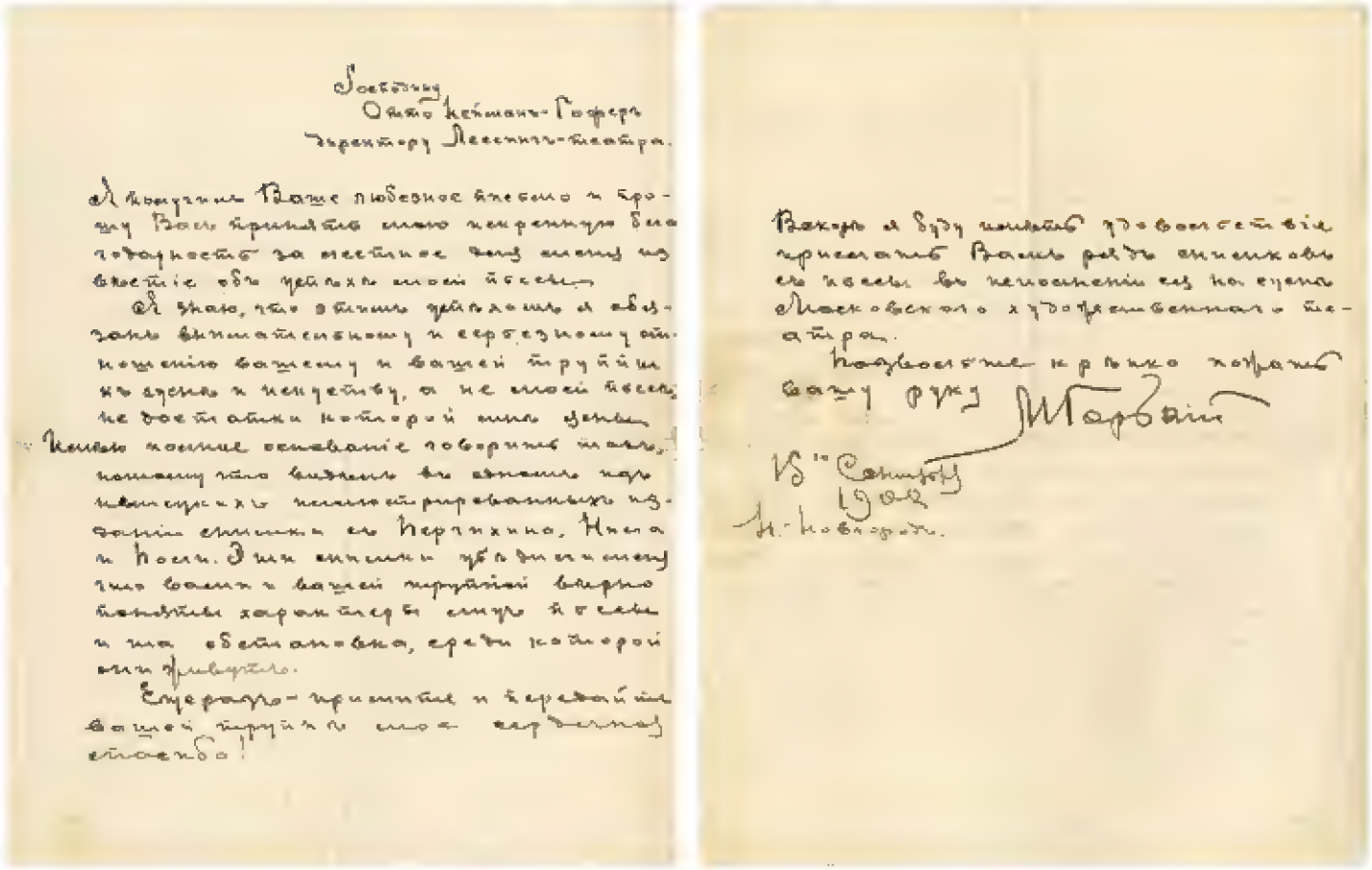
J.H. Holmes Esq.,
The Community Church of New York,
12 Park Avenue, New York City (U.S.A)

145. Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. Typed letter signed, (*"MK Gandhi"*), in English, 1 page, (8.75 x 6.5 in.; 222 x 165 mm.), Camp 1 Daryaganj, Delhi, 23 February 1931, to J.H. Holmes of the Community Church of New York, with one autograph correction.

Just one month after his release from prison, Gandhi writes his hope for Indian independence and praying for peace.

Gandhi writes in full: *As I am now at least temporarily out of jail I have an opportunity of writing to you more fully than I could from Yerwada. I have followed with gratefulness all the efforts that you have been good enough to make on behalf of India. I feel more and more convinced that if India comes to her own it will be perhaps the largest contribution to the world peace which we are all praying for. It is too early to give you any idea of the negotiations that are now going on. All I can say is that I am leaving no stone unturned to attain peace with honour. But in the last resort peace or war is the same thing for the Satyagrahi. He strives always for peace and has to hold himself in readiness for war. In either case he follows the path that truth dictates to him. I hope you got over all your illness in quick time and that this letter will find you fully restored to health.*

Upon his release from prison, after the Salt March, Gandhi obtained a negotiating role at a London conference regarding India's future. It can be assumed that this is what he is referring to in the letter. Even though the meeting did not lead to independence at this time, British leaders finally realized that Gandhi proved to be a leader that could affect change. In August 1947, India was finally granted independence. **$4,000 - $6,000**



146. Gorky, Maksim. Autograph letter signed (*"M Gor'kij"*), in Russian, 2 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Nijny-Novgorod, 15 September 1902, to Otto Neumann-Hofer, director of the Lessing Theater in Berlin.

Maxim Gorky credits the success of one of his plays to the actors, not his own work!

Gorky writes in full: *Accept my sincere thanks for the information about the success of my play, which I find most flattering. I know that I owe this success to the care and serious attitude which you and your troupe display towards art and the stage, and not to my play, whose shortcomings are clear to me. I have good reasons for this praise, because I have seen in one of the German illustrated editions photographs of the characters Perghikin, Nil and Polya. These photographs convince me that you and your actors thoroughly understood the personalities of the characters in the play and the surroundings in which they live. Once again, accept my heartfelt thanks and convey my sentiments to your actors for me! Soon I will be pleased to send you a collection of photographs of the play as it was performed on the stage at the Moscow Art Theater …*

The Russian writer's letter refers to the Berlin production of his play, *Die Kleinburger (Les Petits Bourgeois)*, on 6 September 1902. Gorky wrote the present letter early in his career at the age of 32. He had already published plays and stories, the latter being so successful that his reputation quickly soared, and he began to be spoken of almost as an equal of Tolstoy and Chekhov.

Letters completely in the hand of Gorky are extremely rare. **$3,000 - $5,000**

147. Hitler, Adolf and Benito Mussolini. (2) extraordinary photograph albums, (14.75 x 23.12 in.; 375 x 587 mm). Italy, [1937 & 1938]; magnificent presentation leather bindings elaborately gilt.

A superb collection of photos arranged in leather bound presentation albums recording the first visit of Mussolini to Germany and Hitler's second visit to Italy.

The album documenting Mussolini's visit to Germany contains (159) photographs ranging from (4 x 6 in.; 102 x 152 mm. to 9 x 12 in.; 229 x 309 mm.); and the album documenting Hitler's visit to Germany contains (177) photographs (4 x 6 in.; 102 x 152 mm. to 9 x 12 in.; 229 x 309 mm.). The Istituto Nazionale LUCE, in the Italian state-run production house, produced the albums.

The albums cover the second and third of the 17 face-to-face meetings of the two fascist leaders. In the first encounter, Hitler traveled to Vienna. For 10 years, Hitler attempted on various occasions to have an official conference. Mussolini was suspicious and used various excuses until Hitler became Chancellor of Germany on 30 January 1933 which made this impractical. He was far more anxious to arrange a meeting between the two than Mussolini, and the meeting was generally down-played in Rome. When Hitler landed, he was wearing typical diplomat's civilian clothes, black jacket and striped gray trousers. Mussolini was wearing his flashy uniform of corporal of the fascist militia with all his decorations. The Führer understood that he had been upstaged. It would be three years until their next meeting, but Hitler would remember.

Both dictators had increased their power and prestige, with Hitler having already militarized the Rhineland and Mussolini having successfully invaded and occupied Ethiopia. Curiously, Mussolini had only two conditions for the trip. First, he would wear his military uniform and, second, he would be able to have direct contact with the German people. The first album, *IL VIAGGIO DEL DUCE IN GERMANIA* covers their second meeting. Mussolini would travel to Munich via Austria and on to Berlin. Both Hitler and Mussolini understood the importance of this trip and the *Istituto Nazionale LUCE* would be there to record the spectacle. The photographs start with Il Duce leaving Italy passing though Austria (before the Anschuß) for a brief review of an Austrian honor guard at Innsbruck and his arrival in Munich, where Hitler would be waiting on the platform in a new and well-tailored uniform. Hitler was about to put on the most lavish spectacle the world had seen. The photos cover the Munich parades, military maneuvers in the field and the entrance to Berlin and the rally at the sports complex with hundreds of thousand of Germans in attendance.

The second album, *IL VIAGGIO DEL FÜHRER IN ITALIA* covers the third meeting between the two, but the first where Hitler's presence would be widely covered. Mussolini was not to be outdone by the German and this album captures Il Duce's determination that Italy would not appear as a second fiddle to the Germans. Hitler would visit Rome, Naples and Florence with the grand finale (militarily) was to be demonstrations by the Italian Navy. The navy would impress the Führer the most with near perfect demonstrations by the surface and submarine forces.

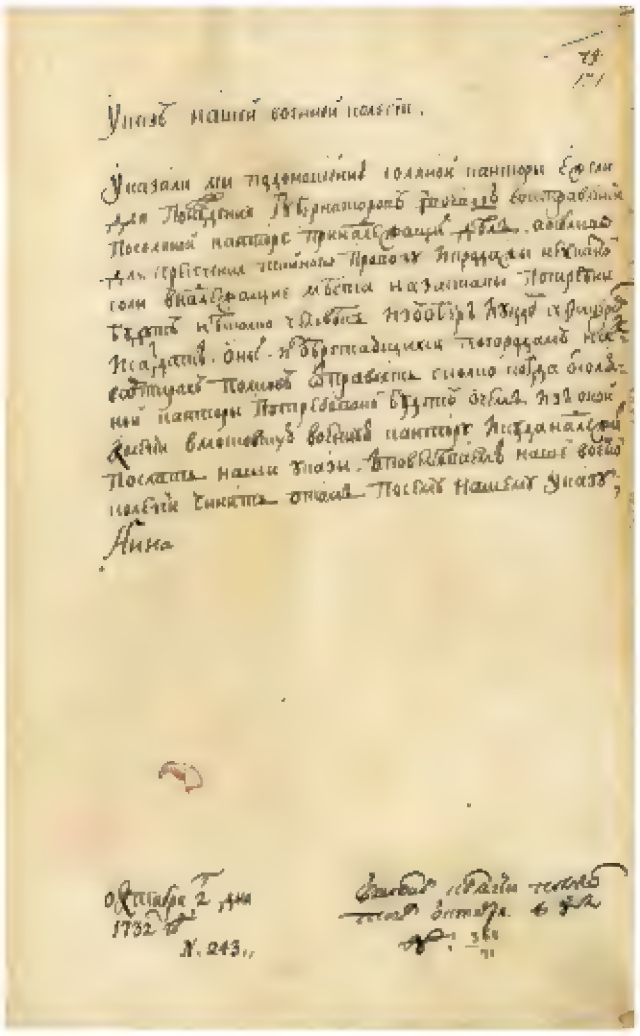
Both albums cover the state visits of the two fascist dictators. The visits to lay wreaths on the monuments of fallen heros, rides through adoring crowds, the vast displays of military power and the Nuremburg-like rallys and atmosphere. All this and more is captured in these two remarkable and historic albums. **$30,000 - $50,000**

148. Isabella of Portugal, Empress of Charles V. Letter signed (*"yo la Reyna"*), 1 page, (10.87 x 8.5 in.; 276 x 216 mm.), Toledo, 24 July 1519, to the Duke of Arcos; docketed on the verso: *July – – – 24, Year – – – 1529, By the Queen, To the Duke of Arcos* [her cousin].

An important letter concerning a universal peace between Christian Kings, Princes and potentates.

Isabella's letter reads in full: *Beloved Cousin: By letters from the Emperor, the King, my lord, I have been advised that after he arrived in Barcelona, the nuncio of our most holy Father, the Pope, approached him in hopes that he might initiate a universal peace in all of Christianity. The peace, so desired by all, would be signed and sworn to by the Pope, the Emperor and King, and our very dear and beloved brother the King of Bohemia and Hungary, thus establishing friend-ship and an alliance between them. By it the papal states will be defended and protected against any and all invasions and attacks, as is fully detailed — in the terms of the treaty. The treaty leaves space and allows for other kings, princes, and potentates of Christiandom to subscribe to it and be included as cosignators with the Pope and the Emperor. I wish to advise you of the matter so that you can be a part of it, as is just, and so that you can take pleasure and be content belonging to the peace. Toledo, 24 July 1529. By order of Her Magesty Hernan Vazquez.*

The Empress writes to the Duke to advise him that the Emperor is in Barcelona and that the papal nuncio has asked him to initiate a universal peace among Christian Kings, Princes and potentates. Those who have already agreed to sign the document include the Pope, the Emperor and the King of Bohemia and Hungary, and she hopes that the Duke will also lend his name to this treaty. This letter was written in the concluding days of the war, which resulted from the attack and subsequent sacking of Rome by an army of Spanish and German mercenaries under the Constable of Bourbon [Charles, Duke of Bourbon]. **$2,000 - $3,000**

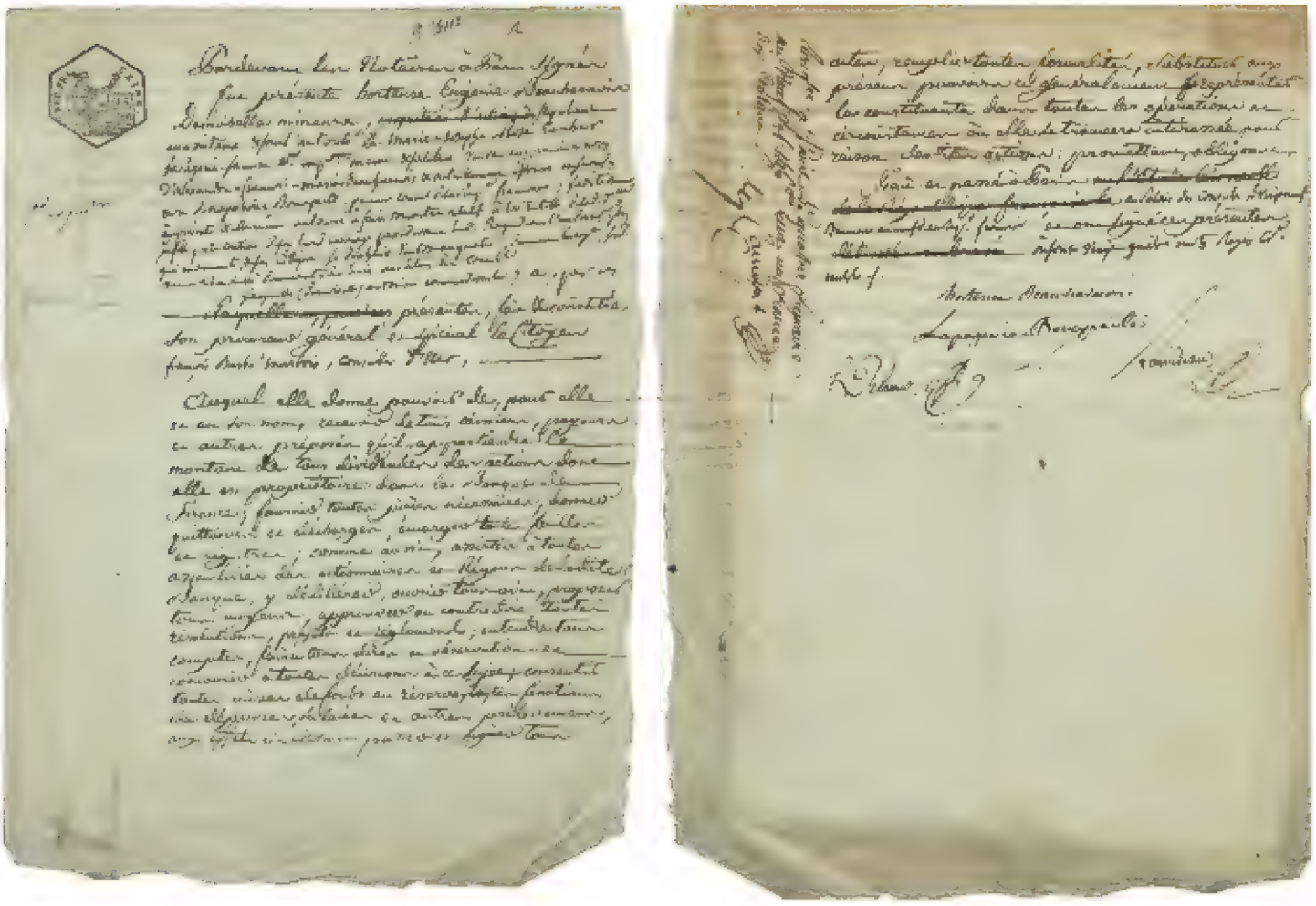


149. Ivanovna, Anna ("Anna of Russia"). Document signed, in Russian, 1 page, (12.5 x 7.5 in.; 318 x 191 mm.), 2 October 1732 to the Military College; light browning.

The Empress of Russia orders the military to "*suppress the secret transportation and sale of unreported salt.*"

Ivanovna writes in full: *We have instructed according to the information of the Salt Office that if in order to compel the governors … to correct matters pertaining to the Salt Office, and especially in order to suppress the secret transportation and sale of unreported salt, that several commissioned and non-commissioned officers will have to be sent to outposts in the appropriate places, those of the regiments dwelling in the cities to be sent as soon as it is necessary to send our decrees from the College to the Moscow Military Office, and we order our Military College to do this according to this our Decree.*

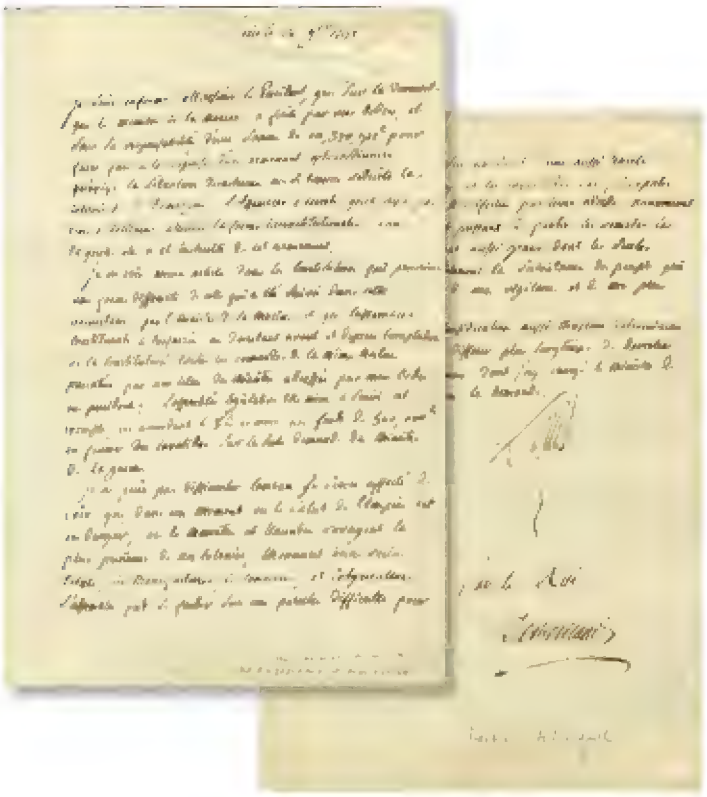
Ivanovna began ruling over Courland after her husband, Frederick William, Duke of Courland died. She proceeded to rule from 1711 to 1730. While most thought she would be nothing more than a figurehead, the money and power turned her greedy and controlling. She used security police to assert her power in a threatening manner. Her ascension to the throne was granted only if she surrendered power to amend taxes, declare war, control the army and other powers granted to government. However, this did not hold after Ivanovna disregarded the restrictions and disbanded the council. **$4,000 - $6,000**



150. Josephine, Empress of the French. Document signed (*"Lapagerie Bonaparte"*), in French, 2 pages, (10.25 x 7.25 in.; 260 x 184 mm.), also signed by her daughter ("Hortense Beauharnais"); some soiling and marginal chipping.

A rare notarial document signed by Napoleon's wife, Josephine, and her daughter, Hortense.

Hortense de Beauharnais is Josephine's daughter from her first marriage to Alexandre, Vicomte de Beauharnais. Hortense married Napoleon's brother Louis Bonaparte in 1802 and became the Queen of Holland. The notarial document herewith outlines a stipend for Hortense. **$3,000 - $5,000**



151. Louis XVI. Letter signed, in French, 2 pages, (12.37 x 8 in.; 314 x 203 mm.), Paris, 14 November 1791, to Monsieur President, in the hand of Bertrand de Molleville, his Minister of the Navy.

Louis XVI, a virtual prisoner, defends his constitutional rights to make decisions concerning France's foreign policy.

Louis XVI writes in part: *I am informed ... that on the request which the Minister of the Navy has made on my orders and under his responsibility, of a sum of 10,370,912^l for defraying the expense of an extraordinary armament which he disastrous situation to which the colony of S[anto] Domingo sees itself reduced, the Assembly has decreed that there is no cause for deliberation, given the unconstitutional form in which it has been instructed of this armament.*

The King, a model of legality, at the outset continues: *I see no article on the Constitution which prescribes a different form from that which has been followed in the circumstance by the Minister of the Navy, and which the Constituent Assembly has consecrated in decreeing before and since the adoption of the Constitution all the requests of the same nature presented by a letter of the minister addressed on my order to the President; the Legislative Assembly itself followed this example on the 8th of this month in granting a fund of 500,000^l for the benefit of invalids on the sole demand of the Minister of War.*

Then, having made his case legally, Louis XVI moved on to politics: *I cannot disguise how much I would be affected to see that in a moment which the well-being of the Empire is in danger, when murder and arson are ravaging the most precious of our colonies, menacing manufacture, commerce, and agriculture with total ruin, the Assembly could get so bogged down in such a difficulty as to postpone deliberating on a subject of such high importance. The wishes and anxieties of the principal cities of the Kingdom, manifested by their addresses, proclaim only too much how pressing it is to bring the most effective remedies to such a grave evil, whose consequences would significantly compromise the subsistence of the people, who will always be the object of my vigilance and my most energetic solicitude. I hope that a consideration of such major proportions will move the Assembly not to differ further in granting the extraordinary funds which I charged the Minister of the Navy to request.*

In June 1791, the King's family fled for the border after losing confidence in any orderly, legal solution to the revolutionary upheaval in France. Their situation became precarious when they were captured at Varennes and brought back to Paris. The King decided his only hope for political salvation was to act as though he approved of the new Constitution, which was about to go into effect after two years of negotiating.

Although the King would have never conceived of agreeing to the new Constitution, the decision actually seemed to bring the King out of a depression. He resolved to fight for the good of his people by asserting his authority as their champion in restoring order.

Bernard de Molleville, Minister of the Navy, in whose hand this document was written, was one of Louis XVI's most capable and certainly most loyal ministers. He was appointed to his position in October 1791. At this time, in the provinces and in Santo Domingo, all kinds of horrors were committed. The Jacobian Clubs were leading uprisings that were accompanied by pillaging, burning and murder. In Avignon, there was a particularly dreadful massacre, and the Legislative Assembly gave the culprits amnesty.

In Paris, waves of violence swept through the city, often for little real reason or provocation. In the face of this, the King showed a rare courage in making a stand for law and order and in trying to exert his authority. He also showed his consistent refusal to sanction bloodshed. On the night that the crowds invaded Versailles in 1789, the King refused to flee, as some were urging him to do because he didn't want bloodshed. Two years later, his own life in danger, this plodding but essentially principled King, summoned his last energies for the same goal.

In this letter, with little authority left, Louis XVI challenges a disorderly Legislative Assembly demanding that his concern for the welfare of his people be addressed and honored. This unusual assertiveness by the King, at a time when he was a virtual prisoner of the state, was brought about when the Minister of the Navy, Bertrand de Molleville, requested a sum of money to subdue the uprising in Santo Domingo. However, rather than act for the good of the country, or try to cooperate with the King, who was still the ostensible head of the government, the legislative leaders quarreled over legalities in the Assembly. **$4,000 - $6,000**

152. Marx, Karl. Autograph letter signed, in English, 1 page, (7 x 4.25 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), London, 2 June 1881, to the American journalist, John Swinton; browned, expertly silked.

Karl Marx to John Swinton with mention of Henry George, David Ricardo, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. Louis Viereck and Friedrich Engels.

Marx writes in full: Dear Mr. Swinton, I *need hardly recommend you the bearer of these lines, my excellent friend, Mr. Hartmann. I send you through him a photogravure of mine; it is rather bad, but the only one left to me. As to the book of Mr. Henry George, I consider it as a last attempt — to save the capitalist regime. Of course, that is not the meaning of the author, but the older disciples of Ricardo — the radical ones -fancied already that by the public appropriation of the rent of land every wrong would be righted. I have referred to this doctrine in "Le Misere de la Philosophie"* (published in 1847, against Proudhon). *Mrs. Marx sends you her best complements. Unfortunately her illness assumes a more and more fatal character. Believe me, dear sir, Yours most sincerely Karl Marx*

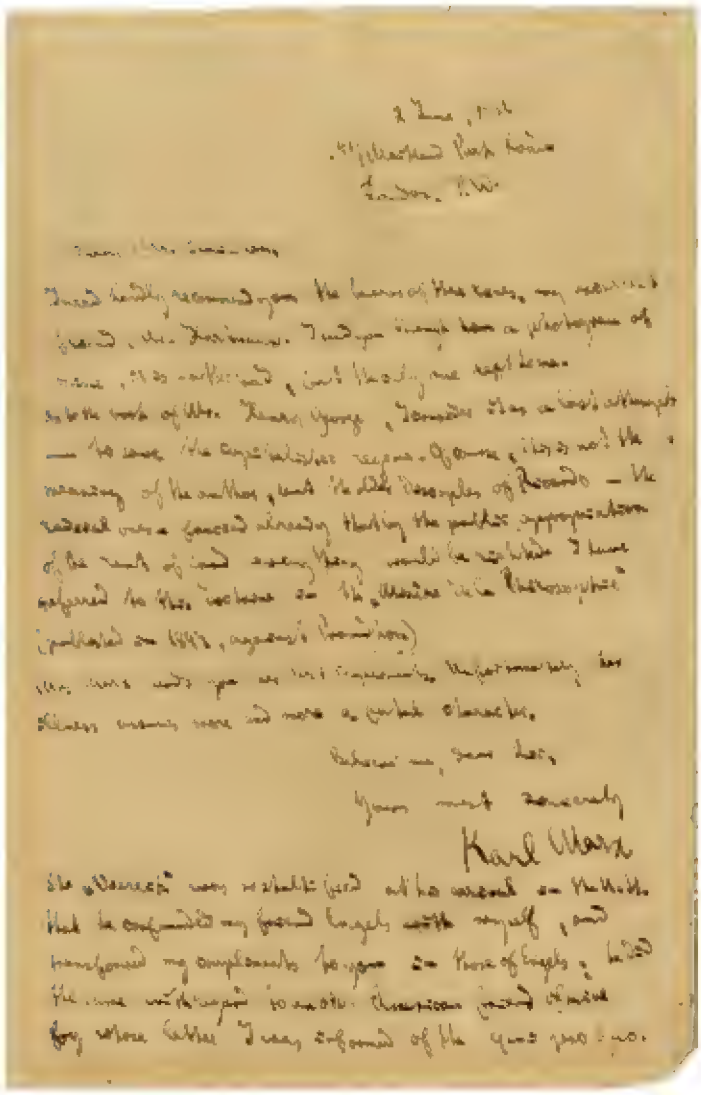
In a postscript Marx writes: *The "Viereck" was so stultified at his arrival in the U.S. that he confounded my friend Engels with myself, and transformed my compliments to you into those of Engels: he did the same with regard to another American friend of mine by whose letter I was informed of the quid pro quo.*

A letter rich in historic and personal associations from the founder of modern international Communism, written to his American friend, the journalist John Swinton, enclosing a photogravure portrait of himself. In the letter, Marx discusses a new book by the economist Henry George *(The Land Question,* 1881), David Ricardo's radical disciples and their theory of rent, mentions one of his earliest publications, the socialist theorist Pierre Joseph Proudhon, his wife's "fatal" illness, and finally, alludes to his colleague and friend Friederich Engels, and their friend and correspondent, Louis Viereck.

The letter is accompanied by the photogravure full-bust portrait of Marx (9 x 6 in.) seated at a table — a famous image of the author in his later years, often reproduced — which Marx himself via the present letter, relayed to his American correspondent.

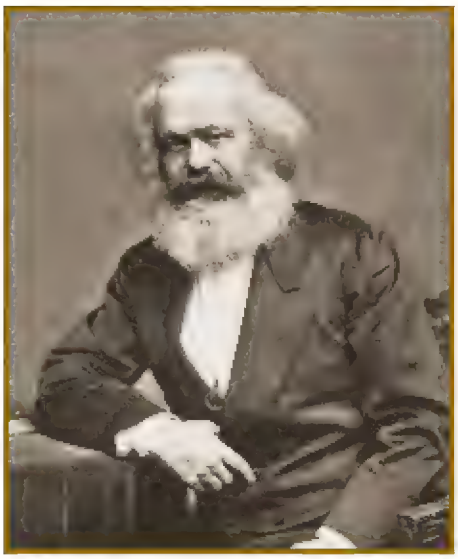
Marx's allusion to the book by Henry George is almost certainly to The Land Question, published in the same year. George, although his ideas stopped short of socialism, "developed the idea that ownership of land by a minority was the chief cause of poverty, and advocated taxation of the 'unearned increment' of rental values." (Dlaug & Sturges, Who's Who in Economics, 1982). George was also a prominent proponent of the single, "flat" tax. And Marx's linkage of George with the ideas of the radical followers of Ricardo is important, since "the questions [Ricardo] raised about the labour theory of value were taken up by Marx and the so-called 'Ricardian socialists' as a theoretical basis for criticism of established institutions..." (Blaug & Sturges); and Marx, as he himself says in this letter, addressed the question a good 50 years earlier in his attack on Proudhon (English title, The Poverty of Philosophy) in 1847.

Finally, the allusion to the *"Viereck"* is to Louis Viereck, a Socialist in the German Diet, friend and correspondent of Marx and Engels,

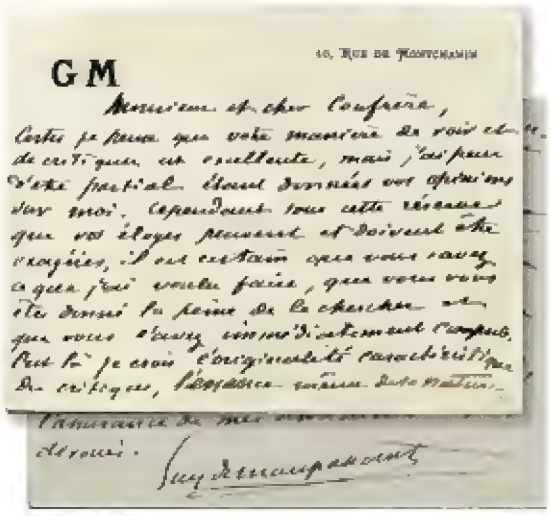


author, and father of the German-American poet, George Sylvester Viereck.

An extraordinary letter rich in content and dense with allusions to people and ideas important to Marx's intellectual development and personal life. **$15,000 - $25,000**

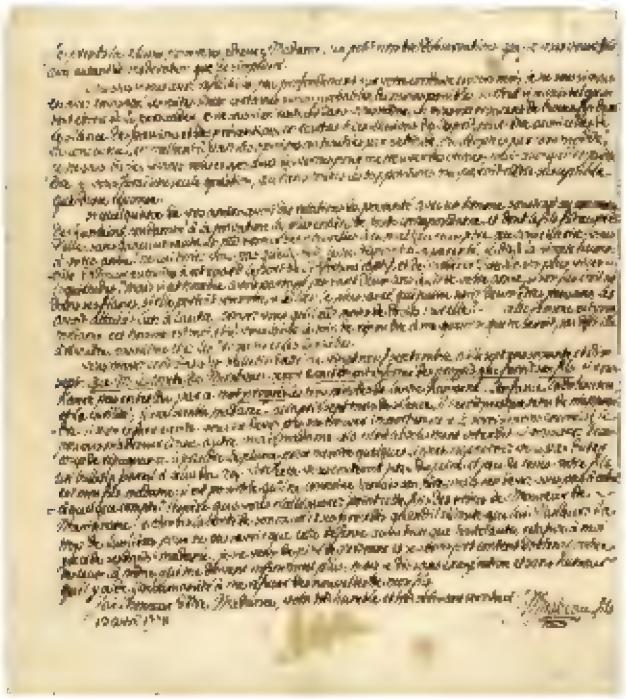


153. Maupassant, Guy de. Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages, (3.5 x 4.5 in.; 89 x 114 mm.), [Paris, 28 April 1888], on his correspondence card imprinted with his initials, to Monsieur Maxime Beauvilliers; with original envelope.



Maupassant defines the role and responsibility of a critic.

Maupassant writes in full: *I certainly think that your way of looking at things and your attitude as a critic are quite excellent, but I am afraid of being biased because of your opinions of me. However, with some reserve that your praise may and must be exaggerated, it is absolutely certain that you know what I intended to do, that you made the effort to try to find it and that you understood it immediately. That, I think, is the unique feature which is typical of a critic, the very essence of his nature, that is to understand and explain everything. By judging from one point of view, one can prove to be an intelligent reader, but it also proves that one is not a critic, since the intelligence of a critic must be such as to allow him to analyze everything and see everything clearly. This way of understanding your mission has been greatly disputed. I am happy to see that we are at one …* **$2,000 – $3,000**



154. Mirabeau, Comte de (Honoré Gabriel Riqueti). Autograph letter signed, in French, (*"Mirabeau fils"*), 1 page, (7.62 x 6.75 in.; 194 x 171 mm.), [Vincennes prison], 13 April 1778, to his wife, Emilie de Marignane; light browning and some soiling.

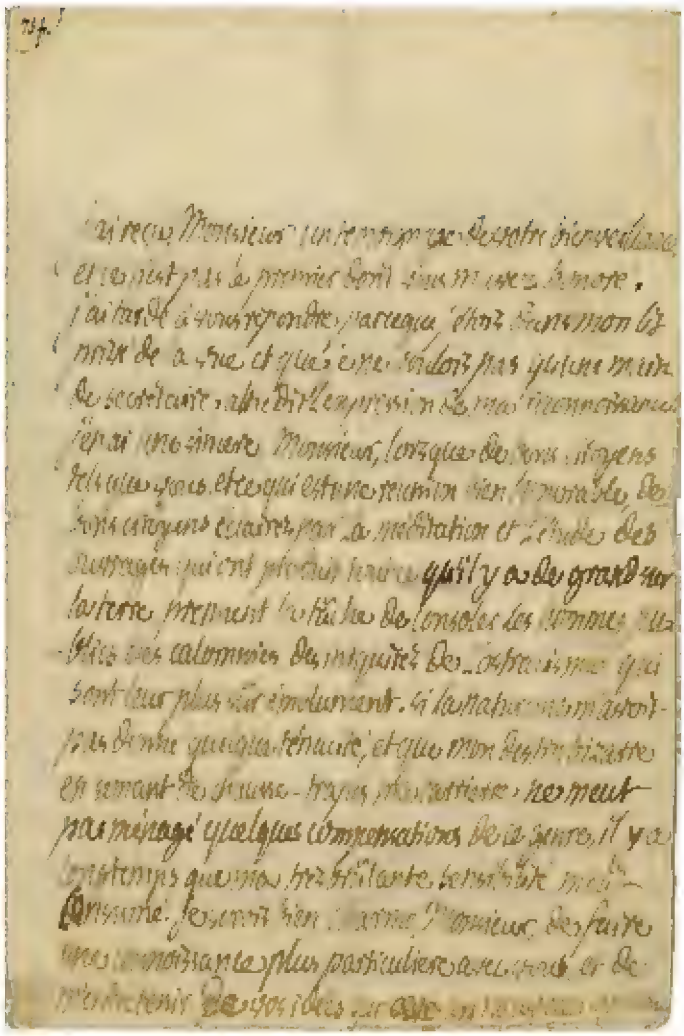
Mirabeau, in prison, begs his wife for news of his son.

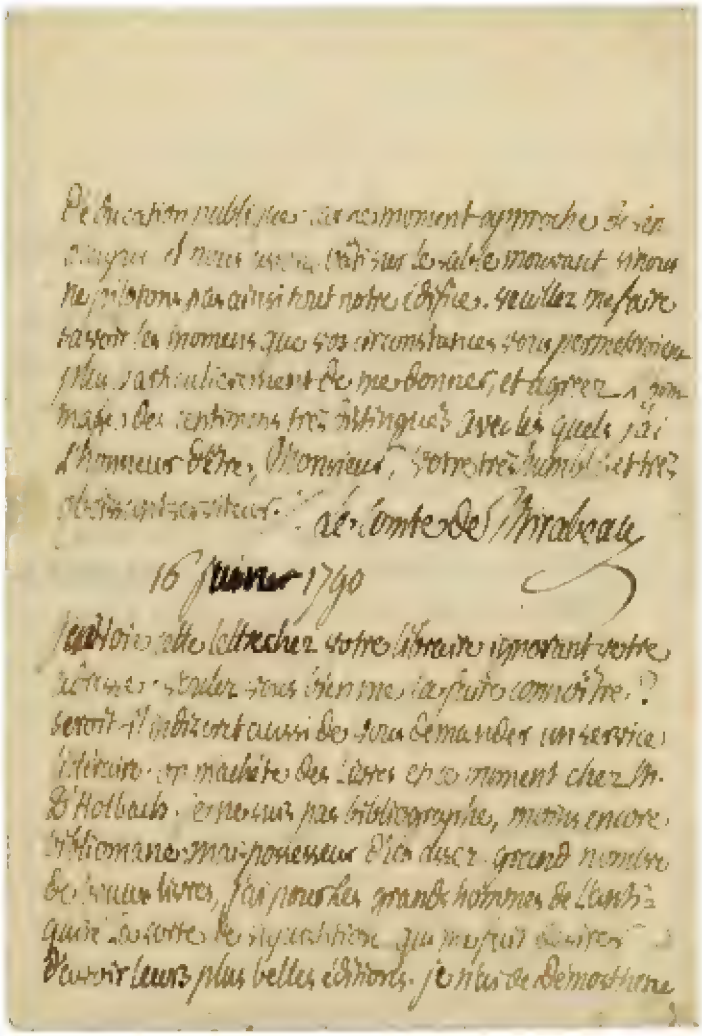
Mirabeau writes in full: *I take up the pen … to address a small number of observations to you which I am going to offer you with as much moderation as simplicity. I don't know if you have reflected at all deeply on your conduct toward me; I don't know if you have envisaged, the if not certain, if not probable, then at least possible consequences of it, particularly if I am whatever one is compelled to persuade oneself I am. I don't know if, in examining yourself, in asking good faith of you in the silence of passions and confinement, in discarding the illusions of the mind, perhaps also those of the conscience, in setting aside opinions acquired by habit or adopted by convenience, I don 't know, I say, if you believe yourself virtuous enough to find me criminal; but be that as it may, I will just ask you one question which in all supposition seems to me to be capable of a response.*

If one of your [lady] friends was related to a man removed from human intercourse, condemned to the most complete privation of all correspondence, and whose son was with her, without anyone else being able to send news of him to this unhappy father, what advice would you give your friend? Wouldn't you tell her that she owed it, I don't say to her being related to him, I say to simple humanity to sweeten at least in this regard the fate of the unfortunate captive and to mollify one of his greatest anxieties? But if this man had shared the bed of your friend for two years, if his son had been born from her womb, if she bore his name, if the most sacred bond which can unite two thinking beings had attached them to each other, do you think he would have fewer rights to her? … This woman is you, Madame, this man is I, and I absolve you of the trouble of answering my question, which would not be difficult to resolve even for the Iroquois and the Caribs.

In 1795 he attempted to aid the royalist rising of La Vendee, landing at the island of Yeu. But he refused to advance of human life: childhood, adolescence, and manhood, it would seem to me, Madame, that after seven months of silence it would be about time to learn if my son exists. You must not think me importunate, and I would be even less so if I could address myself to someone else. But that, Madame, is absolutely forbidden me. If it is very repugnant to you to take pen in hand to write me a few lines, couldn't you dictate a bulletin such as that of the 29th of Sept.? That would cost you little trouble and time. Your son is my son, Madame; it is possible that he will never know his father; but don't you owe some account to the latter? I hope that you will not cite orders of Monsieur de Marignane this time. I know the kindness of his heart and his behavior when he only listens to it. Besides, he is too enlightened not to know that this restriction, as well as any other regarding me, exceeds his rights. Madame, I don't want pity from anyone, and I will be very content to obtain justice from those who even owe me infinitely more; but I say without exaggeration and without bad feeling that it is inhuman to refuse me news of my son….

Mirabeau contracted his ill-judged marriage with the Proven al heiress, Emilie de Marignane, in 1772, and their son was born the following year. Soon bankrupted by his own extravagances, and angered by Emilie's infidelities, Mirabeau was imprisoned for debt. He escaped, and after various adventures, including an affair with a married woman of 22, was imprisoned again at Vincennes. During his incarceration, he polished his verbal and intellectual talents, writing Erotica Biblion, Ma Conversion, and his most famous work, Essai Sur Les Lettres de Cachet. His son, Victor, died suddenly, just six months after this letter was written. **$4,000 – $6,000**





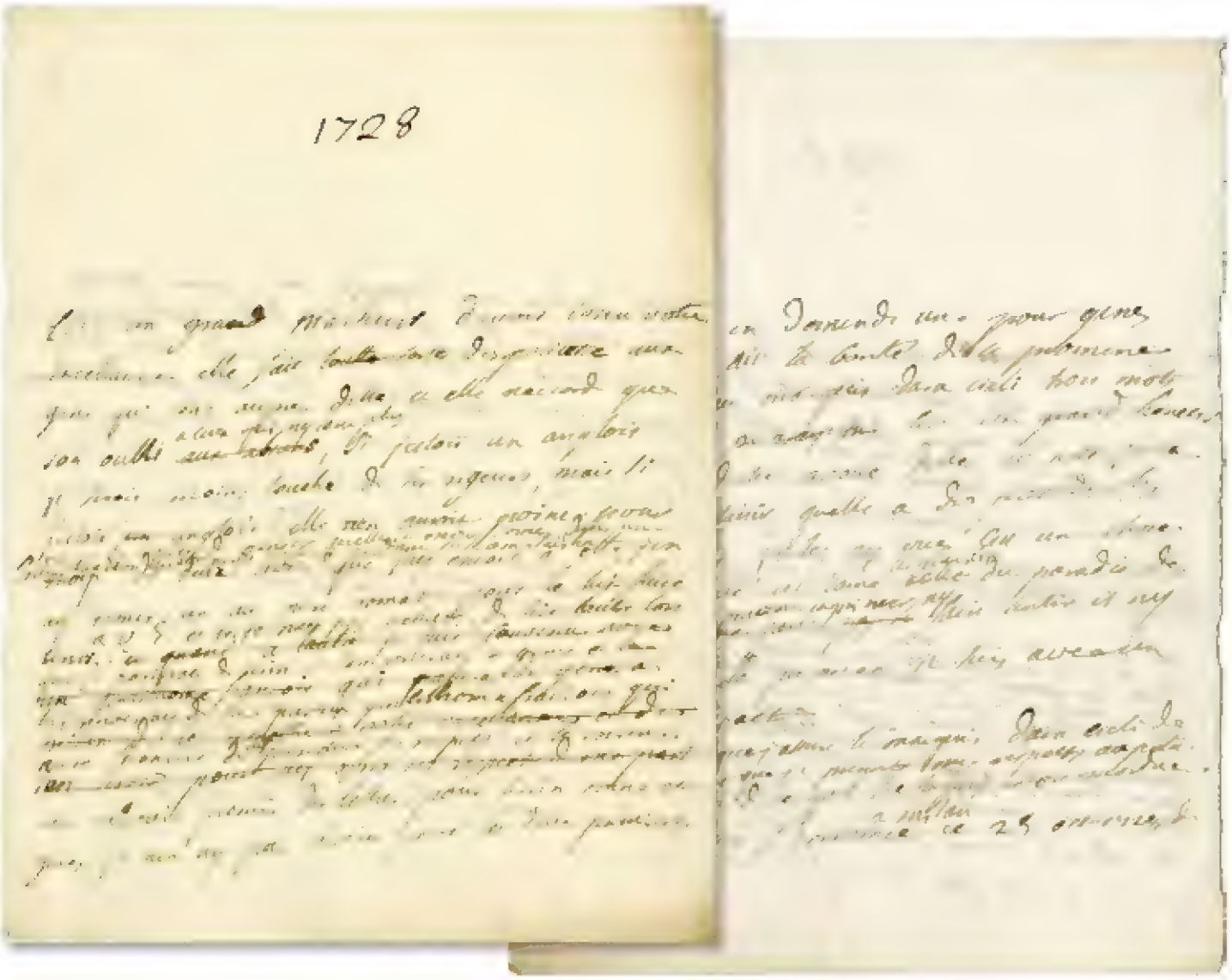
155. Mirabeau, Comte de Honore Gabriel Victor Riqueti. Letter signed (*"Le Comte de Mirabeau"*), in French, 3 pages, (6.87 x 4.5 in.; 175 x 114 mm.), 16 June 1790, to an undisclosed recipient; browned.

Mirabeau wishes to discuss the particulars of a new public education system in France.

Mirabeau writes in full: *I received, Monsieur, a token of your kindness, and it was not the first with which you have honored me. I have delayed in answering you because I was in bed, deprived of sight, and I didn't want that the hand of a secretary temper the expression of my gratitude. It is sincere … when good citizens such as you and, which is a very honorable coincidence, good citizens illuminated by the meditation and study of works which have produced everything which is great in the world, take up the task of consoling public men for the calumnies, iniquities, ostracisms which are their surest emolument. If nature hadn't endowed me with some tenacity, and my bizarre destiny, in sowing my way with shackles, hadn't provided me with some compensations of this kind, my very ardent sensibility would long since have consumed me. I would be very charmed … to make your closer acquaintance and to talk over your ideas on a new system of public education, for the moment is approaching for dealing with it, and we have been building on moving sands if we don't give our entire edifice such underpinnings. Please let me know the moments that your circumstances would permit you to give me in particular, and agree to the homages of the very distinguished sentiments with which I have the honor to be … your very humble and very obedient servant.*

In a lengthy postscript, Mirabeau has added: *I am sending this letter to your bookseller, as I don't know your address. Would you like to let me know what it is? Would it also be indiscreet to ask a literary favor of you? Books have been bought for me at this moment at M. d'Holbach's. I am not a bibliographer, much less a bibliomaniac; but am the owner of a rather large number of beautiful books. I have for many of the great men of antiquity a kind of superstition that makes me want to have their most beautiful editions. Of Demosthenes I only have the Works of Demosthenes and Aeschines, the first Greek orators &c. by Hieronymus Wolf, Frankfurt 1604 - Could you indicate the preferable edition? And the best editions of the Greek classics in general? I have been told of a Demosthenes edition in which there is a kind of medallion where this god of eloquence holds in one hand three crowns and in the other a raised dagger. Do you know this edition?*

Mirabeau was an important and influential leader in the French Revolution. He worked hard and held extensive knowledge, but his private escapades with women, prison and debt were well known. He believed that government should help the public, not hinder their daily efforts to exist peacefully. He studied the British system of government and also recognized that, in order for a government to be strong, it needed to fulfill the wishes of the general public, hence the letter regarding public education. He was aware of the importance of educating the public and allowing the government to provide that service. Less than one year after this letter was written, Mirabeau would die from pericarditis, an inflammation of the sac surrounding the heart, on 2 April 1791. **$3,000 - $5,000**



156. Montesquieu, Charles Louis de Secondat. Autograph letter, in French, 2 pages, (8.87 x 6.87 in.; 225 x 175 mm.), Milan, 25 October 1728, to the Comtesse Borromée.

A draft letter to the Comtesse Borromée regarding books loaned to Montesquieu and requesting various letters of introduction including one to the Marquis Dara Cieli in Genoa.

Montesquieu writes in part: *It is a great misfortune to have known Your Excellency. She makes all sorts of polite gestures to the people near her, but she forgets those who are no longer there. If I were English, I would be less affected by her harshness, but if I were English, she would not be harsh to me. I beg her to remember that both she and I are in such a situation…*

He promises to return the two books she has lent him: … *Which I still have; I have handed one to Father Romat, so that he could return it to Your Excellency. I have not finished the other one. When I leave Torino, I will take them to Genoa and have a French gentleman hand it back to you. He will then have the honor to present his respects to you, along with mine. You had promised me some letters of introduction for Torino, Rome and Genoa; I will not need any for the first two, but I would like to have one for Genoa. Would Your Excellency be kind enough to dictate a few words in my favor to the Marquis dara cieli. It is a great honor for me to have you as a patron. Besides, I congratulate you for owning the Borromee Islands. I have visited them; their beauty may be compared with the delights of Paradise and cannot be either expressed or even suggested. The only element missing there is yourself. I present my deepest respects and my kind regards to the Marquis dara cieli. I also pay my respects to the wolf and thank him for not having yet bitten Madame la Comtesse Borromée.*

Montesquieu is known as a great political philosopher who wrote The Persian Letters and The Spirit of the Laws. He saw how democracy, and other forms of government, could be corrupt, and felt that a system of checks and balances could equalize the power in government. His theory of having three different bodies — legislative, executive and judicial power had an impact on the framers of the constitution of the United States of America. **$3,000 - $5,000**

157. Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat. Letter signed, (*"Montesquieu"*), in French, 3 pages, (8 x 6 in.; 203 x 152 mm.), Rennes, [no date], to Monsieur de la Chalotais, Procurator-General of the Parliament of Brittany; tear and small paper loss along vertical fold.

Montesquieu discusses possible war with England and observes that although the French do not believe the King of England wants war, "*he is not an absolute Monarch like the French Kings, and his people want to force him into it.*"

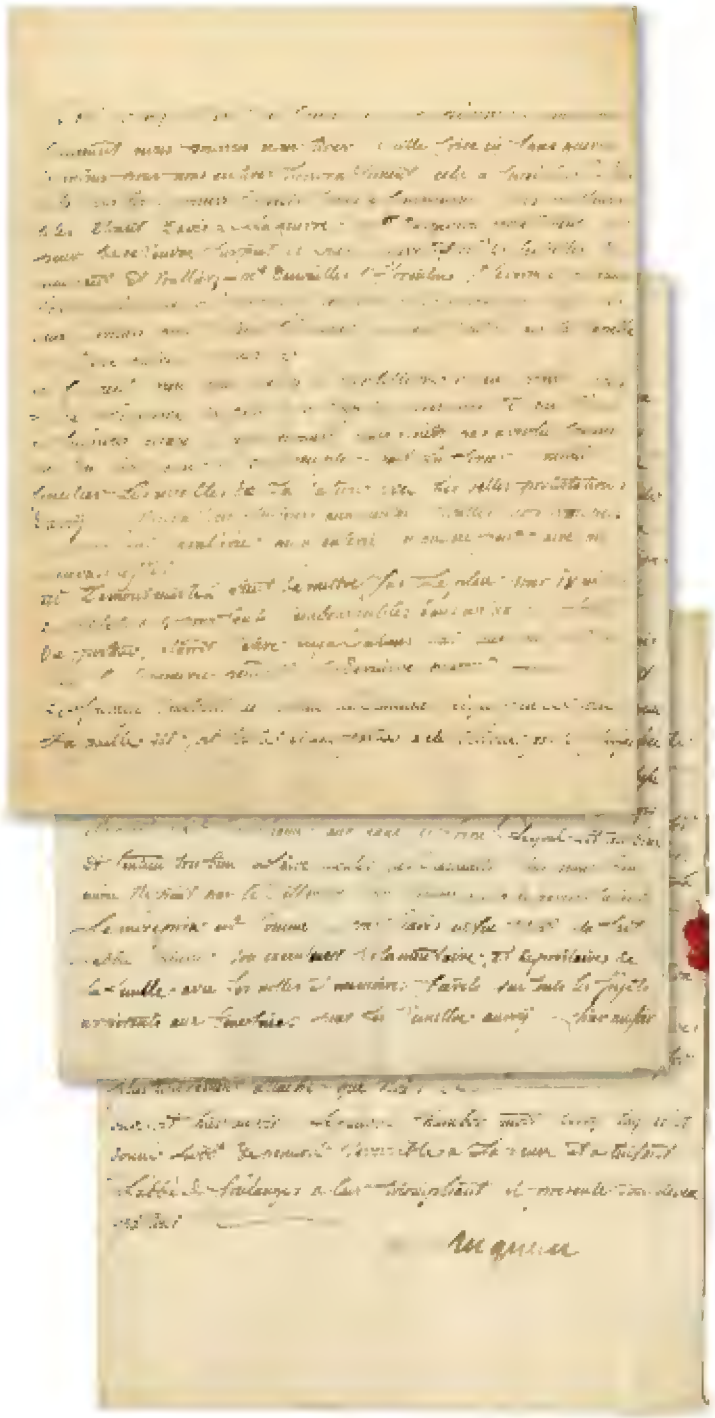
The great social commentator and political thinker writes in full: *It is true, my dear cousin, that it is certainly difficult to imagine how we can get out of this situation without recourse to war -get out honorably, at least. The idea was the cause of lively discussion during the last Council held in Compiegne. The most brilliant thinkers were in its favor, Monsieur Dargenson (only moderately so afraid of being suspected of having an interest in it), Monsieur de Sechelles, de Machaut, and Voullier. Monsieur Denvailles, St. Florentin, St. Severin, and Puisien were predisposed towards peace, or at least towards avoiding a naval conflict, especially the last two, because they want to keep the terms of their Aix-la-Chapelle treaty, and the other two, organs of ....*

The consensus was that the king of England does not want a war with us, fearing that it would be purely out of despair and that we would use P. Edouard. However, he is not an absolute monarch like the French kings, and his people want to force him into it. How can [his subjects'] insults be reconciled with the [English] king's vain protests? We are going to keep increasing the number of our land troops, not including cavalry, just Infantry, which won't be a bad thing.

Monsieur de Montmartel has just thrown 18 million in banknotes at 4% onto the market, payable to the bearer on demand in a year. He has already retired the others which he had out during the last war. Fodder is getting more expensive here instead of less. There is very little hay, straw is in short supply, and some of it was ruined by the rain. So, Monsieur de Veru [is] is Councillor. I send you both my compliments, with all my heart. I am sure that he will fill his uncle's shoes point for point. I hope that their lovely weather is helping to return Mme de La Chalotais to good health. My sister, although not in excellent health, is so much better than she was two or three years ago, and her disposition is beginning to improve.

My dear cousin, I do not say that I won't ever marry. If I were to take that step, I would have to have found [a woman] with a steady character which suited me, and that's not easy to find. I am afraid that I made a mistake about what you proposed to me last year, but I had no idea that she was a widow with a duchess for a younger sister, who has just remarried a Monsieur de Mareilly, a Norman who she met at the baths of Forges. He is well off and spends his free time having diamonds mounted. You can see how it is hard to compete with a man of his talents.

Lemerepoix, as you know, has just recently died. He made the Abbe Couturier the executor of his estate and guardian of the will with all the notes and accounts out of reach of all those aspiring to the benefice by delivering them to the king. Last night, we still didn't know who his heir would be. This has excited much curiosity and with good reason. They think that it will be announced on Monday night. Madame La Comtesse de Froulcy is always complaining about her health, but in



fact, she goes out every day and is harder than ever to catch. Madame de Sandwich is her only concern. I ran into her yesterday when she was going to see her. She returned around nine o 'clock. I found the convulsive motions of her mouth strongly pronounced. Farewell, dear cousin, receive my compliments and my sisters'. Can we entertain the hope that you will send us some news of yourself when you have some time? You know that it couldn't have a more appreciative audience nor one that is more attached to you than we are. They found poor Chambor dead yesterday. The king had given him a pension of 4,000, which went to his widow and child. Abbe Soulanges is putting on airs and showing off his nephew everywhere.

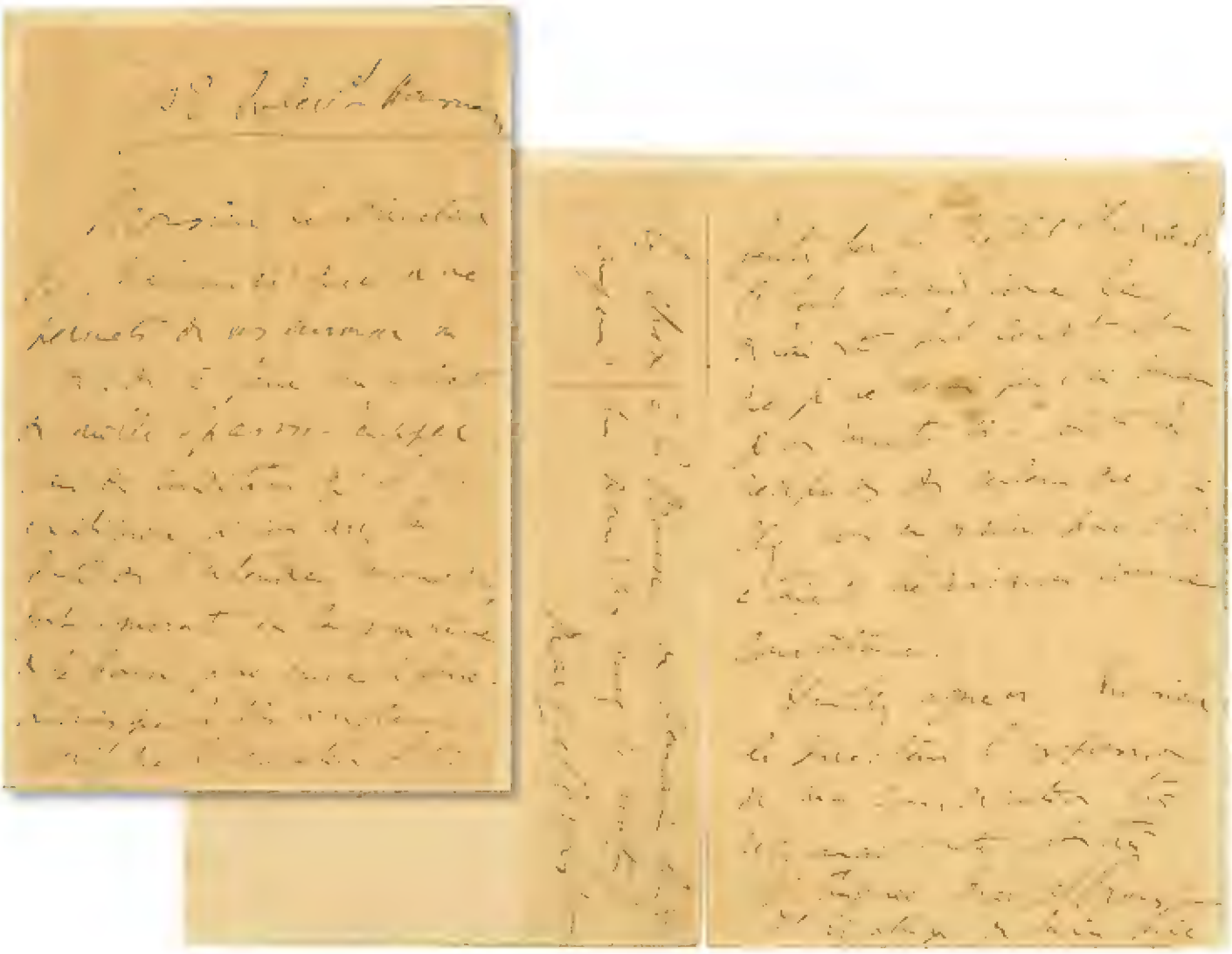
Letters with such significant content by Montesquieu are rare. **$4,000 - $6,000**

158. Philip II. Letter Signed,(*"Yo el Rey"*), in Spanish, 1 page, (12 x 8.25 in.; 305 x 210 mm.), Madrid, 12 October 1578, to Lazaro Moreno, co-regent of the City of Ronda, countersigned by Juan Nazquez; browning, light soiling.

Philip II, King of Spain, acts to squash the revolt of the Moriscos.

The document reads in full: *Know that by letter of Arevalo de Criaco, our co-regent of the city of Granada, we have been advised that 14 or 15 Moriscos which had been in the mountains, came down to attack the area of Malaga, and I received from the co-regent there in our service the information that they have gone to Osuna or Antequera, and because of certain considerations they went to the interior after the attack. It is convenient to our service that these and any others you can find or who appear have approached the King of Granada without our order or license, and try to capture and punish. We command that after you receive this, you go out and look for them in Osuna, the two Moriscos, and capture them and bring them before you; take their confessions, and of the results, advise us so that we may order what our service requires to be done with them as may be necessary, and enter with our justice to search out the said Moriscos in the areas mentioned above. We give you full and complete power and commission as this case requires.*

The Moriscos chose to preserve their Islamic heritage by speaking Arabic and staying true to their culture. This, in turn, upset the Spaniards, as they found it offensive not to adapt to Spanish culture. The Moriscos were forced to live in the mountains and were excluded from Spanish life. In an alliance with Turkey, the Turks plotted to attack Spain with the help of the Moriscos. Once Philip II realized this could happen, he enforced the rules for the Moriscos to abandon their traditional culture. In this letter, Philip II is ordering the capture of some Moriscos.
$3,000 - $5,000



159. Proust, Marcel. Autograph letter signed (*"Marcel Proust"*), in French, 3 pages, (6.5 x 4.25 in.; 165 x 108 mm.), Paris, [1911?], to Monsieur le Directeur, light browning and spotting.

Proust attempts to discuss purchasing stock and where the transaction should take place, but confesses that he is "*worse than ignorant of even the proper language of the stock market.*"

The French author writes in full: *Mr. Nahmias, who I am taking the liberty to send you, has persuaded me to buy a thousand Spassyz-Pappel under conditions which he will explain to you if you will be kind enough to receive him. Worse than ignorant of even the proper language of the stock market, I would not know how to do that. I believe it will be simplest if the transaction goes through the Credit Industriel. In any case, since time is short and I will not be here tomorrow, I am sending you the enclosed drafts to hold in case they are needed for coverage.* In a postscript he adds: *It is best to carry out this transaction in tomorrow, Monday's, stock market. (Today when you have the word).*

In his letter, Proust mentions Mr. Nahmias, whom he employed as a secretary. However, Albert Nahmias did not fulfill the duties of typing Proust's manuscripts. Instead, he gambled and speculated on the stock market for Proust and was also a love interest. In fact, Proust was so smitten with Nahmias that he wrote to him: "If I could only change my sex, face and age and take on the looks of a young and pretty woman so that I could kiss you with all my heart" (White, Marcel Proust: A Life). This letter shows his implicit trust for Nahmias in allowing him to make some financial decisions for Proust. **$3,000 - $5,000**

160. Romme, Gilbert. Extraordinary autograph manuscript, in French, 9 pages, (12.37 x 8 in.; 314 x 203 mm.), [1793], quite possibly the only known draft of the Rights of Man declared by the French Convention in private hands, with extensive annotations in the left margins; light soiling and marginal fraying.

A highly important and excessively rare draft of the Rights of Man declared by the French Convention outlining progressive ideas for all French citizens, including women and children.

The manuscript, written by Romme, is divided into five parts: Introduction, Natural Rights, Political Rights, Civil Rights and the Rights of Nations. Many of the articles in Romme's draft can be found in the Rights of Man and the Citizen in the 1793 Constitution, sometimes almost word for word.

Romme states Article 13 in part: *The nation is the only sovereign; its sovereignty is indivisible, imprescriptible* (crossed out and replaced by *inalienable*).

Romme's main interest was education; he writes Article 26 and 29 in part: He saw it as a life-long pursuit for the child who *"fortifies himself, instructs himself, and perfects himself by frequenting educated men"* (Annotations). He wrote of the necessity *"to assemble in clubs, in societies, to cultivate arts and letters"* (Annotations). He advocated the *absolute liberty of the press,* calling it *sacred right.*

All who live under the same law, have an equal right to expect from it security for themselves and their possessions, and education and encouragement for the development of their family."

In the final version of the Rights of Man in the Constitution of 1793 states: "Education is a need of all the people. Society must favor with all its power the advancement of public knowledge and put education within the grasp of all citizens. On the press, it states: The right to manifest one's thoughts and opinions, whether by the press or by other means ... cannot be forbidden."

In the present manuscript, Romme shows great interest in the family. He uses the word "family" repeatedly. The manuscript itself is called the Rights of Man *in Society,* reflecting Romme's interest not only in liberty and equality as concepts, but also as they relate to education and family. Long passages in the annotations are devoted to analyzing the role of the family in society. Romme saw the family as a community with *"a free will independent of the general will"* (Article 10), and which functions as a sort of mutual aid society. In extensive annotations, he describes the stages of life, starting with the child who takes so as to give later, and the adult who gives so as to receive again. He supports the rights of children: *"The mother who restrains the movements of a child in swaddling clothes that are too tight, the father or the teacher who closes the child up or maltreats him in order to make him submit to their will will be brought to*

justice and to reason." If, in specific cases, the family doesn't function, then Romme says society must step in: *"That which parents don't do for their children and children don't do for their parents, society must do, but it assumes their rights. Society which nourishes and raises the child, will one day receive the fruit of its labors by attributing to itself his strength, fortune, learning and vigilance.*"

In the final version of the Rights of Man in the 1793 Constitution, the word "family" is not mentioned. The idea of assistance is expressed in the following way: "Public assistance is a sacred debt. Society owes subsistence to unfortunate citizens, either in finding work for them, or assuring the means of existence to those who cannot work."

Romme devotes a long section to natural rights in articles 2-5: *Liberty begins with life and only ends with life. All men have the free exercise of their physical, intellectual and moral faculties; liberty to move about, to travel where they want, to assemble, to communicate, to transmit their thoughts, their opinions without being forbidden, suspended or limited.*

Property is another natural right. *All that a person, of either sex, earns by their work, their talents and their industriousness becomes their property, of which they have free disposition throughout their life.* Interesting to note is the fact that Romme mentions both sexes; the 1793 document showed no interest in the rights of women. Romme also includes the right of children to be taken care of by their parents and the right to divorce. He further expands on the right to property by stating in Article 31: *If the public good necessarily requires it, the nation can dispose of private property on the condition of a fair indemnity.*

The 1793 Constitution, in the first article, inspired by the American example, stated that the goal of society is the *"bonheur commun."* It goes on to state that the purpose of government is "*to guarantee man the exercise of his natural rights."* It further defines those natural rights as: *"l'égalité, la liberté, la sûreté, la propriété."* It says about property: *"The right to property belongs to all citizens, to enjoy and to dispose of as they see fit, the fruit of their work and their industry. Also: No one can be deprived of the smallest portion of their property without their consent, except when public necessity, legally stated, requires it and only on the condition of a just indemnity."*

Romme's draft states that all men are equal before the law in Article 28: *All members of the social body, whatever their age, their sex, their profession, their family, and regardless of the amount of their fortune ... are equal before the law, whether the law protects or reprimands, whether the law compensates them or punishes them.* In the 1793 Constitution it states that "the law is the same for all, whether it protects or it punishes, it can only require that which is just and useful to society, it can only defend that which is not harmful to society." Romme uses the same phrase — "*talent and virtue*" — as the means by which a man is to be judged worthy of a job, a place in the government, and a presence at a public gathering. The same phase, for the same reasons, appears in the Constitution of 1793.

In the last Articles of his manuscript, Romme considers what should happen if his ideal society is threatened in Article 34 and 37: "*Any appeal to justice, any accusation, arrest or detention which is not made in accordance with the law is an arbitrary act which all citizens have the right to denounce as if its an attack on public liberty. Any infringement on the right on man in society is an act of oppression and the oppressed has the right to resist ....*" The Constitution of 1793, perhaps reflecting the Reign of Terror, goes further: "*When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is for the people...the most sacred right and the most indispensable duty.*"

Like so many who supported the Revolution, Gilbert Romme was eventually consumed by it. He was a member of the Assembly and was subsequently elected to the Convention, which met beginning in 21 September 1792. Romme was known as a leading figure in emphasizing education and how it related to the rights and development of man. As a leading member of the Montagnards, the party led by Robespierre and Danton, Romme had great influence on the writing of the Rights of Man and the Constitution of 1793.

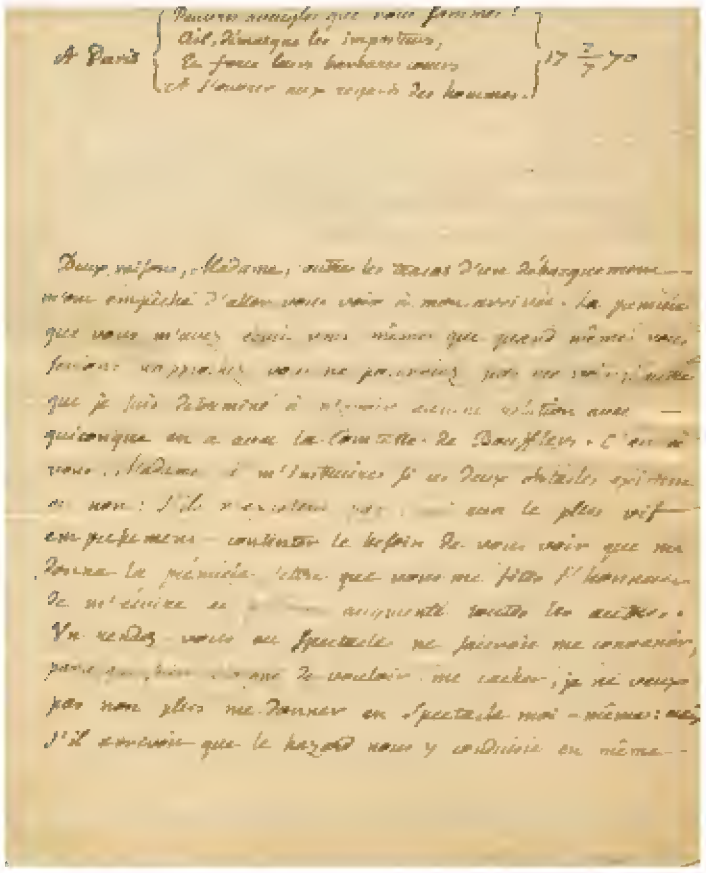
The purpose of the Convention in 1792 was to draft a new Constitution; the word "convention" was taken from the Americans, and one of the official members of the drafting committee was Thomas Paine. The work proceeded during the Terror; the country threatened from within and without. On 21 January 1793, Louis XVI was executed. When the first report was presented in mid-February, 1793, the fighting between Jacobins, Girondists and Montagnards was so intense, the meeting had to be suspended. It wasn't until the Montagnards managed to get rid of the Girondists that serious work began again on the new Constitution. It was finally finished in a flurry of activity on 10 June 1793. Romme was considered a Montagnard, a diverse group, without a specific program but with support from many of the "sections" in Paris, and so named because they sat on the highest banks of the seats in the Assembly. Other Montagnards were Danton, Marat and Robespierre. At the time that this document was drafted, Danton and Robespierre were the acknowledged leaders in Paris, using the Convention like a legislative Assembly.

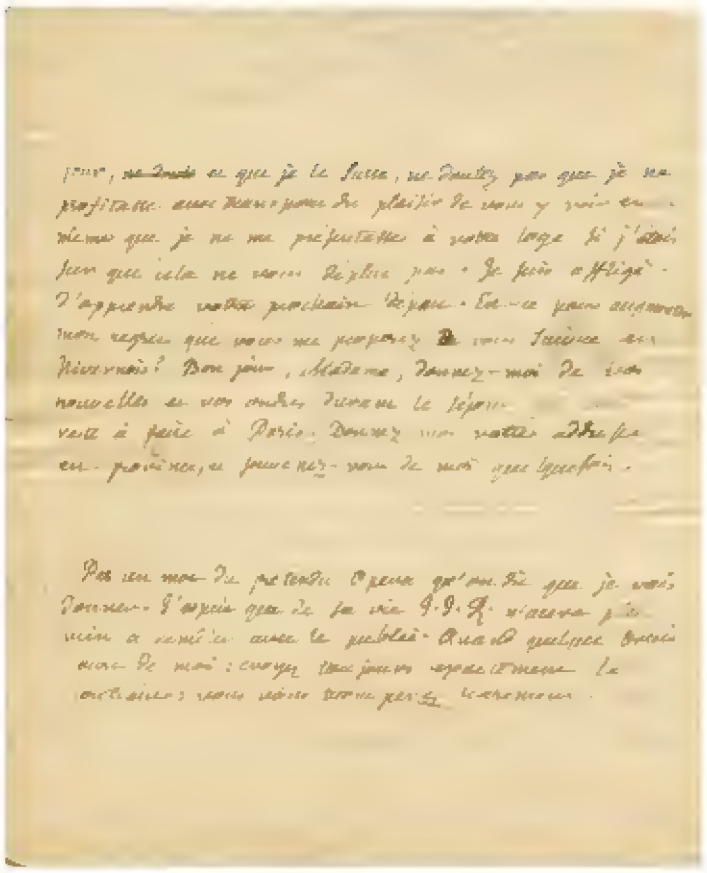
Romme was a private tutor. His most famous student was the young Russian prince Stroganov. He followed his pupil to Russia for five years and then returned with him to Paris. The year was 1786 and Romme was swept up in the new ideas of the time, taking the young prince along to meetings of the political clubs, exposing him to discussions of liberty, equality and the proper role of rulers. Stroganov's family, and Catherine the Great, became concerned, thinking this was a strange education for a Russian prince. Before long, the young man was recalled to St. Petersburg, without his tutor.

The incident did Romme no harm; if anything, it increased his revolutionary credentials. He was elected to the Assembly from the department of Puy-de-Dome. He made a name for himself for his reports on education, particularly a report entitled *L 'instruction publique considérée dans son ensemble,* and presented on 20 December 1792.

Romme's extraordinary manuscript is an important and powerful work, revealing the thoughts and ideas of a man who, in some quarters, was considered an extremist but whose ideas are now accepted as commonplace. It can be imagined that this manuscript was passed hand to hand, the subject of debate and argument, in the spring of 1793 as the Montagnards worked feverishly to finish the new Constitution, thus demonstrating their ability to control and direct the country during such terrifying and perilous times.

$30,000 - $50,000





161. Rousseau, Jean-Jacques. Autograph letter, in French, 2 pages, (7.75 x 6.5 in.; 197 x 165 mm.), Paris, 7 July 1770, to Madame [Louise-Rose], *Comtesse de Benhier, née Rabaud de La Chaussade,* with the integral address leaf attached; yellowed with paper loss on integral blank.

Rousseau declares he does not wish to mix with the public again.

Rouseau begins his letter with a four-line poem:

Poor blind ones that you are!
In Heaven, unmask the imposters,
and force their barbaric hearts
to open to the gaze of men.

The great author then writes in part: *Two reasons … besides the confusion of disembarking prevented me from visiting you upon my arrival. The first, which you wrote me yourself, that even if we were closer you couldn't see me; the other, that I am determined not to have any relations with anyone having any with Comtesse de Boufflers. It is up to you … to instruct me whether these two obstacles exist or not; if they do not, I am going to satisfy the need to see you with the keenest urgency, which the first letter you did me the honor of writing me imparted to me and which all the others have augmented. A rendezvous at the theater wouldn't be to my liking, because, far from wanting to hide, I also don't want to offer myself as a spectacle; but if chance happens to take us there on the same day, and if I knew it, do not doubt that I would profit with a transport of pleasure [by the occasion] of seeing you there and that I would even present myself in your box if I were certain that would not displease you. I am afflicted to learn of your near departure. Is it to augment my regret that you propose that I follow you to Nivernais? Good day, Madame, give me your news and your orders during the stay in Paris which is left for you. Give me your address in the country and think of me sometimes.*

Not a word about the purported opera they say I am going to put on. I hope that in his life, J. J. R. will never mix with the public again. When some rumors are about concerning me, always believe precisely the opposite; you will rarely be wrong.

After Rousseau's novel/treatise Emile had been condemned by the Sorbonne and the *parlement* of Paris in 1762, he was threatened with arrest and left France for Switzerland, where he was consequently driven out by the Genevan and Bernese authorities to Motiers near Neuchâtel. In 1765, the clergy of Neuchâtel joined his persecutors, and he was forced to leave for Ile St. Pierre first, then for England, where he stayed for 16 months. Finally, after three more years of wandering in France, he returned to Paris the summer of 1770. Upon his arrival, we find him writing this letter to Mme de Berthier, the young countess whom he had met at Nevers the previous year. Rousseau reveals two things here. Although married at the time, "his old heart was always ready to start throbbing once more. In the end ... [however], the young countess ... returned to the Nivernais, and that was the end of their romance." His statement that "J.J.R will never mix with the public again" rang more truly. Although Rousseau was tolerably accessible to visitors, Jean Guehenno states in his biography of the philosopher that "From this point onwards his correspondence is less abundant. Not only did he write less, and quite often did not reply to the letters he received, he even sometimes refused to accept them in order to avoid paying postal dues."

$6,000 - $8,000

162. Sade, Donatien Alphonse Francois, Marquis de. Autograph letter signed (*"de Sade"*), in French, 4 pages, (11.62 x 7.37 in.; 295 x 187 mm.), [November 1776], to Gaufridy, his lawyer and executor.

The Marquis de Sade invites his lawyer for dinner to meet a "*pretty Parisian*" amid his financial upheavals.

Behind his mother-in-law's back, de Sade discusses his machinations concerning the money she is providing for her daughter, translated from French, in part: *My mother-in-law expresses only one intention, that of providing for our needs based on our description of the mediocre state of our finances. She does this, but in her typically roundabout way contrived to render the clearest things obscure …. She wants you to use the entire sum to take care of the maintenance needs of the chateau; so that by sending the receipts … from the expenditure of the 1200* [francs] *she will be satisfied. It is quite impossible to interpret her wishes otherwise. Now here are two ways to respect them. The first would be to send the entire sum to Madame de Sade in exchange for a note from her* [stating] *that since this paltry sum did not come anywhere close to meeting her needs, she took the entire amount to use as best she could…The other would be for you to keep the full amount, pay what we tell you to pay in full, and send her an account ….*

There is a third way to look at this matter, suggested by our desire to acquit ourselves of our debt to you and which is our own idea since nothing in Madame de Montreuil's letter would appear to favor it. However, it is more an expression of our good will than of what is possible for us. We would like to pay you in full, but if we were to pay only a third of what we owe you, we would be really strapped. On the other hand, you don't want to write this lady and ask her your due, and this is quite vexing to us. I am rather astonished that you see this matter in so false a perspective as to cite as an example the story of Manon's capture …On being asked for such a sum … Madame de Montreuil could imagine that, in fact, war was being declared on her at her expense, and her response doesn't surprise me at all. But this situation is very different. We are talking about Mr. Gaudrifi [sic] who has been taking care of Madame de Sade's house for a year and who, knowing that the entire job will cost 50,000 francs when all is said and done, and that it is up to Madame de Montreuil alone to divert some of the money, prays her to send him some to reimburse him in advance for what he will spend on the upkeep of her daughter's house ….

In view of the present situation, we must make a decision. Here is what I propose … If the money is for us, you will keep your advances and give us back the rest. If it is yours, pay everything. In this way, my dear lawyer, you can easily and willingly open a small new account. Either way, there will be no problem. I think that you will have to write in the same vein … to Madame de Montreuil, since for us to not be in agreement concerning the main point would look very bad …. If you come to dinner on Sunday, we'll introduce you to a pretty Parisian.

Forbidden to live in Paris, and a fugitive from the law for his crimes at Marseilles in 1772, the Marquis de Sade spent the greater part of the period from 1773 to 1777 at his chateau at La Coste. Enforced seclusion did not curb his appetite for unusual sexual encounters, as witnessed by the infamous "young girls" episode of 1775. Madame de Montreuil, who had ample reason to loathe her son-in-law, had by this time invested a large amount in protecting him for her daughter's sake. She punished the Marquis by refusing to give him money at a time when his own fortunes were sequestered by the authorities. In the autumn of 1776, when this letter was written, "Lady de Sade had almost reached the point of being unable to manage even with kitchen supplies. She was short of wood and there were panes missing in her bedroom windows. Poorly dressed for this time of year, she caught cold and had to take to her bed. The Marquis was indeed in difficulties .... But financial worries still did not destroy Sade's love of fine things ..."(Lely, The Marquis de Sade). Nor did the threat of total ruin prevent him from the pursuit of his perverted pleasures. In December 1776, the Marquis had four girls brought to La Coste, upon which the father of one of them, a man named Trillet, attempted to murder their seducer. The affair finally convinced Madame de Montreuil to drop her efforts to have the Marseilles sentence commuted. The Marquis de Sade was arrested on 13 February 1777, and he spent the latter part of his life in Vincennes and The Bastille. **$4,000 - $6,000**

163. Staël-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine, Barronne de. Autograph letter signed (*"Necker Stael de Holstein"*), in French, 4 pages, (9.25 x 7.62 in.; 235 x 194 mm.), Lyon, 21 April 1806, to an unnamed senator.

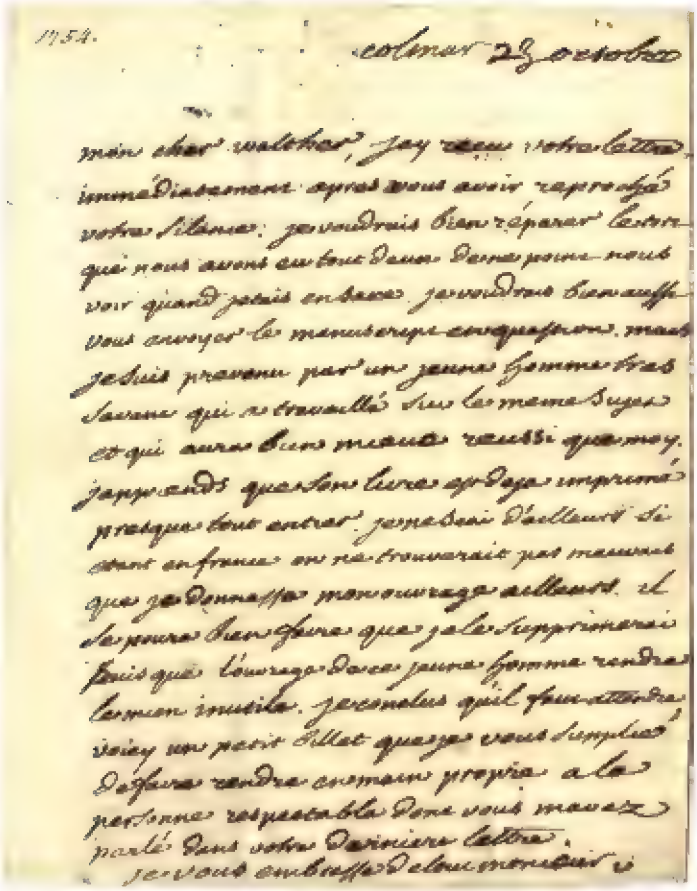
Madame de Staël and her confrontation with Napoleon.

The great French lady of letters writes in full: *I have received … Mr. Fermont's letter, and it is an honor for me to send you a copy of the same. This letter is contrary to the response which his Majesty was kind enough to send me in Milan, and which said that I would be taken care of like the other creditors of the state; I am assured and Mr. Fermont's letter even indicates that such a decision was not put before his Majesty. I therefore believe, in my duty as a mother, in trying to do everything against such a glaring injustice. I request a three-week safe-conduct so as to go to Paris to testify before the debt settlement council. I shall not stay in my house, which is rented to one of the heads of the emperor's guard. I shall be in a distant suburb. I will remain there, virtually hidden, and I give my solemn vow not to see anyone except my business and settlement people and not go anywhere.*

Once my settlement is finalized, I leave for Italy. Although this attempt to conceal me in Paris does not permit me to see my sons and a couple of friends, somehow I must still try to see them. My first concern right now is my debt settlement, and the only means which I have available to me from afar is the publication of my memoirs, which is rather insufficient in comparison to favorable results which could come from an hour's negotiation with the liquidators. It seems impossible that the emperor wanted me to lose my case altogether without allowing me to present a plea. Therefore, obtain for me…the favor and justice which I request. It has perhaps not escaped your attention that about a year ago at the time of the frivolous hopes of the coalition, I remained in Geneva, whose climate is entirely unsuitable to me and my daughter rather than accept the proposals for me to go north. My book deals only with tragedy, and the word, politics, was never uttered in my room. Nevertheless, mine is an awful situation — separated from my sons and my country. I had my eldest son, who lives in Paris, come spend a few days with me, in a place 44 leagues from Paris near Auxerre. It is there, alone with my daughter, that I shall await your answer to my request for a debt settlement order and for a safe-conduct. How very much we would owe you in gratitude … if you could help my children and me …! I kindly ask you to give this letter of mine to the Emperor. It contains the requests I have directed toward you and the circumstances, which, I feel, are worthy of attention. I am counting very much on your interest, which is the only source I can consider at present. Since Prince Joseph is away, I will be indebted to you for the good fortune of my children and the peace and quiet of my entire life, for after all that I've suffered, I will surely be the person who will have her life spoken about the least in this life unless I am reduced to despair. Please accept … the homage of my trust and consideration.

In a postscript, Madame de Staël has added, "*Forgive me … for not writing all of this letter myself. A bout of fever took away my strength.*"

This letter was written during the one year (1806) when Madame de Staël broke the decree of her 10-year exile and lived for a time undisturbed *"44 leagues from Paris near Auxerre."* The reasons for her opposition to Napoleon, and subsequently her exile, were both personal and political. Her own preference for a moderate republic or a constitutional monarchy was quite sincere, and even if it had not been so, her own character and Napoleon's were too much alike to ever admit of their getting on with one another. The exact date of the beginning of what de Staël's admirers call her duel with Napoleon is not easy to determine. Judging from the title of her book Dix années d'exil, it should be put at 1804; but judging from the time at which it became pretty clear that the first man in France, and she who wished to be the first woman in France, were not likely to get on together, it might be put several years earlier. The whole question of this duel, however, requires consideration from the point of view of common sense. No doubt it displeased Napoleon that de Staël should show herself recalcitrant to his influence. But it probably pleased Madame de Staël to quite an equal degree that Napoleon should apparently put forth his power to crush her and fail. **$3,000 - $5,000**



164. Voltaire, Francois-Marie Arouet. Autograph letter signed ("*V*"), in French, 1 page, (9.12 x 7 in.; 232 x 178 mm.), Colmar, 23 October [1754], to his German publisher Walther; with integral blank; marginal fraying.

Voltaire has reservations treading on French sensibilities by publishing a manuscript using a German publishing house.

An interesting letter discussing the possible publication of a manuscript of Voltaire's [probably La Pucelle d'Orleans]. His hesitation is evident, and the letter is an attempt to clarify the situation in his own mind. He writes in part: *I would like to repair the wrong we both suffered by our not seeing each other when I was in Saxe. I would also like to send you the manuscript in question but I have been preempted by a learned young man (un jeune homme très savant) who has worked on the same subject and who may well have succeeded better than me. I learn that his book is already published almost in its entirety. I also don't know if giving my book elsewhere may not be taken badly in France. It may be that I will suppress it as the work of the young man may make mine useless. I conclude that we should wait …*

This letter is published by Bestennan (no. 3596), where it is dated 1753. The later date, which has been added at the head of the letter, seems however more likely, as Voltaire was in Colmar at that time. The "learned young man" may be Jean-Henri Maubert, an unfrocked Capucin who had converted to Protestantism and who, in 1755, was responsible for one of the pirated editions of La Pucelle d 'Orleans which appeared in Holland. **$6,000 - $8,000**

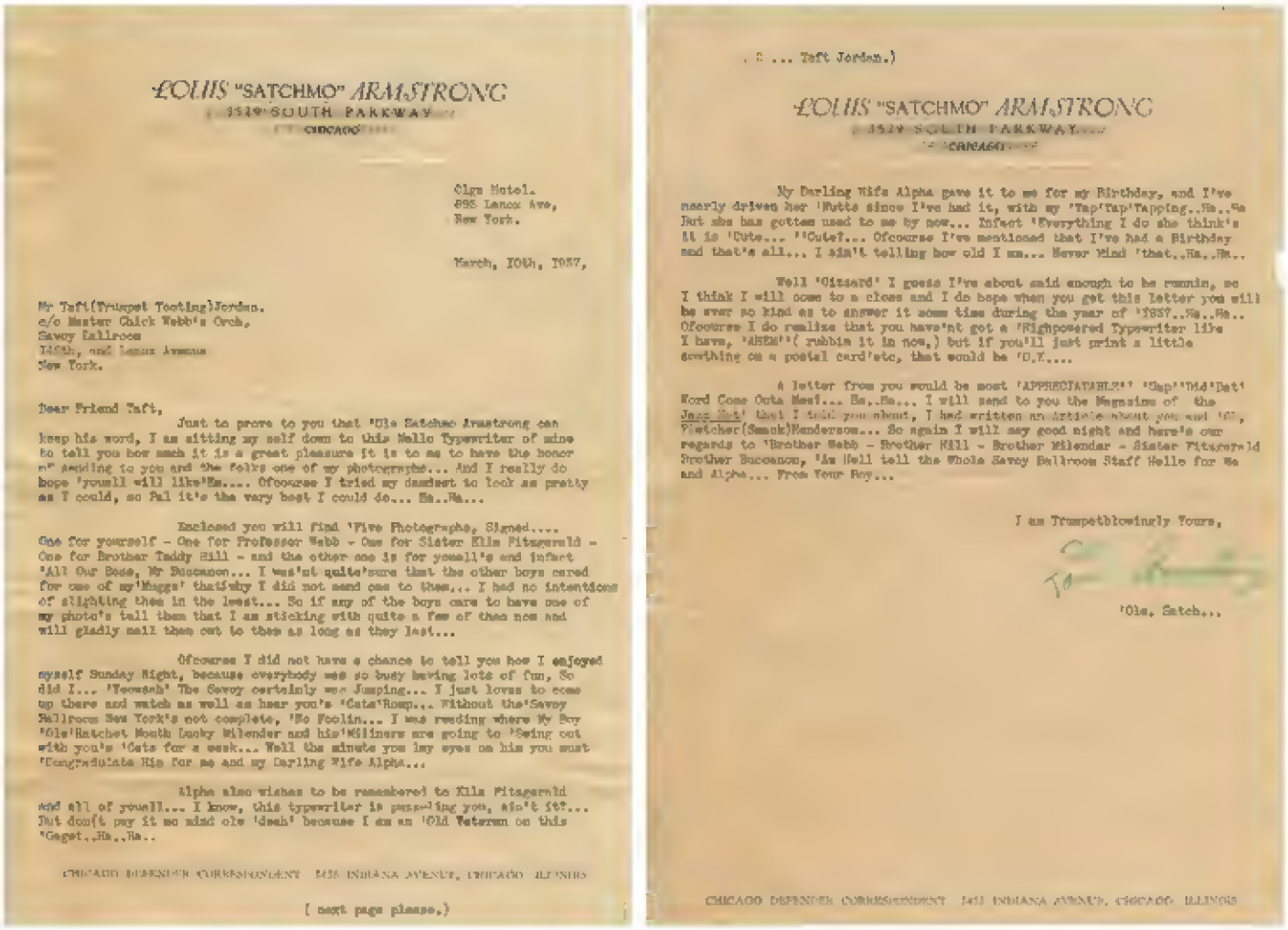
165. Zola, Émile Francois. Autograph letter signed, in French, 2 pages, (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Paris, 6 March 1885, to an unnamed colleague.

Zola on his great work, "*Germinal: … I wanted to be unprejudiced; I expounded the facts as I had witnessed them. The book is nothing but a warning: this is where we are, the catastrophe is bound to happen, according to me, if no agreement is reached between classes.*"

The great french novelist writes in full: *I must thank you … for the praises that your study on Germinal contains. But I also have to tell you that I am sorry I have not been able to make myself clear, since the conclusions you attribute to my work are not those I had intended to give it. Above all, I wanted to be unprejudiced; I expounded the facts as I had witnessed them. The book is nothing but a warning: this is where we are, the catastrophe is bound to happen, according to me, if no agreement is reached between classes. And it is our responsibility to see to it.*

Germinal is one of a series of interlinked novels in Zola's cycle, Les Rougon Macquart. Based on detailed documentation, Zola's purpose in writing the cycle was the exposure of the financial scandals and abuses of power with which the republicans of the period had for years been taxing Napoleon III and his ministers. Germinal, specifically, is about industrial strife among the coal miners in France. The title evokes the notion of growth, development, germination. Man is, then, living out his myth of birth and decay; his cyclical encounter. The strike is the focal point of the novel: the attempt made to rectify a social injustice. *Germinal* depicts the myth of man fueled with hope; groups experiencing renewal — passing through a harrowing winter, symbolized by the strike — some dying, but others emerging with the spring and its greenery to a new life with hope in the future. Germinal was lauded by most critics, calling it Zola's masterpiece. Maupassant praised it without reservation: Zola, the humanitarian, the compassionate being; Zola, the talented writer who satirized man's egotism and stupidity in uncompromising images; Zola, the manipulator of crowds, the creator of mob scenes, during which time emotions were aroused to a pitch of frenzy. **$2,000 - $3,000**

Music



LOUIS "SATCHMO" ARMSTRONG
3549 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO

Olga Hotel.
898 Lenox Ave,
New York.

March, 10th, 1937,

Mr Taft(Trumpet Tooting)Jordan.
c/o Master Chick Webb's Orch,
Savoy Ballroom
140th, and Lenox Avenue
New York.

Dear Friend Taft,

Just to prove to you that 'Ole Satchmo Armstrong can keep his word, I am sitting my self down to this Mello Typewriter of mine to tell you how much it is a great pleasure it is to me to have the honor of sending to you and the folks one of my photographs... And I really do hope 'youall will like'Em.... Ofcourse I tried my damdest to look as pretty as I could, so Pal it's the very best I could do... Ha..Ha...

Enclosed you will find 'Five Photographs, Signed.... One for yourself - One for Professor Webb - One for Sister Ella Fitzgerald - One for Brother Teddy Hill - and the other one is for youall's and infact 'All Our Boss, Mr Buccanon... I was'nt quite'sure that the other boys cared for one of my'Mugs' thatsWy I did not send one to them... I had no intentions of slighting them in the least... So if any of the boys care to have one of my photo's tell them that I am sticking with quite a few of them now and will gladly mail them out to them as long as they last...

Ofcourse I did not have a chance to tell you how I enjoyed myself Sunday Night, because everybody was so busy having lots of fun, So did I... 'Yeowsah' The Savoy certainly was Jumping... I just loves to come up there and watch as well as hear you's 'Cats'Romp... Without the'Savoy Ballroom New York's not complete, No Foolin... I was reading where My Boy 'Ole'Hatchet Mouth Lucky Milender and his'Miliners are going to 'Swing out with you's 'Cats for a week... Well the minute you lay eyes on him you must 'Congradulate Him for me and my Darling Wife Alpha...

Alpha also wishes to be remembered to Ella Fitzgerald and all of youall... I know, this typewriter is puzzeling you, ain't it?... But don't pay it no mind ole 'dash' because I am an 'Old Veteran on this 'Gaget..Ha..Ha..

CHICAGO DEFENDER CORRESPONDENT 3611 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO ILLINOIS

[next page please.)

... Taft Jordan.)

LOUIS "SATCHMO" ARMSTRONG
3549 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO

My Darling Wife Alpha gave it to me for my Birthday, and I've nearly driven her 'Nutts since I've had it, with my 'Tap'Tap'Tapping..Ha..Ha But she has gotten used to me by now... Infact 'Everything I do she think's it is 'Cute... 'Cute?... Ofcourse I've mentioned that I've had a Birthday and that's all... I ain't telling how old I am... Never Mind 'that..Ha..Ha..

Well 'Gizzard' I guess I've about said enough to be runnin, so I think I will come to a close and I do hope when you get this letter you will be ever so kind as to answer it some time during the year of '1937..Ha..Ha.. Ofcourse I do realize that you have'nt got a 'Highpowered Typewriter like I have, 'AHEM'(rubbin it in now,) but if you'll just print a little anything on a postal card'etc, that would be 'O.K....

A letter from you would be most 'APPRECIATABLE' 'Ump''Did'Dat' Word Come Outa Mee?... Ha..Ha... I will send to you the Magazine of the Jazz Hot' that I told you about, I had written an article about you and 'C', Fletcher(Smack)Henderson... So again I will say good night and here's our regards to 'Brother Webb - Brother Hill - Brother Milendar - Sister Fitzgerald Brother Buccanon, 'Aw Hell tell the Whole Savoy Ballroom Staff Hello for Me and Alpha... From Your Boy...

I am Trumpetblowingly Yours,

'Ole, Satch...

CHICAGO DEFENDER CORRESPONDENT 3611 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO ILLINOIS

166. Armstrong, Louis. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), New York, 10 March 1937, on his personal Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong stationery, to *Mr. Taft (Trumpet Tooting) Jordan*, with transmittal envelope; light browning.

Louis Armstrong writes a letter to an admiring fellow jazz trumpter, sending photographs of himself to members of Chick Webb's orchestra, including the young Ella Fitzgerald.

An animated Satchmo writes in part: … *Just to prove to you that 'Ole Satchmo Armstrong can keep his word, I am sitting my self down to this Mello Typewriter of mine to tell you how much it is a great pleasure it is to me to have the honor of sending to you and the folks one of my photographs … And I really do hope 'youall will like'Em …. Ofcourse I tried my damdest to look as pretty as I could, so Pal it's the very best I could do … Ha..Ha …*

Enclosed you will find 'Five Photographs, Signed …. One for yourself – One for Professor Webb – One for Sister Ella Fitzgerald – One for Borther Teddy Hill – and the other one is for youall's and infact "All Our Boss, Mr Buccanon …

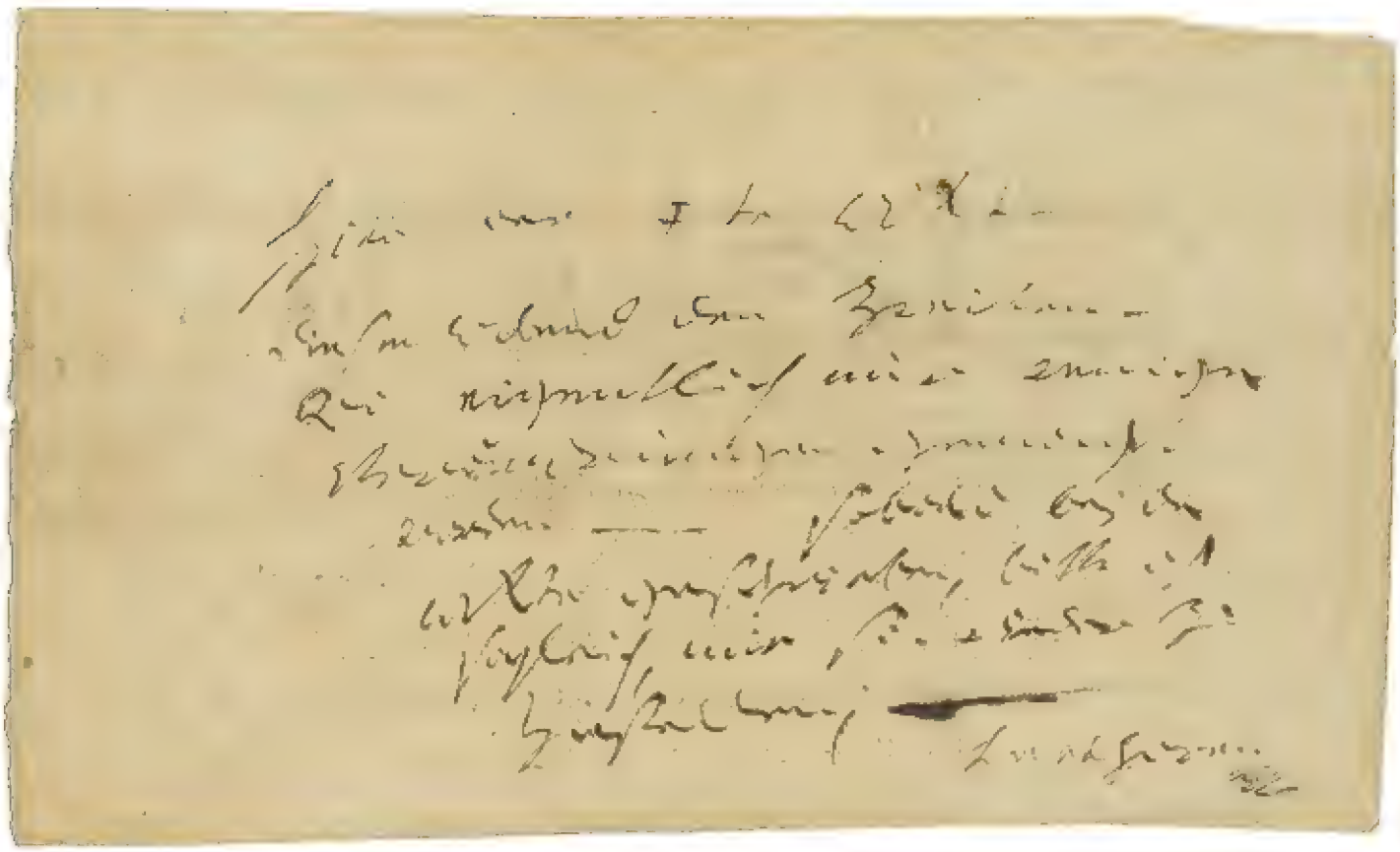
Ofcourse I did not have a chance to tell you how I enjoyed myself Sunday Night, because everybody was so busy having lots of fun, So did I … "Yeowsah" The Savoy certainly was Jumping … I just loves to come up there and watch as well as hear you's 'Cats"Romp… Without the Savoy Ballroom New York's not complete, No Foolin … I was reading where My Boy "Ole"Hatchet Mouth Lucky Milender and his Miliners are going to Swing out with you's Cats for a week … Well the minute you lay eyes on him you must 'Congradulate Him for me and my Darling Wife Alpha …

Alpha also wishes to be remembered to Ella Fitzgerald and all of youall …

A letter from you would be most 'APPRECIATABLE" 'Ump' 'Did' Dat' Word Come Outa Mee? … Ha..Ha …

So again I will say good night and here's our regards to 'Brother Webb – Brother Hill – Brother Milender – Sister Fitzgerald Brother Buccanon, 'Aw hell tell the Whole Savoy Ballroom Staff Hello for Me and Alpha… from Your Boy…I am Trumpetblowingly Yours, Louis Armstrong. 'Ole, Satch …

Just 22 years of age at the time of this letter, Taft Jordan was a jazz trumpeter heavily influenced by Louis Armstrong. In 1937, Jordan was a member of Chick Webb's orchestra, as was a very young Ella Fitzgerald (just 19 years of age), and they performed together at Harlem's Savoy Ballroom. **$2,000 - $3,000**



167. Beethoven, Ludwig van. Important autograph letter signed (*"Beethoven"*), in German, 1 page, (6 x 9.75 in.; 216 x 178 mm.), [Vienna], 2 December [1805], written to Friedrich Sebastian Mayer (bass baritone singer); slight browning.

Days before the premiere of his opera *Fidelio*, Ludwig van Beethoven writes to opera singer Friedrich Sebastian Mayer, the baritone who sang "Don Pizarro" in the first performances.

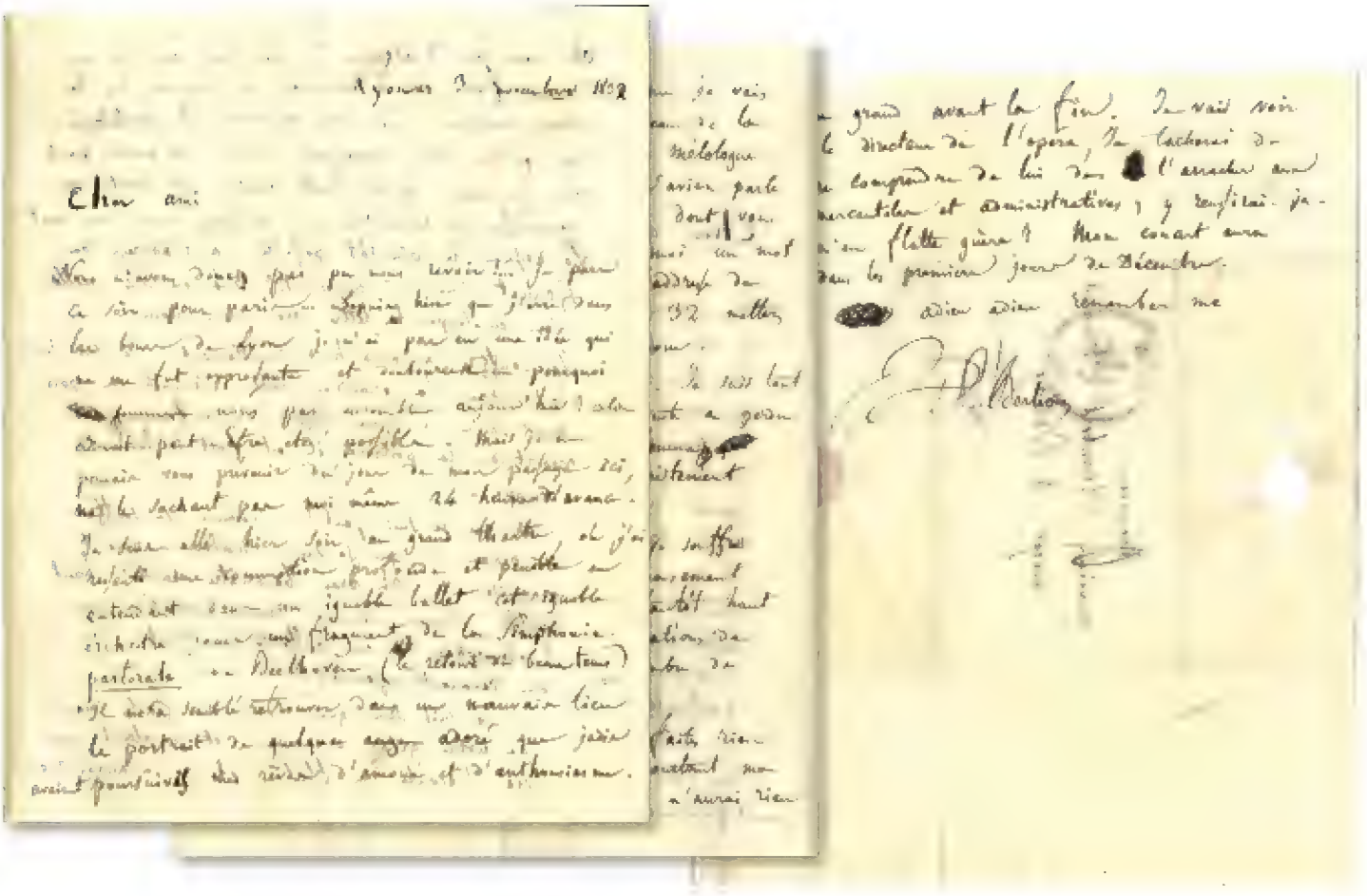
Beethoven writes in full: *Here [is] the 1st act. Tonight the second where actually only few changes [have been] made. As soon as both acts are written, I ask to have them sent back to me promptly. Beethoven*

Beethoven began work on his only opera, *Leonore* (later titled *Fidelio*), in the summer of 1803 and had completed most of the sketches by the summer of 1805. When it came to subjects, his attachment to the heroic and the ideal made him reject most contemporary opera as light and frivolous. His reluctance to tackle any but idealized subjects was not just a matter of moralistic disdain but was built on his desire to integrate into opera something of the serious dramatic urgency that he had mastered in instrumental music, while at the same time he understood the need to adjust the form-building procedures of instrumental music to the formal necessities of opera.

The rehearsals proved to be a series of trials for the composer. The style of the music was new to the singers who pronounced it utterly impossible to perform. In addition, Beethoven's deafness had become an acute and worsening condition, which made it difficult for him to deal with singers, impresarios and the wider world of opera production. Two days before the opera premiere, Beethoven wrote, "I wish to see and hear it from a distance: in this way my patience will at least not be so severely tried at the rehearsal as when I am close enough to hear my music so bungled. I really believe that it is done on purpose. I shall lose all desire to write anything more if my music is to be so played."

Fidelio is an account of a woman's heroism in a successful attempt to rescue her husband from the hands of his political enemy. It is an ambitious and progressive work, a celebration of female heroism and notable in that the suffering victim is the man, the liberator a woman. Most striking is Beethoven's ability to deepen expression in the serious and ethical side of the plot to such a point that the work became one of the exceptional classics of the operatic literature, unsurpassed in its conveyance of dramatic and emotional truth. Its great stature is due to Beethoven's ability to frame the formal dynamics of the work to give maximum weight to the moral issues underlying the action: the physical suffering of the prisoners and the system that promotes such suffering; heroic stoicism in the face of injustice; and Leonore's love and courage, the willing risk-taking by a loving wife.

Letters by Beethoven are rare, and both the content and the condition of the present letter are exceptional.
$40,000 - $60,000



168. Berlioz, Hector. Autograph letter signed (*"H Berlioz"*), in French, 3 pages, (8.5 x 7 in.; 216 x 178 mm.), Lyon, 3 November 1832, to his lifelong friend, Humbert Ferrand at Beiley; 0.5-in. hole on third page not affecting text.

The great composer declares, "*... my life is ebbing away, and I shall have accomplished nothing great ere it closes.*"

The composer writes in full: *After all we have not met! I leave this evening for Paris. I have been wandering about in the mud of Lyon since yesterday, and during the whole of the time I have not had a single idea which has not been oppressive and melancholy. Why are we not together today? That might, perhaps, have been possible. But I could not let you know the exact day I should pass through this place, as I did not know it myself twenty-four hours before hand.*

Last night I went to the Grand Theatre, where I was deeply but painfully affected by hearing a worthless orchestra, during a worthless ballet, play a fragment of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony (The Return of Fine Weather). It seemed to me as if I had discovered in some disreputable haunt the portrait of an angel, and that angel the subject of my dreams of love and enthusiasm. Ah, this comes of being away for two years! I verily believe I shall go mad when I listen to real music once more. I will send you the mélologue as soon as it is printed. You sent me word of some newspapers which I ought to secure, and whose editors are known to you; let me have a line on that subject as soon as possible, addressed to Gounet, No. 34 or 32, rue Saint-Anne, putting the letter for me under cover. I am suffering cruelly today. I am all alone in this huge town. Auguste lost his wife's young brother the day before yesterday, who died of consumption; he is much affected by it. Oh, how lonely I am! How I suffer inwardly! What a wretched organization is mine! A regular barometer, now up, now down, subject to the variations of the atmosphere, whether gladsome or dull, of my all-absorbing thoughts.

I feel convinced that you are doing nothing in connection with our great work, and yet my life is ebbing away, and I shall have accomplished nothing great ere it closes. I am going to see Véron, the Director of the Opera. I shall endeavor to come to terms with him, and draw him away from his mercantile and administrative ideas. Shall I succeed? I do not flatter myself in the least that I shall. My concert will take place in the early part of December. Adieu, adieu; remember me.

Berlioz wrote the present letter at the end of his stay in Isère, after visiting family and friends on his return journey to Paris from Italy, where he had just spent a year as winner of the Rome Prize. Ferrand was Berlioz's closest friend; a lawyer by profession, he was also a poet and novelist. They were students together, and from 1827, when Ferrand left Paris for Belley (90 kilometers east of Lyon), they met rarely but corresponded frequently and devotedly. Of all his correspondents, it was Ferrand to whom Berlioz truly opened his heart; his letters to him, spanning 43 years, provide the most expansive and vital autobiographical record — comparable to the Memoires, but written for private rather than public consumption. **$3,000 - $5,000**

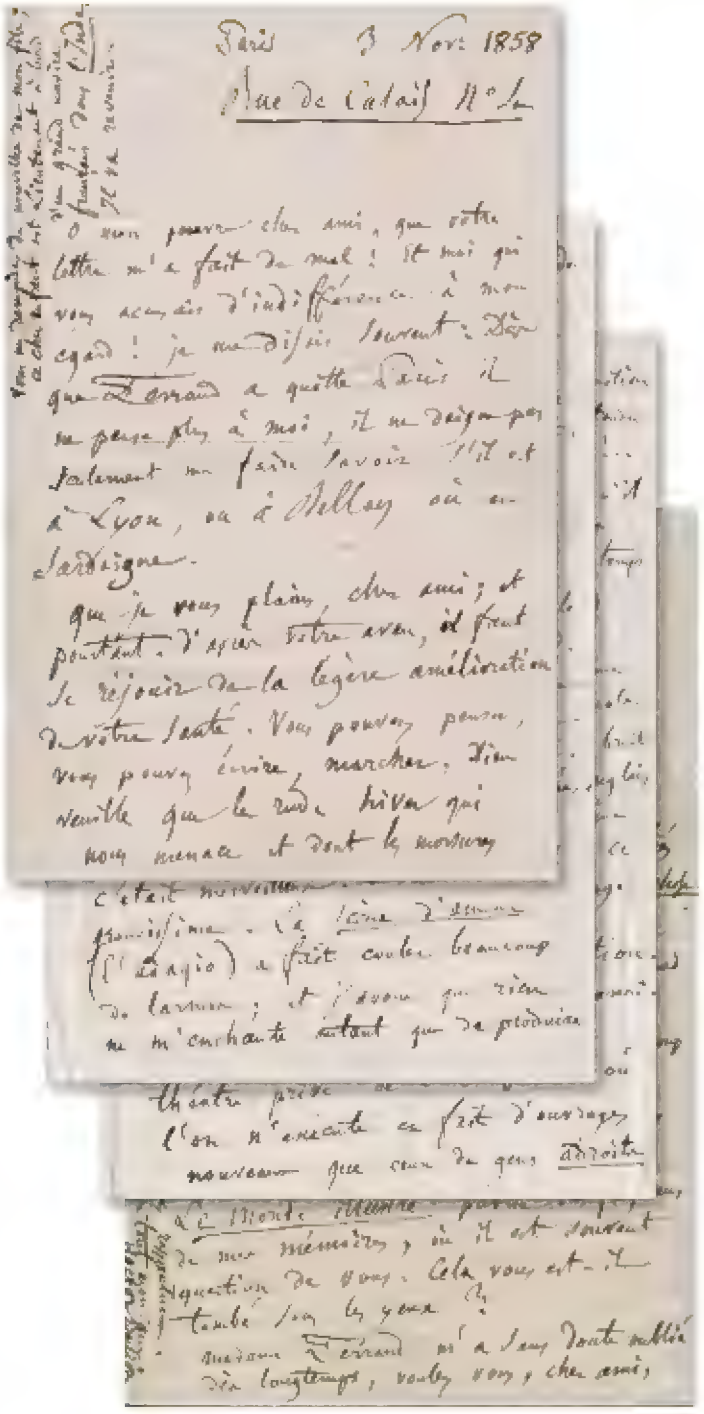
169. Berlioz, Hector. Autograph letter signed, in French, 4 pages, (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), Paris, 3 November 1858, to his lifelong friend, Humbert Ferrand.

Regarding his Romeo and Juliet, Berlioz expounds: "... ***what a performance it was!! It was marvelous. The success could not have been greater. The scene d' amour (the adagio) drew forth copious tears; and I confess that nothing pleases me more than to produce by music alone this sort of emotion."***

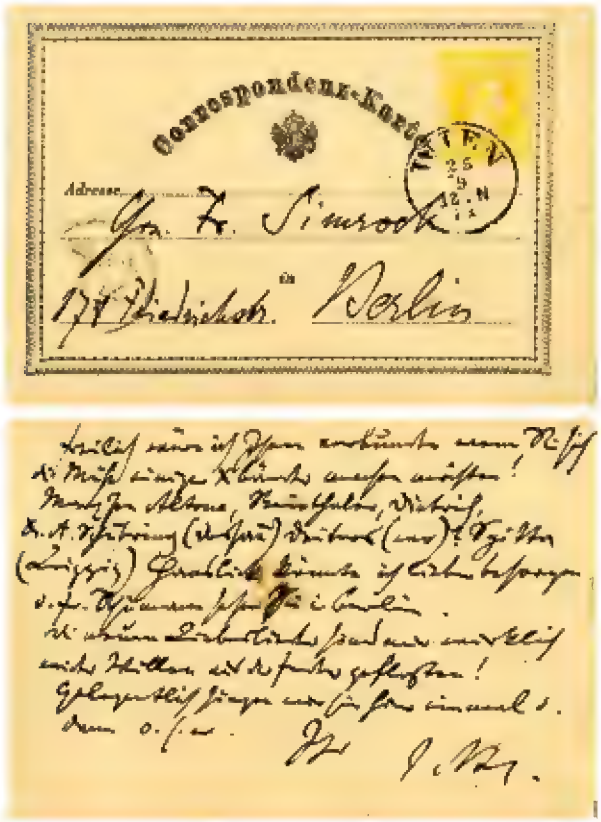
In his letter, Berlioz first reveals that he had thought Ferrand had been indifferent as he had not heard from him, but now he learns that he has been ill. In part, he writes touchingly on this and then speaks of his own condition. *As for me, I am a prey to a gastralgia that has settled during the past two years in my intestines; except at night I suffer almost constantly. Recently at Baden, on certain days I could hardly drag myself to the orchestra for my rehearsals. After a few minutes, it is true, musical fever came to my assistance and restored my strength.*

For a performance of the first four parts of *Romeo and Juliet,* he had 11 rehearsals: *but what a performance it was!! It was marvelous. The success could not have been greater. The scene d' amour (the adagio) drew forth copious tears; and I confess that nothing pleases me more than to produce by music alone this sort of emotion. Poor Paganini, who never heard this work that was composed to please him!!*

They write to each other so seldom that Berlioz feels he must give an account of his life during the past two years: *This long period has been employed in composing a long work, Les Troyens, an opera in 5 acts for which I have written, as for L'Enfance du Christ, both words and music." He writes of the amount of attention his opera has aroused throughout Europe, but he still does not know "what will become of this immense work which has not at present the slightest chance of being performed. The Opera is in disarray. It is, besides, a type of private theatre for the Emperor, where no new works are given except those of adroit people who manage to ingratiate themselves in one way or another. Well, it is finished: I have written it with a passion that you will perfectly understand. You who are also an admirer of great Virgilian inspiration. Nobody knows anything about the music, but the poem, which I have read to numerous groups of artists and literary amateurs, is already looked upon in Paris as quite something." He realizes that the work will no doubt give him much pain, but he is prepared for it. He ends by saying that fragments of his memoirs are being published in Le Monde illustré and that Ferrand is often mentioned in them. As for his son, Louis, "my dear child is Lieutenant on board a large French vessel in The Indies ...."*



Berlioz completed his epic opera *Les Troyens* in April 1858: "the consummation of [his] career; and its failure ... the crowning blow. For two years (1856-58) he lives in the work .... He is possessed by an exaltation, by a sense that all the threads of his life and his art are coming together for a supreme effort. But from the first he has known what the probable fate of such a work in Paris will be. No commission called it into existence; he writes it primarily for himself, to satisfy the 'Virgilian passion' which took possession of him in childhood and has lately reasserted its hold. When the work is finished, however, he is bound to try to get it performed. The Opera is the only theatre of the size and resources required for a work on this scale; and towards the Opera ... his efforts are naturally directed. But the Opera blows hot and cold and will not commit itself. For five years Berlioz lobbies everyone from the Emperor downwards, to no purpose; and during this time the unknown score acquires a reputation -of an inordinately long and unstageable white elephant -which is to remain with it for nearly a hundred years .... So as to hear the work, he consents to its being put on at the poorly equipped Théâtre-Lyrique; he is then persuaded by the management to agree to an even more damaging compromise: the work is split in two, and in the event only the last three acts are given .... As such it has a considerable *succès d'estime,* and during its short run draws good houses; but the experience marks the end of his career as a composer."(The Arts Council, Berlioz and the Romantic Imagination). **$3,000 - $5,000**



170. Brahms, Johannes. Autograph letter signed (*"J.Br."*), 1 page, (3.37 x 4.87 in.; 86 x 124 mm.), [Vienna, September 25, 1874], on an imprinted correspondence card to Fritz Simrock, his publisher in Berlin; light stain affecting several characters.

The new love song really flowed from my pen in spite of myself!

Brahms asks Simrock to take care of selling *"a certain number of copies"* to various music dealers whom he lists. He adds that he will attend to Spitta in Leipzig as well as Hanslick, and that Simrock will see Schumann in Berlin. In concluding, Brahms discusses his *"Neue Liebeslieder-walzer* [opus 65]: *The new love song really flowed from my pen in spite of myself! We'll sing them here one of these days ...."* **$2,000 - $3,000**

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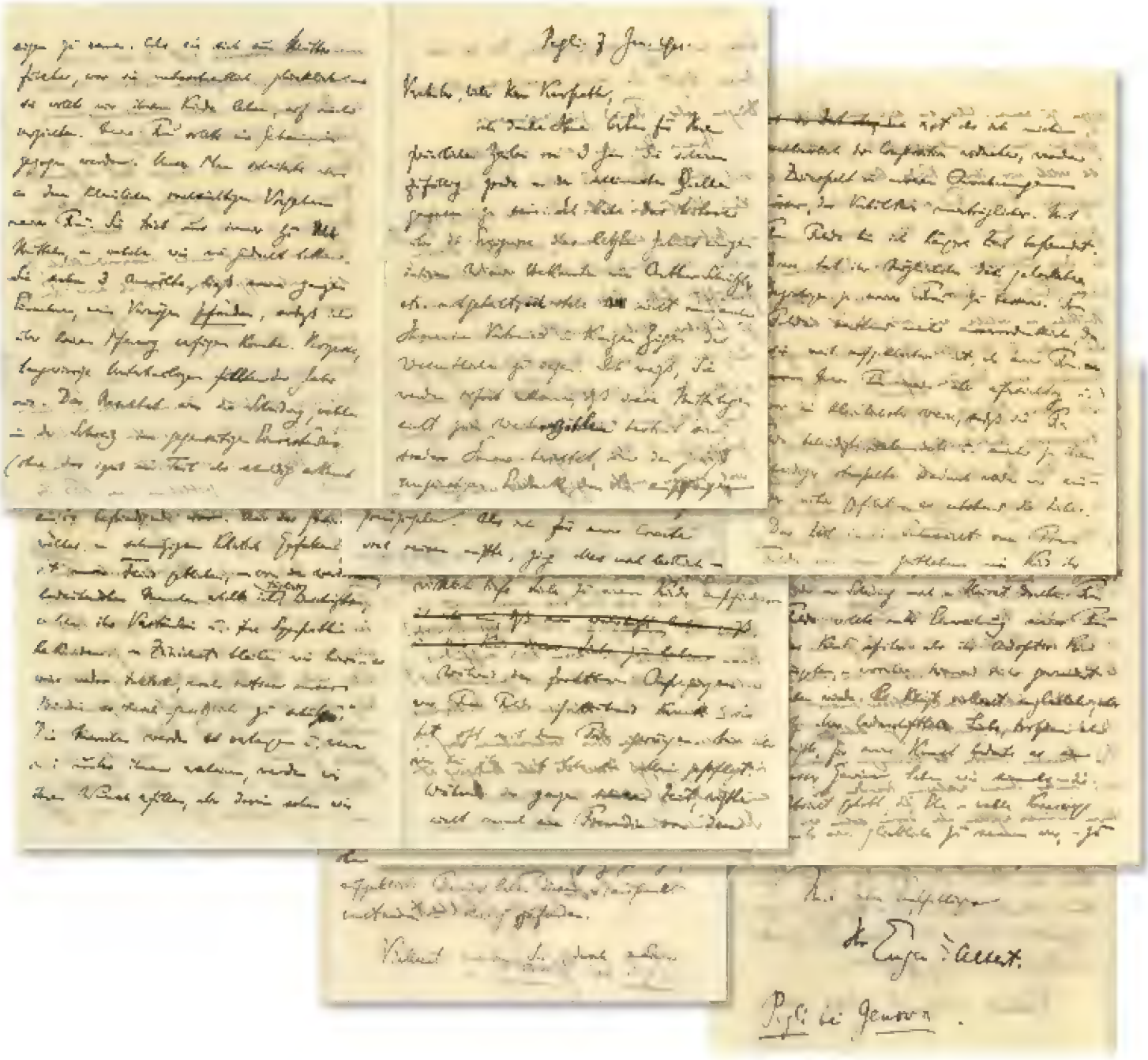
171. D'Albert, Eugen. Autograph letter signed in German, 10 pages, (7 x 5.37 in.; 178 x 137 mm.), Pegli, 7 January 1894, to the Austrian music critic, Ludwig Karpath: with envelope.

An extraordinary letter on the disintegration of D'Albert's marriage: "*It was not until I devoted myself exclusively to composing that the schism of our views became greater, the relationship more unbearable ...*"

The German composer and pianist writes in full to Karpath: I *thank you very much for your friendly letter of Jan. 3. You seem to have chanced to be at the worst source. I informed a few intimate Viennese acquaintances such as Arthur Schnitzler etc. of details on the events of the past year; I don't hesitate to tell you, too, confidentially the main things in brief. I know you will immediately see that this news is not meant to be passed on, but is for you, so as to make up for the unfavorable impression you are sure to have had, as I have an interest in winning you as a friend in purely human matters. My marriage was an unhappy one because my wife had no understanding for anything purely human. She was by virtue of her upbringing and nature a rather unmodern woman who got her wisdom from the "Garden Arbor." All my efforts to convert her were to no avail. By appearances there was little to be noticed of this discrepancy, as I have too much tact to expose my marital dissonances to the public. When I had to travel a lot for new concerts, everything went well enough — it wasn't until I devoted myself exclusively to composing that the schism of our views became greater, the relationship more unbearable. I have been friends with Frau Felde for some time. She did what she could to improve the loose contacts with my wife. Frau Felde understood me extremely well, as she is much more enlightened than my wife. But my wife got jealous, and in the most petty way, so that she insulted and maligned Frau Felde and labeled me her defender. By this we were brought closer to each other, and we fell in love. The goal and the longing of Frau Felde had all her life been to call a child her own. When she felt that she was going to be a mother, she was indescribably happy, she only wanted to live for her child and do without me. My wife was to be drawn into the secret. But our plan failed at the petty, vengeful behavior of my wife. She always drove us to steps that we never thought of. She took on 3 lawyers, had my entire income, my property seized, so that I hadn't a penny to spend. Litigation, drawn-out negotiations filled out the year. The result was the divorce, which was obtained on mutual understanding (without one of the parties being found at fault) in Switzerland. So I bought my freedom. Every time, my wife made higher and higher conditions as the price of a divorce — I made these sacrifices and provided for my wife far above my circumstances, because I love Frau Felde and our child. It is the first time that I really felt a deep love for a child; ~~I realize that one must truly love so as to love a child of this love~~. During the terrible turmoil Frau Felde was continually ill, she often struggled with death. Only I was with her, I took care of her alone. During the whole difficult time not even a [lady] friend [of hers] knew about this event. People thought we were living a life of luxury — and they justifiably resented that. (Maybe that's the version of the matter you heard.) People who know Frau F. better know how great her happiness is to have a child. It seems like a miracle to her. Isn't it understandable that I must love the child that is the result of such passionate love quite differently than a child that came into the world unwanted and by chance in a proper marriage? Can one feel love for a child that <u>even the mother</u> didn't want? It is also the first time I was allowed to see motherly love in the purest and noblest sense, and I now realize that this is the first condition for happily forming a union. I could write many pages on my sufferings and experiences. But I don't want to trouble you with it.*



There were weird and interesting things in a psychological regard, but that would be going to too great lengths once I got started on it. I only have to tell you that when Frau Felde realized that she was going to bring a child into the world, we didn't think of divorce or marriage. Frau Felde wanted to pass her child off later as an adoptive child — while letting my wife in on the secret — and no one would have been the wiser. Perhaps it sounds incredible, but in spite of all the passionate love, although I knew that it would be a great boon to my art, we never had the intention of breaking up the marriage, which could in no way be called happy. We both have a much too high sense of duty and responsibility. But we were pushed--it happened much differently than I had expected. Now I am happy about it, I realize that this solution was the only satisfactory one. Only the rabble, that derives pleasure from dirty gossip, has remained my enemy — from the most valuable, important people I daily receive letters testifying to their understanding and friendship. — For now we will stay here — it would be neither tactful nor advisable to give our union legal protection so quickly. People will demand it, and when we appear in their midst, we will full fill their wish, but in that both of us don't see the greater happiness by any means. We have now, after the divorce, but before our marriage, informed our acquaintances of the existence of the child. It may perhaps have been more conventional and wiser to wait with that until we were married. But we didn't want to let the world go on thinking that we had been whiling away our time with orgies, we longed to reveal our suffering and struggles, and the mother was impatient to tell everyone that she has a child! She has the courage to say this without the approval of the record office — enlightened friends understood this standpoint and feel that it is right. Perhaps you will have a little more understanding for our actions by what I have touched on. I have the feeling that I have fulfilled my obligation — the past year was the most troubled and turbulent of my whole life — only now have I begun to calm down. I thank you very kindly for your kind information on the Comic Opera.

A lengthy and acutely poignant letter written during a particularly turbulent time in D'Albert's life. **$3,000 - $5,000**

172. Debussy, Claude. Autograph letter signed twice, (*"AC Debussy"*) at the conclusion and with his initials (*"C"*) written over the (*"A"*) after the postscript, in French, 4 pages, (7 x 4.37 in.; 178 x 111 mm.). *Villa Medici*, February 1885, to Monsieur Vasnier.

Debussy laments his deplorable environment in Rome: "... *this whole world is completely egotistical. Everyone lives for himself."*

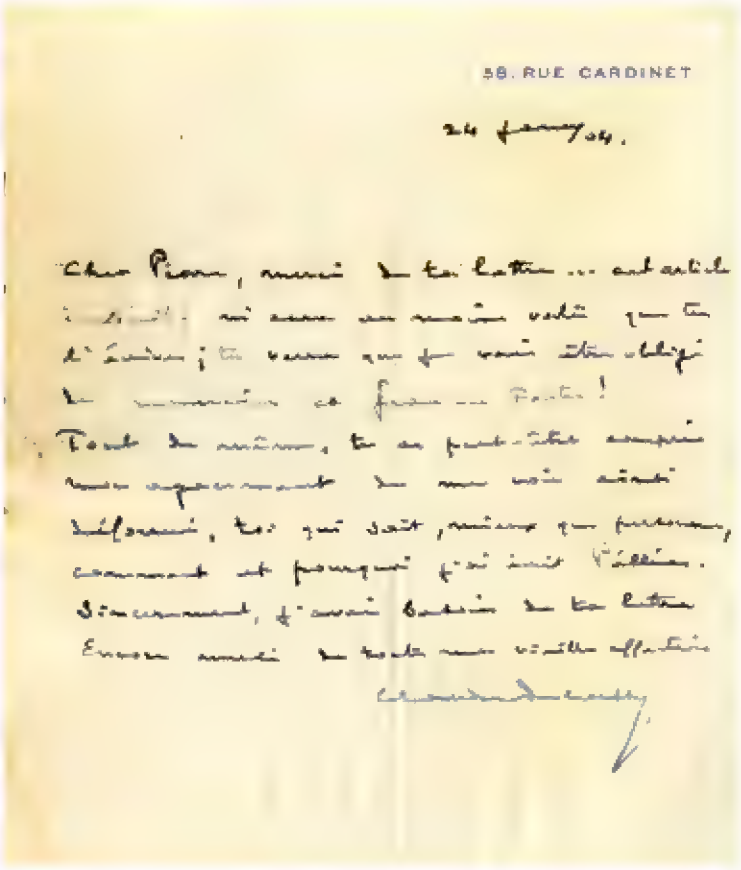
The composer writes in part: *Here I am in this abominable villa. And I assure you that my first impression is not good. The weather is horrible: rain, wind. You will admit that one needn't go to Rome to find the same weather as in Paris. Above all for someone who is full of bitterness toward everything Roman. The fellows came to visit us at Monte Rotonde, in a dirty little room where all six of us slept. If you knew how they have changed more from that good fellowship of Paris, they are stiff, have an air of convinced importance — too Rome Prize, these people. The evening I arrived at the Villa I played my cantata, which was successful with nearly nobody, not on the part of the musicians, for example.*

It doesn't matter, this artistic atmosphere where the old do the talking. This nice camaraderie seems quite overestimated to me. With one or two exceptions, it is difficult to have a talk, and I can't help comparing these trite conversations with your good and beautiful ones, which helped me so much and opened my mind to so many things, oh, yes, I do miss them. Moreover, this whole world is completely egotistical. Everyone lives for himself. I have heard the musicians Marty, Pierné, Vidal demolish one another. Marty demolished Vidal with Pierné, Pierné demolished Marty with Vidal, and so on. Ah when I returned to my room, which is huge, where you have to walk a mile to get from one piece of furniture to the other, how lonely I felt and how I wept. I was too accustomed to your very understanding friendship, too accustomed to what you were occupied with and the way you spoke to me about what I was doing, and I would never forget, Monsieur, everything you have done for me, the place you were so kind to give me in your family. I would do everything I can to prove it to you, for I am not ungrateful. I would ask you again not to forget me and to preserve the place I have in your friendship, for I foresee that I am certainly going to need it.

I have tried to work. I can't. Meanwhile, I am doing everything I can. As to the rest, you know how I love music and can believe in what state I am, how vexed I am. But I can't live the life here. Their joy can't be mine. It isn't out of envy that I hate it so much. No. But I can't get used to it, I lack the special aptitudes and the indifference which it would be required to have. Yes, I repeat, I am afraid I am coming to Paris sooner than you thought. This will perhaps be very stupid, but what should I do? I am also afraid I'll be a pest, that your friendship will flag, which would make me very angry [at myself], but I assure you that if there is nothing else to complain about on my account, you can't accuse me of lack of courage. I am a bit ill, always for the same reason. My devil of a heart is stubborn, even in the Roman air. I would so like to work that I am wracking my brain without finding anything but fever, which knocks me down brutally, leaving me without strength. I received your letter, which gave me great, great pleasure, and if it is not too much to ask in spite of my knowing very well that your time does not belong to you, reply with a long letter to remind me of the fine conversations I mentioned to you ...

In a lengthy postscript, Debussy has added: *Please give my sincere regards to Madame Vasnier. Is Marguérite well? Has she continued studying my melodies? I would like very much to make an accomplished musician out of Marguerite. I think that you would like that, and I, I would be proud of that, for at least I would not be entirely useless. Embrace her for me, as well as the good little dickens Maurice. Another press of the hand for you.*

While at the Paris Conservatoire, Debussy began studying composition under the French composer Ernest Guiraud at the end of 1880, and under his guidance, won the second Prix de Rome in 1883 and the first Prix de Rome the following year with his cantata *L'enfant prodigue* (The Prodigal Child). It was for his reason that Debussy was in Rome. "Debussy had already travelled to Italy, Vienna and Russia in the company of Tchaikovsky's patron, Mme. von Meck , but his enforced stay at the Villa Medici in Rome gave him no joy; he was separated from the woman he loved (Mme. Vasnier, an amateur singer) and he was irked by the Villa's architecture, the pretensions of his fellow students and the necessity to produce a series of 'envoi' for the Academie des Beaux Arts. He remained in Rome for the minimum permitted period of two years and returned to his parents' home in Paris in February 1887" [The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians]. Gabriel Pierné, one of the three musicians Debussy complains about in this letter, had also won the Prix de Rome in 1882 for his cantata *Edith*, and later earned a reputation as a composer and conductor. Paul Antonin Vidal also won the Prix de Rome in 1883 with his cantata *Le gladiateur;* he actually became an esteemed friend of Debussy, and later had a career as a conductor, teacher and composer.
$3,000 - $5,000

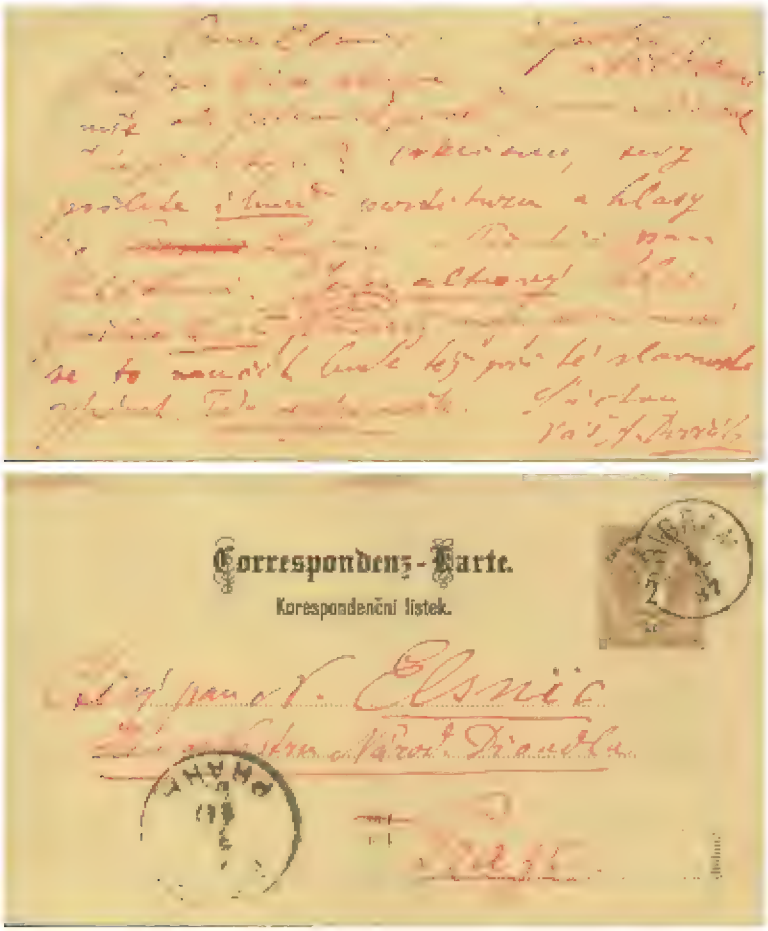


173. Debussy, Claude. Autograph letter signed, in French, 1 page, (5.87 x 5 in.; 149 x 127 mm.), [Paris], 24 January 1904, to the writer, Pierre Louÿs, with the integral blank leaf attached; marginal browning.

Infuriated with a negative review of his opera *Pelléas et Mélisande*, Debussy vents to French poet and writer Pierre Louÿs.

A disgruntled Debussy bitterly complains to his friend Pierre Louÿs about an article written by an unidentified critic. After spewing forth some sharp words, he seems to regain his composure enough to write, in part: *All the same, you probably understood my anger at seeing myself being so distorted; you know better than anyone else how and why I wrote Pelleas ….*

Debussy's opera, *Pelléas et Mélisande,* was produced at the OpéraComique in 1902, and received widespread criticism. The full score of the opera was published in 1904, only to receive more criticism as evidenced by the present letter. **$2,000 - $3,000**

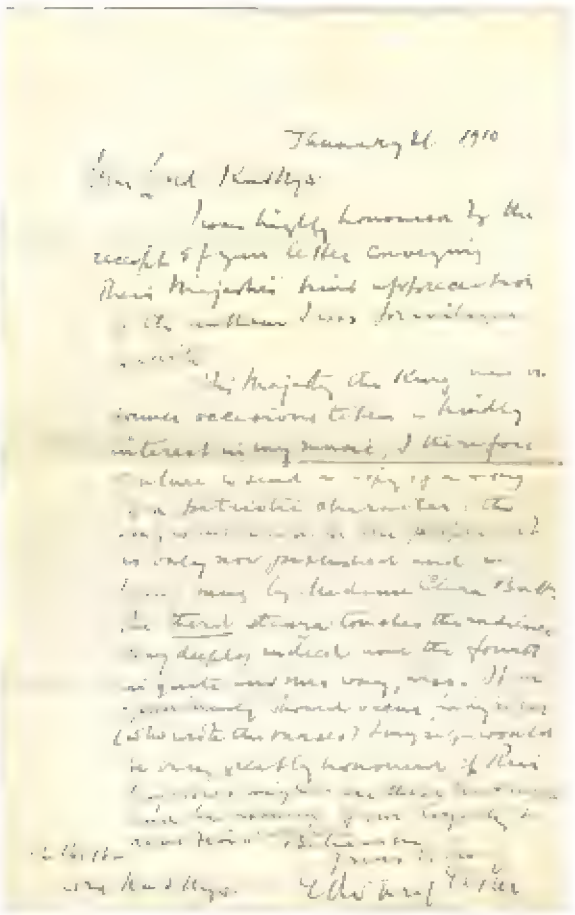


174. Dvorák, Antonín. Autograph letter signed (*"A. Dvorák"*), in Czech, 1 page, (3.25 x 5.5 in.; 83 x 140 mm.), Vysoky in Pribam, [1887], to N. Elsnic, a member of the Orchestra at the National Theater in Prague, on a correspondence card.

Dvorák writes of his *Mass in D major.*

The great Czech composer writes in full: *I wrote you regarding the mass, but never received any reply. Are you ready yet? If so, please send the score and singing parts immediately to Luzane u Prestic, to Mr. Klavek. Then send the alto part to us here at Vysoky, since my wife must learn it and then sing it at a gala affair. Please don't forget.*

Renowned for its instrumentation for orchestra, the *Mass in D major* was completed by Dvorák in 1887. **$2,000 - $3,000**

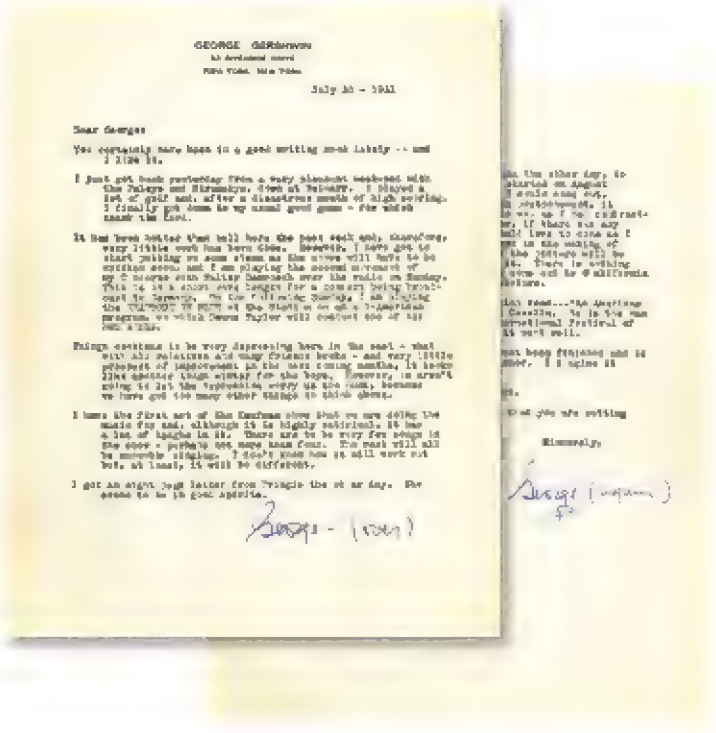


175. Elgar, Edward. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (12.87 x 8 in.; 327 x 203 mm.), [London], 26 January 1910, on embossed stationery of *The Athenaeum,* to Lord Knollys.

Elgar expresses heartfelt thanks to King Edward VII for his appreciation of his song, *The King's Way,* noting "*the song is intended for the people.*"

Elgar writes in full: *I was highly honoured by the receipt of your letter conveying Their Majesties kind appreciation of the anthem I was privileged to write. His Majesty the King has on former occasions taken a kindly interest in my music; I therefore venture to send a copy of a song of a patriotic character: the song is intended for the people; it is only now published and is being sung by Madame Clara Butt. The third stanza touches the audience very deeply indeed and the fourth, in quite another way, also. If an opportunity should occur, Lady Elgar (who wrote the verses) and myself would be very greatly honoured if Their Majesties might see these two stanzas and be assured of our loyalty and devotion at all times …*

The patriotic song of which Elgar writes was *The King's Way. His wife, Lady* Alice Elgar was just then enjoying a little triumph of her own. She had written words for the Trio tune of *Pomp and Circumstance* No. 4, calling the new song *The Kings Way* after the road recently opened in London. The new song was accepted for immediate publication by Booseys, with a premiere by Clara Butt at the Alexandra Palace. On 14 January 1910, two of Lady Elgar's stanzas appeared in *The Daily Mail.* The anthem to which Elgar refers is *They Are At Rest,* which he had written for the tenth anniversary of Queen Victoria's death, four days before the date of the present letter. **$2,000 - $3,000**



176. Gershwin, George. Typed letter signed twice (*"George"* and *"George (again)"*), 2 pages, (10.75 x 8.5 in.; 273 x 216 mm.), New York, 30 July 1931, to George Pallay in San Francisco, on Gershwin's personal imprinted stationery, minor water stain not affecting text and marginal tears along horizontal fold.

A wonderfully chatty letter rich with news.

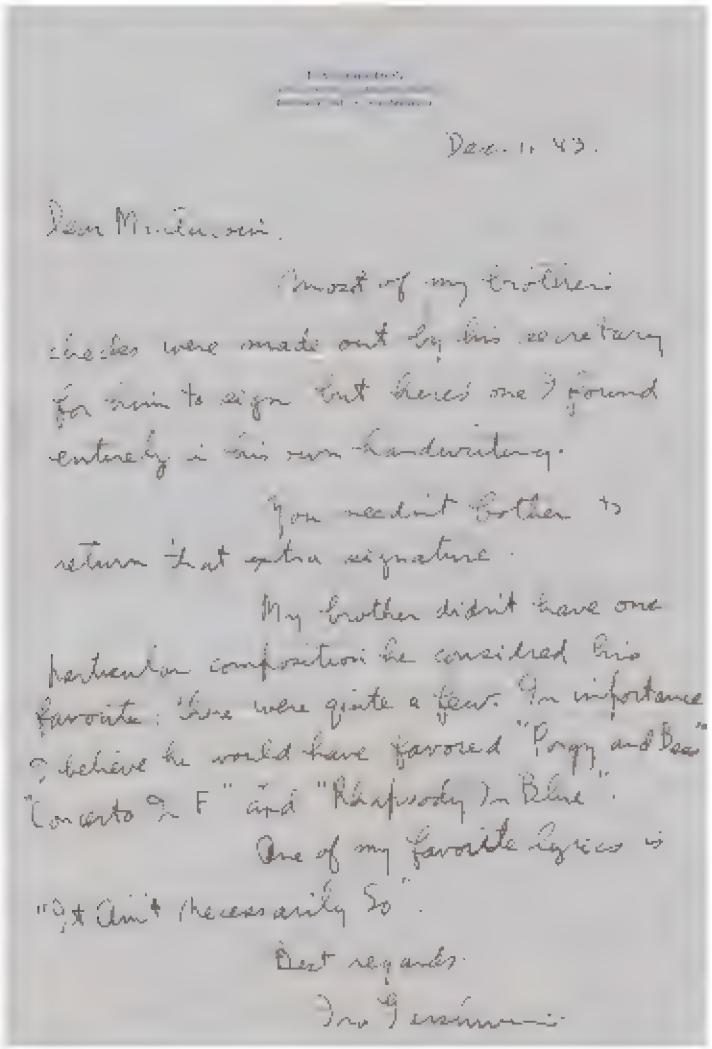
The great American composer writes in full: *I just got back from a very pleasant week-end down at Belmarr. I played a lot of golf … It has been hotter than hell here … However, I have got to start putting on some steam as the shows will have to be written soon, and I am playing the second movement of my Concerto with Walter Damrosch over the radio on Sunday. This is on a short wave length for a concert being broadcast to Germany. On the following Sunday, I am playing the RHAPSODY IN BLUE at the Stadium on an all-American program … I have the first act of the Kaufman show that we are doing the music for and, although it is highly satirical, it has a lot of laughs in it. There are to be very few songs in the show … The rest will all be ensemble singing. I don't know how it will work out but, at least, it will be different… Winnie Sheehan called me from California the other day, to tell me that my picture is to be started on August twentieth … I would love to come out as I am more than anxious to have a hand in the making of DELICIOUS. I hope to heaven that the picture will be made right and will prove a big hit. There is nothing that would please me more than to come out to California next year to do another musical picture. I got a cable from London which read … "An American In Paris great success"…. signed [Alfredo] Casella. He is the man who conducted my piece at the International Festival of Music and I am glad to know that it went well. Isaac Goldberg's biography of me has just been finished and is already in the hands of the publisher. I imagine it will be out around my birthday.*

A resident of California, George Pallay and Gershwin spent time together during the Gershwin brothers' two working stints in Hollywood. They wrote frequently to one another when they resided on opposite coasts. **$2,000 - $3,000**

177. Gershwin, George. Autograph musical quotation signed, 1 page, (4.25 x 6 in.; 108 x 152 mm.), 19 April 1933; date added at bottom in another hand.

Gershwin's *Rhapsody In Blue*

On an autograph album leaf, Gershwin has penned three measures of his remarkable jazz composition, *Rhapsody in Blue*, and then has boldly signed his name beneath. **$3,000 – $5,000**


Dec. 1, 43.

Dear Mr. Aucoin.

Most of my brothers checks were made out by his secretary for him to sign but here's one I found entirely in his own handwriting.

You needn't bother to return that extra signature.

My brother didn't have one particular composition he considered his favorite: there were quite a few. In importance I believe he would have favored "Porgy and Bess" "Concerto in F" and "Rhapsody in Blue".

One of my favorite lyrics is "It Ain't Necessarily So".

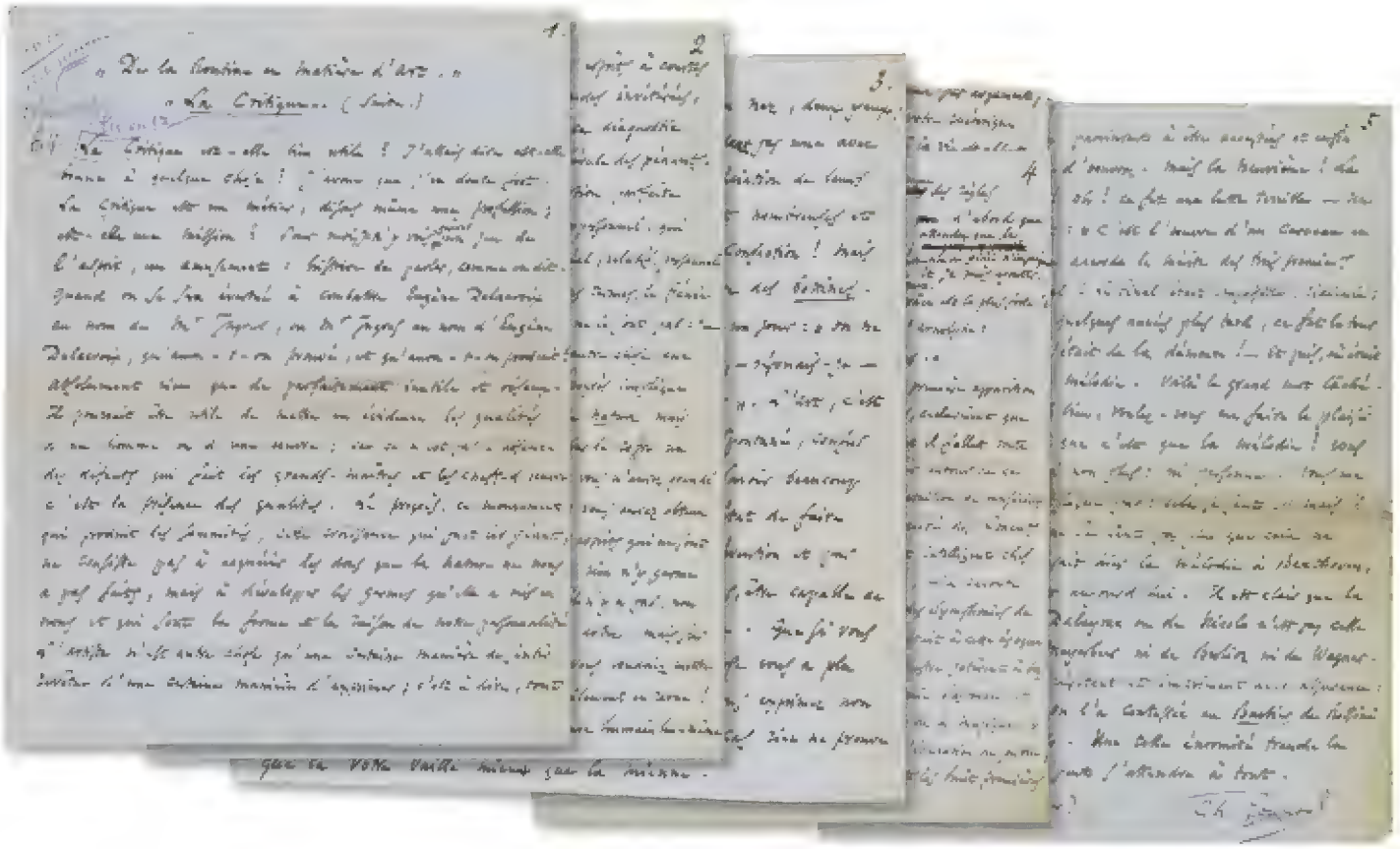
Best regards.

Ira Gershwin

178. Gershwin, Ira. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (10.87 x 7.25 in.; 238 x 184 mm.), Beverly Hills, California, 1 December 1943, to Mr. Aucoin [?], on his personalized stationery.

Ira Gershwin responds to a fan of his brother and provides his opinion of George Gershwin's favorite compositions.

The great American lyricist writes in full: *Most of my brother's checks were made out by his secretary for him to sign but here's one I found entirely in his own handwriting. You needn't bother to return that extra signature. My brother didn't have one particular composition he considered his favorite: there were quite a few. In importance I believe he would have favored "Porgy and Bess", "Concerto In F" and "Rhapsody in Blue". One of my favorite lyrics is "It Ain't Necessarily So"* [from Porgy and Bess]. *Best regards, Ira Gershwin* **$2,000 – $3,000**



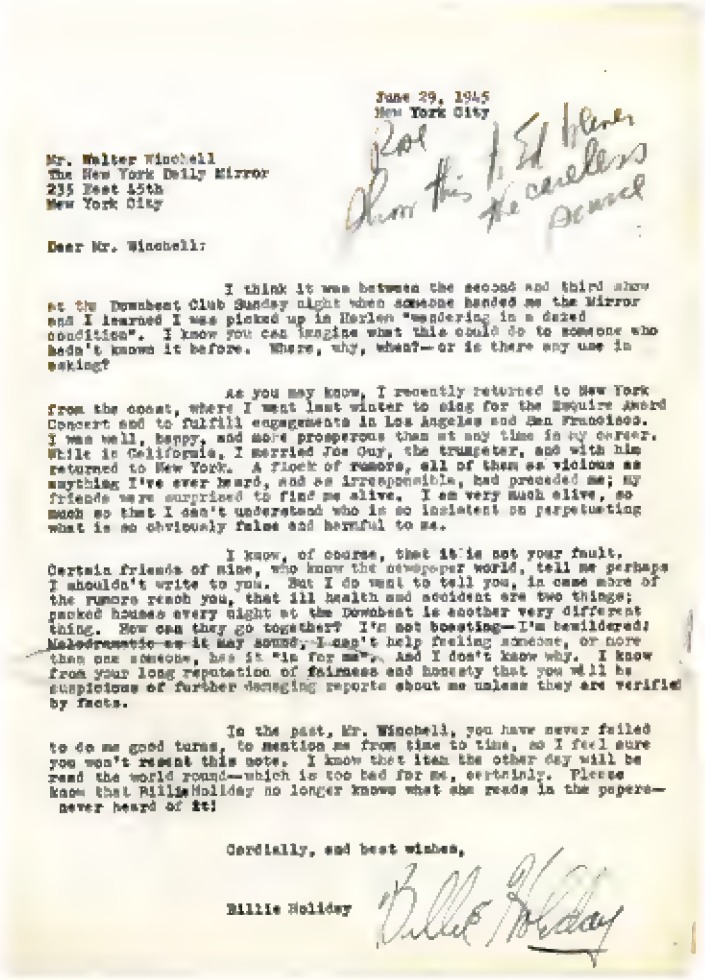
179. Gounod, Charles. Autograph manuscript signed (*"Ch. Gounod"*), in French, 5 pages, (9.37 x 7.25 in.; 238 x 184 mm.), London, 21 April 1873, to Camille Lemonnier in Brussels, with address leaf; an additional 1.5 in. piece of stationery on fourth page.

Gounod discusses art and music criticism: "*When the immense work of Beethoven first appeared … a crowd of critics … declared that he was a barbarian who did not know how to write …*"

Entitled "*Routine in Matters of Art*" — "*Criticism*" *(Continuation)*, Gounod writes in part: *Is criticism useful? Is it worth anything? I very much doubt it. Criticism is a job even a profession; is it a mission? For myself I can scarcely see anything in it except a game for the mind, an amusement: … when one has done one's utmost to fight Eugene Delacroix in the name of Mr. Ingres, or Mr. Ingres in the name of Eugene Delacroix, what will one have proved? Absolutely nothing save what is perfectly useless and unnecessary … Progress, the movement which produces leading people in the world of art, the growth which makes giants, does not consist in acquiring the gifts that nature has not endowed us with, but in developing the seeds she has planted in us and which are the form and the reason of our personality … Genius is the expression of a certain perfect proportion between two elements: the ideal, absolute, impersonal element which assigns to works their level and their duration; and the real, relative, personal element which is the reason for their novelty … Progress is a change not of nature but of stature: put a chest on a table, on the chest a book … and so on, you will not have increased any of the objects … you will have…but a heap. There are minds which are nothing but heaps: you can throw on them anything you like but nothing germinates there … There are not … on the same branch two leaves alike, and you would like to put mankind in uniform in order to review it more easily! … Art is feeling become science; it is the spontaneous, confused element defining itself through intelligence. You must therefore know a lot to judge, for one needs to be in a position to make abstract one's personal feeling … and one must at the same time be capable of measuring the amount of knowledge contained in a work …. In vain can you pile up argument on argument, invoke your grammars and all the resources of your rhetoric to show me the merit of a work in which life is absent …*

When the immense work of Beethoven first appeared … a crowd of critics … declared that he was a barbarian who did not know how to write … Girard, the hard-working and intelligent conductor who was Habeneck's successor, told me at the time of the Odeon orchestra's first attempts of the Beethoven symphonies … the orchestra musicians threw parts of the Symphonie Pastorate from their desks and proclaimed indignantly that it was not 'music.' Finally … the critics were gradually educated and the first eight symphonies…became accepted and eventually recognized as masterpieces. But the Ninth! The symphony with chorus! Oh! that was a terrible struggle; a famous musician told me, "It's the work of a delirious brain!" … The finale was impossible, ridiculous, a real cacophony … And what's more, where was the melody? No melody… Yesterday they refused melody to Beethoven and today they recognize it in him. It is clear that the melodic format of Dalayrae or Nicolo is not that of Beethoven nor of Meyerbeer nor of Berlioz nor of Wagner. Nonetheless, off we go repeating and printing with confidence, "No melody". They contested it in Rossini's Barbier … Such an enormity settles the question; after that one can expect anything. To be continued.

A rich essay in which Gounod questions the value of the criticism of art and music. **$2,000 - $3,000**



June 29, 1945
New York City

Rose
Show this to Ed Weiner
the careless
source

Mr. Walter Winchell
The New York Daily Mirror
235 East 45th
New York City

Dear Mr. Winchell:

I think it was between the second and third show at the Downbeat Club Sunday night when someone handed me the Mirror and I learned I was picked up in Harlem "wandering in a dazed condition". I know you can imagine what this could do to someone who hadn't known it before. Where, why, when?—or is there any use in asking?

As you may know, I recently returned to New York from the coast, where I went last winter to sing for the Esquire Award Concert and to fulfill engagements in Los Angeles and San Francisco. I was well, happy, and more prosperous than at any time in my career. While in California, I married Joe Guy, the trumpeter, and with him returned to New York. A flock of rumors, all of them as vicious as anything I've ever heard, and as irresponsible, had preceded me; my friends were surprised to find me alive. I am very much alive, so much so that I can't understand who is so insistent on perpetuating what is so obviously false and harmful to me.

I know, of course, that it is not your fault. Certain friends of mine, who know the newspaper world, tell me perhaps I shouldn't write to you. But I do want to tell you, in case more of the rumors reach you, that ill health and accident are two things; packed houses every night at the Downbeat is another very different thing. How can they go together? I'm not boasting—I'm bewildered! Melodramatic as it may sound, I can't help feeling someone, or more than one someone, has it "in for me". And I don't know why. I know from your long reputation of fairness and honesty that you will be suspicious of further damaging reports about me unless they are verified by facts.

In the past, Mr. Winchell, you have never failed to do me good turns, to mention me from time to time, so I feel sure you won't resent this note. I know that item the other day will be read the world round—which is too bad for me, certainly. Please know that Billie Holiday no longer knows what she reads in the papers—never heard of it!

Cordially, and best wishes,

Billie Holiday

Billie Holiday

180. Holiday, Billie (Eleanora Fagan). Typed letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), New York City, 29 June 1945, to Mr. Walter Winchell, The New York Daily Mirror, 235 East 45th, New York City; some marginal chipping.

"Lady Day" Billie Holiday begs syndicated columnist Walter Winchell to make a retraction in a damaging story about her drunkenness.

Holiday writes in full: *I think it was between the second and third show at the Downbeat Club Sunday night when someone handed me the Mirror and I learned I was picked up in Harlem 'wandering in a dazed condition'. I know you can imagine what this could do to someone who hadn't known it before. Where, why, when? - or is there any use in asking?*

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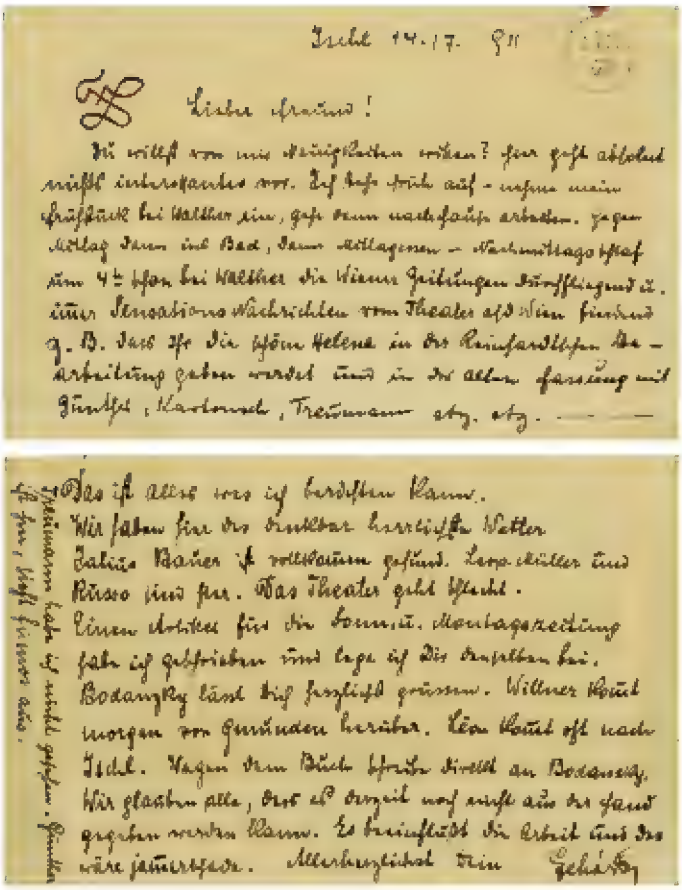
In the past, Mr. Winchell, you have never failed to do me good turns, to mention me from time to time, so I feel sure you won't resent this note. I know that item the other day will be read the world round – which is too bad for me, certainly. Please know that Billie Holiday no longer knows what she reads in the papers – never heard of it! Cordially, and best wishes, Billie Holiday

Walter Winchell was a nationally syndicated columnist for the *New York Daily Mirror* (1929-63). At the top right of Holiday's letter he pencils a note to his secretary: *Rose Show this to Ed Weiner the careless source.* Winchell has also circled Holiday's line that includes: *... I can't help feeling someone, or more than one someone, has it 'in for me.'*

Shortly after Winchell received the above letter from Holiday, the item printed in the *Mirror* was retracted. Nonetheless, Winchell, a stickler for the truth, made inquiries into the matter, and received the following typed memo/letter (from Al Rylander, on "Columbia Pictures Corporation" letterhead stationery, 1 page, oblong quarto, New York, 11 July 1945).

Rylander writes in full: *Dear WW: Sorry you had to retract the Billie Holiday item but the source was the matron in the station house where she was taken. I suppose it was just one of those things. Cordially, Al*

Winchell responds with a typed note at the top of Rylander's memo to his secretary:
ROSE TELL ED WEINER OR BETTER STILL YOU MAY TELL HIM BUT I WANT YOU PERSONALLY TO SPEAK TO MISS HOLLIDAY [sic] *AND ASK HER WHY SHE FIBBED TO ME. I DON'T MEAN TO WRITE ABOUT IT AGAIN, SORRY IT OFFENDED HER, BUT THE SOURCE IS A STATION HOUSE MATRON, ETC. AND IF IT IS TRUE PLEASE TELL ME, I WONT PRINT IT, BUT I DISLIKE BEING LIED TO. ALSO ASK AL HOW SURE HE IS.*
$3,000 - $5,000



181. Lehár, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"LehárF"*), in German, 2 pages, (3.75 x 5.75 in.; 95 x 146 mm.), Ischl, [Austria], 14 July 1911, to an unnamed friend, on his monogrammed correspondence card.

The great Hungarian composer laments: "*The theater is faring poorly.*"

Lehar writes in full: *You want to know what's new with me? Here absolutely nothing interesting is going on. I rise early, have my breakfast at Walther's, and then go home to work. Then, toward noon, I go to the bath, then lunch — a nap in the afternoon, at 4 P.M. already at Walther's to skim through the Viennese newspapers, always finding sensational news on the Theater on the Wien, for example that you are going to do [Offenbach's] Beautiful Helena in Rheinhardt's adaptation and in the old version with Gunther, Kartonsch, Treumann, etc. etc. — That is all I can report. We are having the most beautiful weather imaginable. Julius Bauer has completely recovered. Leop[old] Miiller and Russo are here. The theater is faring poorly. I wrote an article for the Sunday/Monday paper and am enclosing it. Bodanzky sends you most cordial regards. Willner is coming over from Gmunden tomorrow. Leon often comes to Ischl. As to the libretto, I am writing Bodanzky directly. We all think that as of now it can't be released. It would influence work and that would be a terrible shame …* **$2,000 – $3,000**

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182. Lennon, John. Typed letter, 2 pages, (11.75 x 8.25 in.; 298 x 210 mm.), [ca. 1969-71] to Linda and Paul McCartney, unsigned with hand annotations, on Bag Productions Inc., Tittenhurst Park, Ascot, Berkshire letterhead stationery containing a yin-yang-like logo, consisting of the photographic profiles of John Lennon and Yoko Ono placed opposite each other within a circle, with their lips almost touching.

John Lennon bitterly lectures Paul and Linda McCartney to get off their "*high horse,*" continuing their contentious battle before the Beatles dissolve.

Lennon writes in full: *Dear Linda and Paul, I was reading your letter and wondering what middle aged cranky Beatle fan wrote it. I resisted looking at the last page to find out -I kept thinking who is it -Queenie? Stuart's mother? - Clive Epstein's wife? -Alan Williams? -What the hell -it's Linda!*

You really think the press are beneath me/you? Do you think that? What do you think we/you are? The "self-indulgent" doesn't realize who he is hurting bit – I hope you realize what shit you and the rest of my 'kind and unselfish' friends laid on Yoko and me, since we've been together. It might have sometimes been a bit more subtle or should I say "middle class" – but not often. We both "rose above it" quite a few times – forgave you two – so it's the least you can do for us – you noble people. Linda- if you don't care what I say – shut up! – let Paul write – or whatever.

When asked about what I thought originally concerning MBE, etc. [Member of the British Empire – the medal awarded to each of the Beatles in June of 1965, which John, at first, wanted to turn down then indignantly returned in November of 1969] *--I told them as best as I can remember –and I do remember squirming a little- don't you, Paul? – Or do you – as I suspect -- still believe it all? I'll forgive Paul for encouraging the Beatles – if he forgives me for the same –for being – "honest with me and caring too much"! Fucking hell, Linda, you 're not writing for Beatle book!!!*
I'm not ashamed of the Beatles – (I did start it all) – but of some of the shit we took to make them so big – I thought we all felt that way in varying degrees – obviously not.

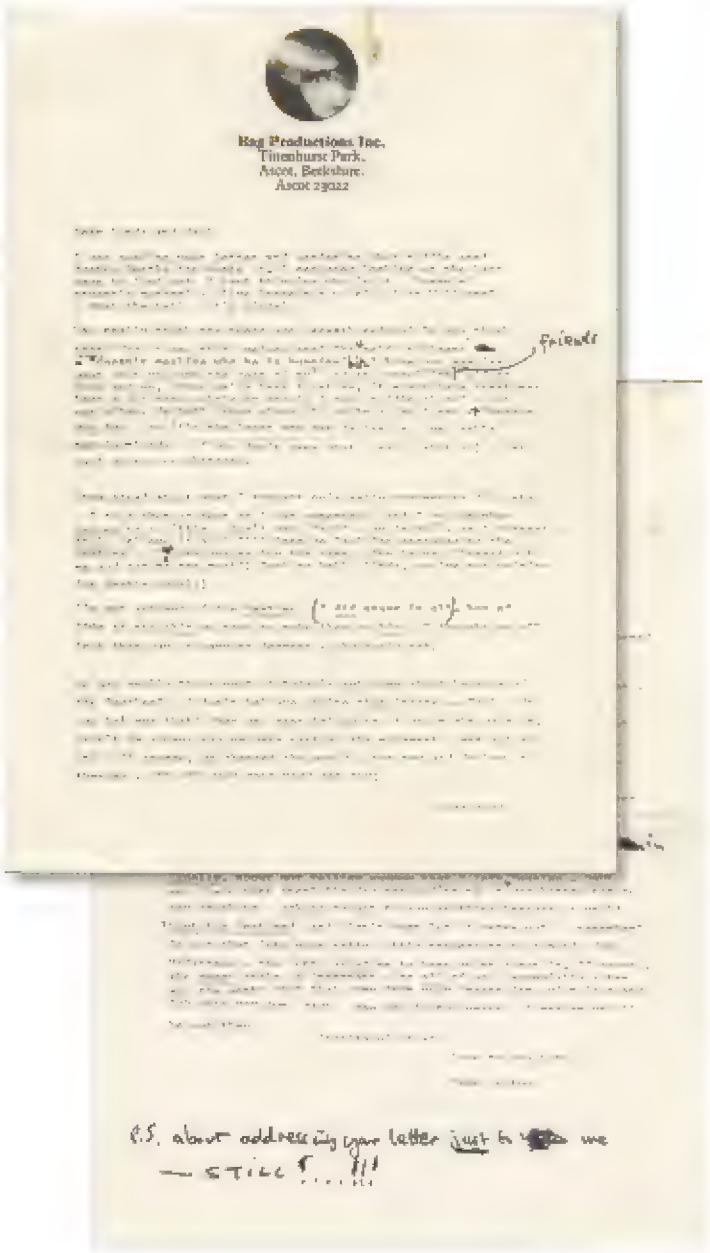
Do you really think most of today's art came about because of the Beatles? – I don't believe you re that insane --Paul – do you believe that? When you stop believing it you might wake up! Didn't we always say we were part of the movement – not all of it? – Of course, we changed the world – but try and follow it through – GET OFF YOUR GOLD DISC AND FLY!

-Continued

Don't give me that Aunty Gin shit about "in five years I'll look back as a different person" – don't you see that's what's happening NOW! – If I only knew THEN what I know NOW – you seemed to have missed that point.… Excuse me if I use "Beatle Space" to talk about whatever I want – obviously if they keep asking Beatle questions – I'll answer them – and get as much John and Yoko Space as I can – they ask me about Paul and I answer – I know some of it gets personal – but whether you believe it or not I try and answer straight – and the bits they use are obviously the juicy bits – I don't resent your husband – I'm sorry for him. I know the Beatles are "quite nice people" – I'm one of them – they're also just as big bastards as anyone else – so get off your high horse!

— by the way - we've had more intelligent interest in our new activities in one year than we had throughout the Beatle era.
Finally, about not telling anyone that I left the Beatles - PAUL and [Allen] *Klein both spent the day persuading me it was better not to say anything - asking me not to say anything because it would 'hurt the Beatles' - and "let's just let it petre out" - remember? So get that into your petty little perversion of a mind, Mrs. McCartney - the cunts asked me to keep quiet about it. Of course, the money angle is important - to all of us - especially after all the petty shit that came from your insane family/in laws - and GOD HELP YOU OUT, PAUL- see you in two years - I reckon you'll be out then – inspite of it all - love to you both, from us two.*

P.S. about addressing your letter just to me - STILL....!!!

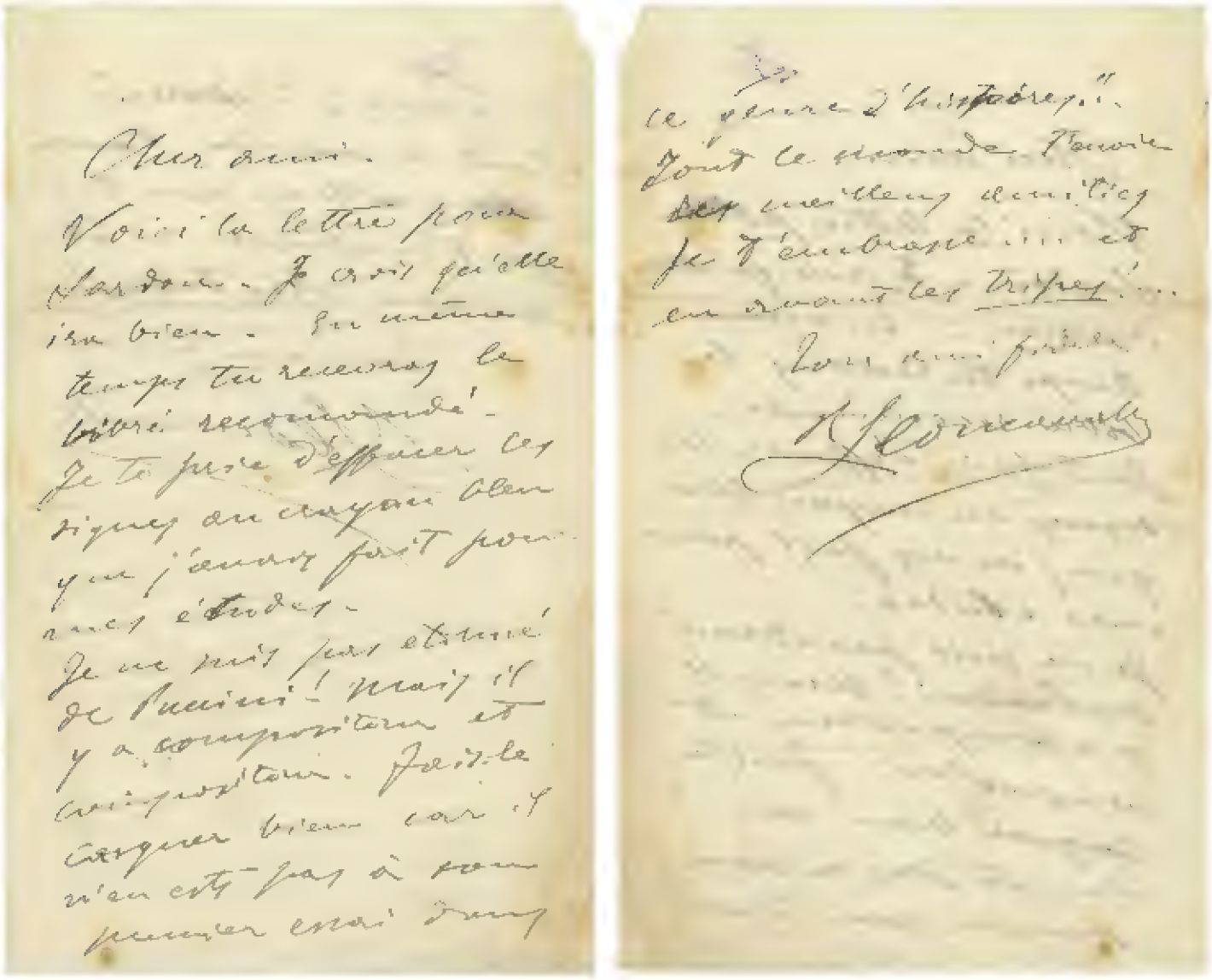


This letter, probably written in 1971 before the Lennon's departure for America, encapsulates the rift between John Lennon and Paul McCartney. When Beatles manager Brian Epstein died on 27 August 1967, McCartney assumed leadership of The Beatles and the rift thus started. Paul attempted to control The Beatles to continue on as before; however, Lennon's attention was diverted when Yoko entered Lennon's life. McCartney underestimated Lennon's dedication to Yoko and his subsequent boredom with the Beatles, which contributed to the demise of the band. In an interview in January of 1969, Lennon expressed his unhappiness with Apple Corps, Ltd., which was formed in January 1968: "*...I think it's a bit messy and it wants tightening up. We haven't got half the money people think we have. We have enough to live on but we can't let Apple go on like it is ... But like' one or two Beatle things, it didn't work because we aren't practical and we weren't quick enough to realize that we need a businessman's brain to run the whole thing ....*" His words rocked the international music world and brought Lennon and McCartney's relationship to the breaking point. McCartney was furious that Lennon's remarks were made public, feeling they should have been kept "off the record." Nonetheless, their third film, "Let It Be," was yet to be completed. The film not only showed the making of the Beatles album, it also showed the internal bickering that had by now become commonplace.

As far as Lennon was concerned, The Beatles were dead, and he was ready to quit. McCartney and Lennon were now taking different directions musically, politically and personally. On 12 March 1969, McCartney married New York photographer Linda Eastman in London. Just eight days later, on 20 March 1969, Lennon married Yoko in Gibraltar. Though it was Lennon who left the group, the formal announcement of the "breakup" of the Beatles was announced by McCartney in a public-relations coup for his first solo album, "McCartney," which debuted in April 1970. At this point, McCartney made it clear that he was no longer a member of The Beatles. Lennon was furious with McCartney's "pre-emptive strike." Their feud continued, as McCartney announced to the world: "*In order to put out of its misery the limping dog of a news story which has been dragging itself across your pages* [the *Melody Maker] for the past year, my answer to the question: 'Will you get together again?' is no*" (29 August 1970). By the end of 1970, McCartney had begun proceedings in the High Court to end the Beatles' partnership and they formally ended as a performing group on 12 March 1971.

The two Beatles continued their sour relationship until the time Lennon and Yoko left to settle in America in September 1971, never to return to Britain. The bitter fighting continued in person, by letter and on McCartney's solo album with Linda, "Ram" (May 1971) in the songs "Too Many People (Going Underground)" and "Back Seat of My Car." Lennon responded with the song "How Do You Sleep?" on the album "Imagine," which was recorded in July 1971 and released in October 1971. Fighting on one front with their lyrics, they also fought on the pages of the music newspaper, the *Melody Maker,* which published their angry letters. First, McCartney's letter written in November 1971: "*Sign a piece of paper saying it's all over and we want to divide the money four ways ... That's all I want now. But John won't do it. Everybody thinks I am the aggressor. But I'm not, you know. I just want out.*" John's response was published two weeks later: "*...for the millionth time in these past few years I repeat, What about the TAX? It's all very well, playing 'simple, honest ole Paul' in the Melody Maker but you know damn well we can't just sign a piece of paper. You say, 'John won't do it.' I will if you'll indemnify us against the taxman! ... If you're not the aggressor (as you claim) who the hell took us to court and shat all over us in public? As I've said before - have you ever thought that you might possibly be wrong about something? ...*"

This extraordinary letter captures the intense animosity held between Lennon and McCartney in the months and years surrounding the breakup of the Beatles. **$30,000 - $50,000**



183. Leoncavallo, Ruggero. Autograph letter signed ("*R Leoncavallo*"), in French, 2 pages, (8.62 x 5.25 in.; 219 x 133 mm.), [no date], to an unnamed friend; some browning; one corner chipped.

I am not surprised about Puccini! But there are composers and there are composers! Make him fork over a nice sum, as it's not the first time he has tried this kind of carrying-on!!

The composer writes in part: *Enclosed is the letter for you. I think it is appropriate. At the same time, you will receive the book recommended* [to you]. *Please erase the blue pencil marks I had made for my studies. I am not surprised about Puccini! But there are composers and there are composers! Make him fork over a nice sum, as it's not the first time he has tried this kind of carrying-on!! Everyone sends you their very best. Good-bye -and be gutsy! …*

With the intense competition that Puccini posed for Leoncavallo, it is not surprising that he could not overlook one of Puccini's peccadillos. Leoncavallo could not keep up with his rival's increasing success and resorted to petty jabs whenever an opportunity presented itself. **$2,000 - $3,000**

184. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F Liszt"*), in French, 4 pages, (8.5 x 6.62 in.; 216 x 168 mm.), [late-August, 1837], to [Victor Schoelcher]; some browning; minute paper losses.

Truly I think that I shall begin to feel alive here. My nerves, irritated by the spectacle of so much injustice and brutality, are beginning to be calmed; my dried-up brain is vanishing in a thousand sweet dreams. I am even trying to sing; I feel that I am in the process of working, of producing ….

Liszt writes in full: *I am writing to you from the shores of Lago Maggiore where the meddlings of the police have kept me since yesterday morning. The countryside is full of enchanting and bountiful things. After the terrifying magnificence of the Simplon, the majestic rumblings of its forests and cascades, you would never believe how the sweet suavity of these plains does good to the soul. And then you see, my friend, I feel happy, yes, very happy, would you believe it? Love, the most pure, the most heroic, the most gallant (as you would say) fills and overflows my life. If that is l'égoisme à deux, so be it –I want ever more to be an egoist, even at the risk of incurring your anathema. Truly I think that I shall begin to feel alive here. My nerves, irritated by the spectacle of so much injustice and brutality, are beginning to be calmed; my dried-up brain is vanishing in a thousand sweet dreams. I am even trying to sing; I feel that I am in the process of working, of producing …. No, no, all this will not be a vain illusion, a sterile childish joy; you are my witness, you my noble friend who understands all noble things, who in the center of corruption has been able to maintain dignity, pride and freedom.*

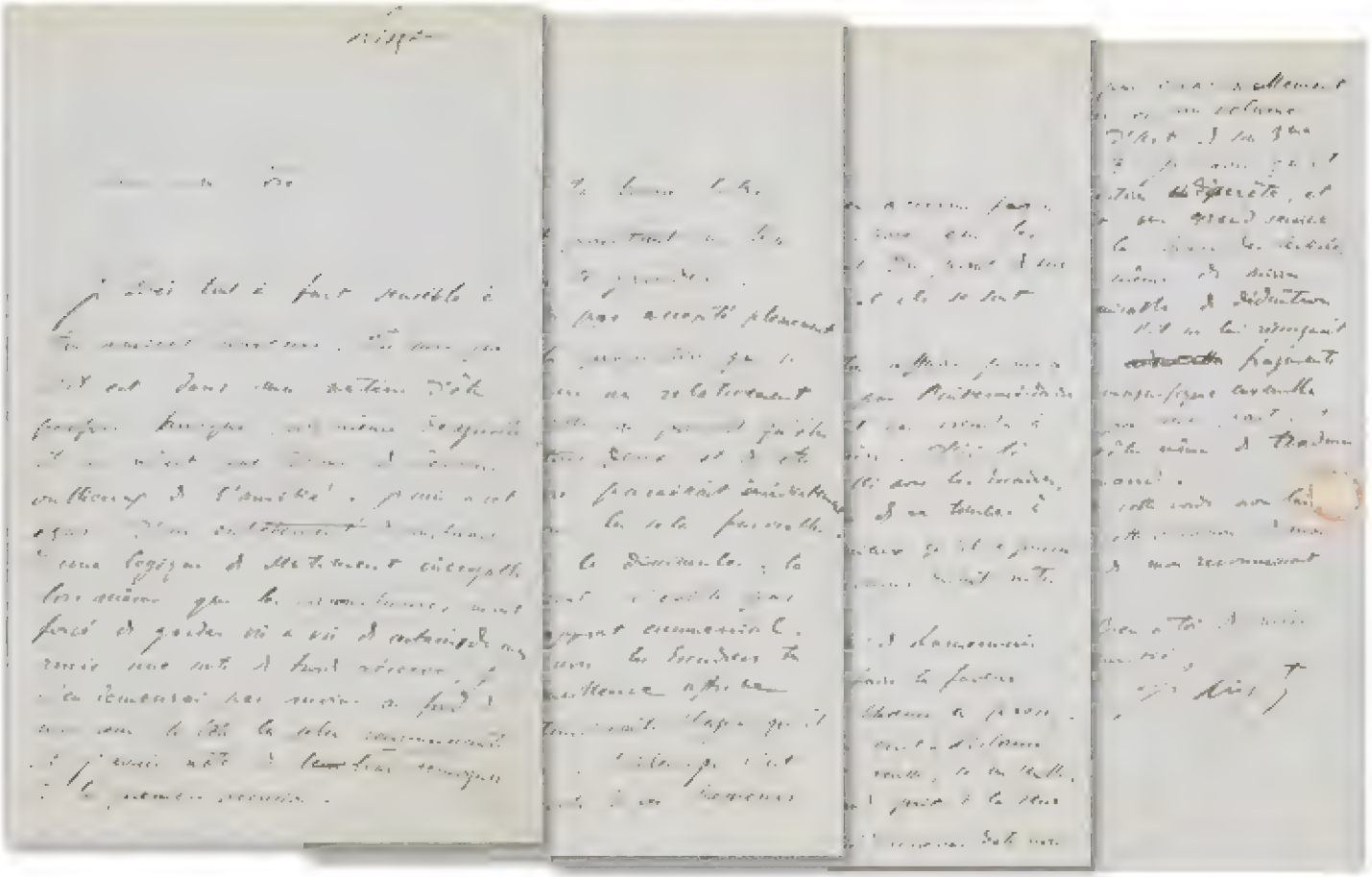
I will not speak of my visit to Nohant, at the house of Mme S[and], because I do not want to write the same things twice. If you are curious to know my works at Nohant and the itinerary of my journey, you have only to read the enormous Lettre d' un bachelier that I am going to send to the Gazette [Revue et gazette musicale] *in 5 or 6 days' time. I don't know when they will think it appropriate to publish it, but my mother, who will receive it, will tell you. What is happening to our friend Legouvé? Remember me to him. I am grateful to you for having put me in touch with him: he is one of the best and most agreeable men whom I have met — and certainly the number is not large. I will write to him a little later. While waiting, keep me abreast of his works and his successes. His play should now be in rehearsal. And you, my friend, when will you decide to overcome your idleness as a grand homme amateur to undertake something complete? You would be so capable of a fine and serious work. If ever the fancy takes you, come to Italy to live in the sun and work in the open air. You will see what good that will do you and how the blood will course joyfully through your veins.*

Have you read the article Christianisme in the new Leroux encyclopedia? It is a superb piece of work with whose conclusions I am entirely in sympathy. Read it twice rather than once: I am convinced that it will please you a lot. What did you bring back from England? … How do parliamentary government and the industrialization of the country seem to you? Tell me all about it. Also tell me your plans for this winter. Do you still see Sue? Mme de Mamartine is complaining a little at not having seen him all winter. And the phalanstery of our fellow society member Raymond Bruker? Have they at last arrived at constructing their miraculous edifice? God wants it and will help them, for the misery of the lower classes is terrible and the division and anarchy of minds almost intolerable.

Liszt closes his letter by asking to be remembered to Schoelcher's friend Goubauld and asking Schoelcher to reply within three weeks to Milan. In a postscript he writes: *You know that I was seized with violent vomiting at 11 o'clock in the evening when I was to have said goodbye to you? My mother has been charged to send you a medallion of me, done by Bory. If by chance she delays, send to fetch it from her because I shall not be writing to her for a little time.*

For five years, between 1835 and 1840, Liszt divided his time between Switzerland and Italy, in semi-retirement in the company of Madame la comtesse d'Agoult (George Sand's friend and would-be rival, known in literary circles as Daniel Stern, by whom Liszt had three children, one of them later Frau Cosima Wagner). These years were devoted to further study in playing and composition, and were interrupted only by occasional appearances at Geneva, Milan, Florence and Rome, and by annual visits to Paris, when a famous contest with Thalberg took place in 1837. Schcelcher was a French writer and politician, whose devotion to art of all kinds found its expression in articles he wrote for *L'Artiste* and *La Revue de Paris* in the early 1830s.

$3,000 - $5,000



185. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*), in French, 4 pages, (8.5 x 5.5 in.; 216 x 140 mm.), Avignon, 6 May 1845, to *My good José*; stain on fourth page partially obscuring one word.

I know that if it is my nature to be brusque sometimes or even disagreeable, it is not given to me to become forgetful of friendship. In this regard I have a stubbornness of constancy, and incredible logic of sentiment; even when circumstances force me to maintain a kind of cold reserve toward certain of my friends, I will no less remain at the bottom of my heart a most hateful beast, and I hasten to tell them that on the first occasion.

Liszt writes in full:*I appreciate your friendly souvenir very much. I know that if it is my nature to be brusque sometimes or even disagreeable, it is not given to me to become forgetful of friendship. In this regard I have a stubbornness of constancy, and incredible logic of sentiment; even when circumstances force me to maintain a kind of cold reserve toward certain of my friends, I will no less remain at the bottom of my heart a most hateful beast, and I hasten to tell them that on the first occasion. Thank you, José, for your good letter, which, however, gives me a good excuse to growl at you. Why did you not accept fully and entirely the proposition I made to you in regard to your book? It could only have been honorable for both of us, and in this way your book would be published immediately at the most favorable terms. There must be no illusions, musical literature does not yet exist in a commercial sense. By quarreling with the Escudiers you deprive yourself of the best publicity and that is the most stultifying stupidity that can be imagined. Schlesinger is only a sorcerer in comparison to these gentlemen, and besides he has no sense at all for certain things which the Escudiers understand from the transcendental viewpoint in which they have placed themselves.*

I still hope your affair can be arranged via the intermediary Belloni, who is in any case coming to Paris toward the end of June. From now until then, if you have already quarreled with the Escudiers, you will perhaps do well not to mention anything and to play as best one can the role of Cloporte, as our friend Berlioz said. I have just written M. de Lamennais to ask him to do me the favor of writing three more texts for chorus in prose. Les Forgerons [The Blacksmiths] I wrote in Lisbon went well enough, it seems to me, and I would attach great importance in doing the complete set.

As you are an old acquaintance of his, couldn't you urge him sometime to publish the chapters on art from the 3rd volume of his sketches separately? I am afraid he would find this suggestion indiscreet coming from me, and yet it would be a great service he would do to the mass of artists who are scarcely up to following this chain of deduction from a posed principle. If it were not repugnant to him to detach these fragments, which would form a magnificent ensemble, I would be pleased on my part and would perhaps permit myself to translate this volume into German. Touch this string in him delicately, and assure him on this occasion of my profound respect and devoted gratitude.

A wonderful letter by the great composer, clearly revealing his self-deprecating character and his efforts to help his friend publish a work of musical literature. **$3,000 - $5,000**

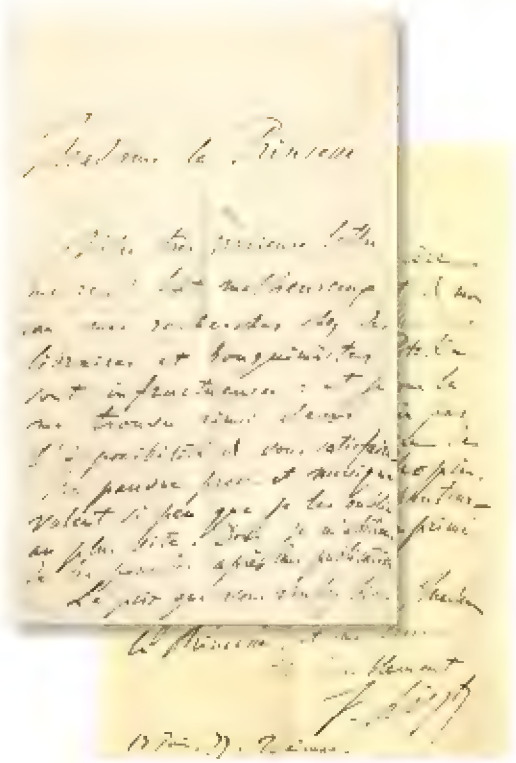
186. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*), *in French,* 4 pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), Weimar, 23 March 1852, to an unnamed *Madame*; splitting on vertical fold and some marginal chipping; remnants of previous mounting on fourth page.

Liszt waxes profound on *"the magnificent works of Wagner's Tannhaüser and Lohengrin."*

Liszt writes in part: *Allow me to assume that you might remember this handwriting, which is always as illegible as this writer's sentiments of respectful affection are unchangeable and sincere. I owe the pleasure your last lines gave me to Mademoiselle F---, and it is again she who brings about this occasion to write to you today. I can assure you with all conscience and certainty that this young artist is entirely recommendable, both in talent and personality. In the first respect she has made notable progress in Weimar where she has sung, not only with real success but to my satisfaction, a good number of roles, in particular those of Fidelio, Alice, la Favorite, and Venus and Ortrude in the magnificent works of Wagner's Tannhaüser and Lohengrin. As you know, she has always had a noble, dramatic instinct and she has profited very well from your lessons in that regard. Further, her voice has grown appreciably in two years, and so much so that she is assuredly an excellent acquisition for the large German theaters. By a chain of rather peculiar circumstances (but by no means her fault) that would be too long to detail to you by correspondence, she is now looking for a situation after having refused many very advantageous engagements last summer, among which were offers in Weimar and another in Munich, undoubtedly through quite honorable motives ….*

Would you then, Madame, you who are as gracious as you are truly good, not withdraw your interest in her, and if the occasion presents, continue your protection and counsel. I wrote to our friend, D---, but it appears that he is a little piqued by the refusal that Mademoiselle F--- made him 6 months ago, and thus, in his turn, thinks fit to make her wait. Disheartened by this negative answer, the poor girl is very grieved at this moment, and begs me to write to you again on her behalf. You know me well enough to be persuaded that I fulfill her desire only because of my total conviction that she is worthy of your interest. Shall we not soon have the very great pleasure of seeing you in Weimar? You gave Marie a little promise about the fine weather approaching. Your quick response will be very agreeable….

An important letter from Liszt, singing the praises of fellow composer Richard Wagner. **$3,000 - $5,000**

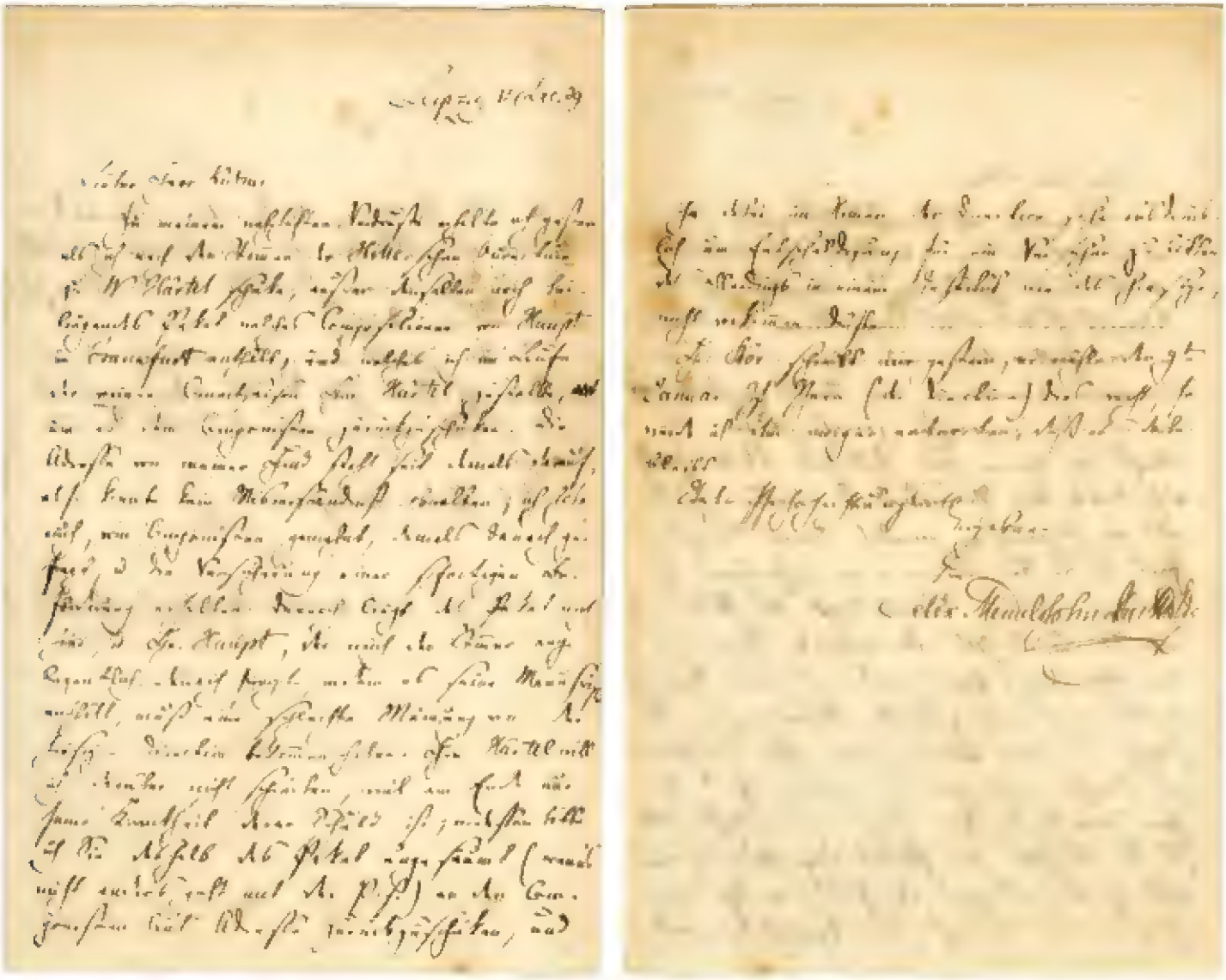


187. Liszt, Franz. Autograph letter signed (*"F. Liszt"*), in French, 2 pages, (7.87 x 5 in.; 200 x 127 mm.), Weimar, 13 June 1877, to *Madame la Princesse;* with integral blank leaf attached.

My poor prose and music are worth so little that I forget them very quickly … I have not kept a copy of my little book on Chopin — the adorable enchanter — that I might place this at your feet …

Liszt writes in full: … *My poor prose and music are worth so little that I forget them very quickly. Hence I [avoid] possessing them after their publication. The value which you are kind enough to attach to the most sincere homage which it was my duty to pay to your sister, Countess Potoka, causes me to regret for the first time that I have not kept a copy of my little book on Chopin — the adorable enchanter — that I might place this at your feet …*

Countess Delphina Potocka had befriended Chopin in 1832 in Paris, at a time when he was taken up by various other aristocratic Poles in exile, by French dilettantes such as the Prince de la Moskowa, and by Liszt himself. Liszt's monograph on Chopin was published in 1852, three years after the composer's death, which had apparently been hastened by the quarrel, which ended his 12-year relationship with George Sand. Countess Potocka was rumored to have had a love affair with Chopin at about the same time that Liszt was carrying on his celebrated affair with George Sand's friend, the Comtesse d'Agoult, by whom he had a daughter, Cosima, subsequently the wife of Richard Wagner. **$3,000 - $5,000**



188. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix. Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages, (8.5 x 5.25 in.; 216 x 133 mm.), Leipzig, 14 December 1829, to Mr. Kistner at his publisher, Breitkopf & Härtel; with integral address leaf attached; crude repair to marginal tears.

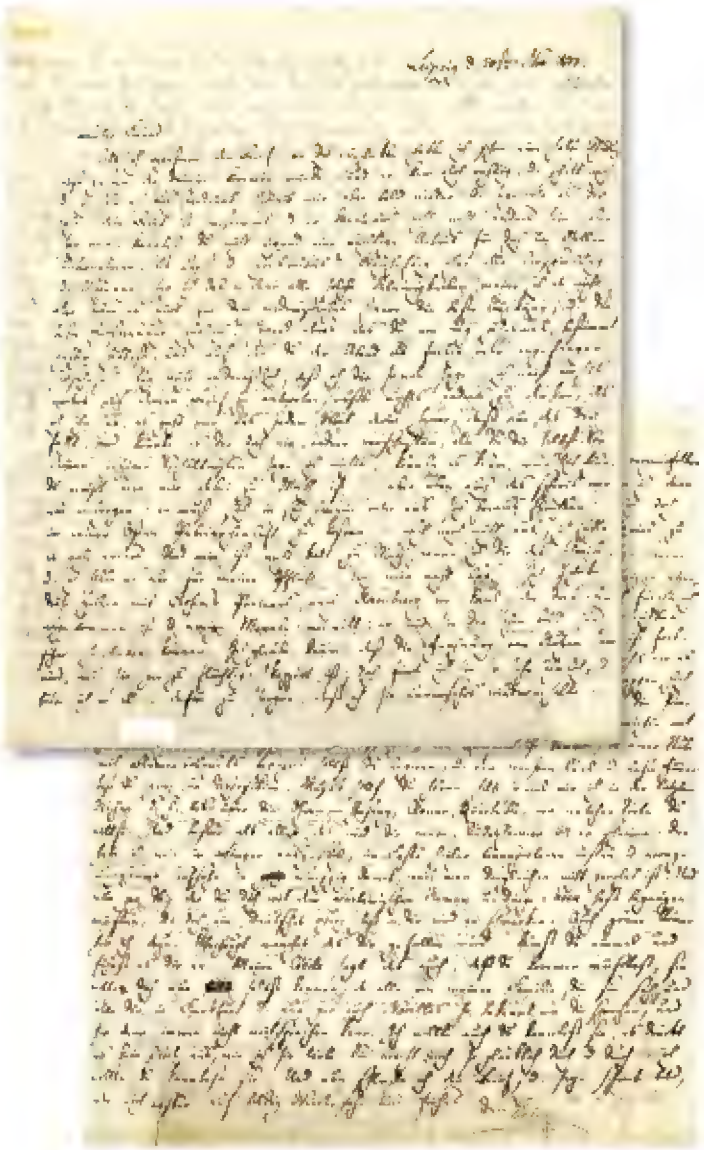
One composer annoyed with his publisher about repeatedly receiving a package of another composer's manuscripts.

Mendelssohn writes in full: *Dear Mr. Kistner, I was truly annoyed when I received yesterday… among other items, the enclosed package which contains compositions by Haupt in Frankfurt. It was sent by me to Mr. Härtel during the preceding … season with the request that it should be forwarded to the composer. The address written in my own hand is still on the package so there can be no misunderstanding. At the time, the composer asked me about it, and I was assured that it would be forwarded right away. In spite of all this, here is the package, and Dr. Haupt who… asked me about it because it contains his manuscripts must have a poor opinion of the local management … I do not wish to write about it to Mr. Härtel because possibly his illness may be to blame. I therefore would like to ask you to lose no time and return the package (if must be via the mail) to the composer … and to ask him in the name of the Director to forgive what occurred which is truly the sort of thing that should not have happened (in a business such as this?)*

$4,000 – $6,000

189. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix. Autograph letter signed (*"Felix"*), in German, 2 pages, (9.75 x 8 in.; 248 x 203 mm.), Leipzig, 20 November 1837, to an unnamed correspondent; crude repair to marginal tears.

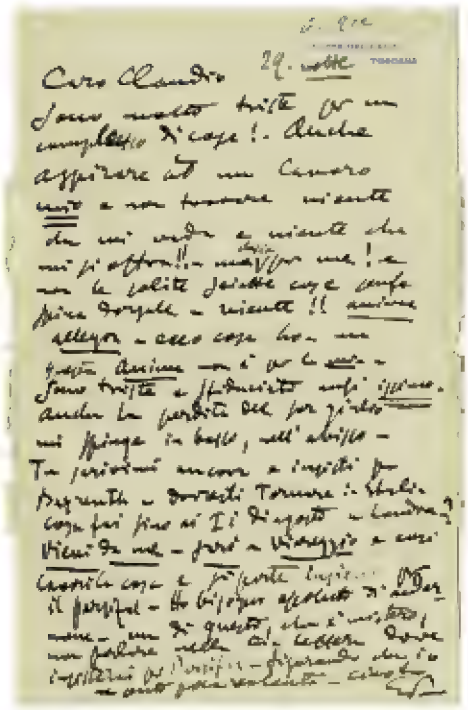
If I had enough character to turn down the next Rhinish Music Festival, it could be possible that I would stay entirely, my whole life, sitting here in Leipzig, and I and my art, we would be only the better for it. But I fear I am too vain for them; and yet I must do it sooner or later.



The German composer writes in full: *When I posted the letter to you the day before yesterday, I already half suspected that yours would come yesterday — and it really did, and scolded me, and I deserved it, too. But write me again soon and tell me how you are. Your letter is in a bad mood, and it couldn't very well be otherwise; but tell me, couldn't you undertake some good and proper project of your own, in seclusion, as a comfort and therapeutic? Truly without insinuation and admonition do I say this — or I don't mean all the little trifles — but wouldn't it be the best invigoration for your peevish inner self, and at the same time the best amusement? Something that you would be sure to have done during the day every time, and that you would look at in the evening as finished or started? Don't be peeved that I say that to you — I don't know what else to answer to your letter, didn't know what else to think when I read it, every word of it tells me that that is the only thing you lack, and if only someone else could provide it for you than you yourself. I won't say anything about your present situation, I hardly could in person, you know how I would feel then — but it is just that that calls to me: he has to flee into his inner self or away from himself, to the pure East to taste the air of patriarchs. — Don't laugh at me, I can't feel otherwise about it. And I don't feel cold when I write you that; and I think it is only my duty — don't be angry with me. — I am sending this letter with Rosen's portrait to Paul in Hamburg, who has just arrived there and will be staying there a few months; he will certainly be able to send it to you soon. I hardly think the sketch will be of any use because it was done so very hastily; but I find the likeness so very good, and I ask particularly to see to it that I get it back undamaged.*

When you write of the dead season again, and I think again of the despairing foggy days I was amazed to see this time in James Park, and when I then also see the disgusting snow that has been lying here for several days, then I say Germany forever, after all. Small and miserably dead it is here, and yet there is much to live for. If I had enough character to turn down the next Rhinish Music Festival, it could be possible that I would stay entirely, my whole life, sitting here in Leipzig, and I and my art, we would be only the better for it. But I fear I am too vain for them; and yet I must do it sooner or later. We are furnishing our flat — as people say — i.e., there has been constant talk of wallpaper, curtains, and furniture, and in a week we are supposed to be able to move in, although we don't want to until 4 weeks from now; in a new house standing alone, on the third floor, the view to the South over the fields and the forest, to the North on the promenade and the city and towers, to the West on a big water mill with its wheels, then you only have to drop in, your quarters are ready; in a room papered with bouquets of flowers you are to have lodgings, and the white hall and our rooms are completely at your disposal. You shall hear music, half as much as I in the last weeks, i.e., up to your ears — singing, piano, quartets, of whatever kind you want. And better than all that you will find my Rtidesheimer 1834 wine. I picked it out in Bingen, had a cask of it transported here, and am creating a huge furor with it here in Leipzig because they aren't used to things like that. And now even you, who has had to make do with the barbaric … things: hock [Hochheimer is a wine from the Main area], and still have a German heart — you will like it. I also have green rummers for it. In general, there are many things you will like — if you would come once and have a look at it. My Cecile says that, too, that you should come, she wants to know you now herself, since everyone she saw from my family and everyone in Frankfurt and even Norillos talk so much about knowing you and she can never join in in the talk. I would also like it if you knew her; no word can express how much I love her. She makes me so thoroughly happy — I wish you knew her. And now I'm ending this letter and tell you to write soon, or even better: see you again soon and happy.

Mendelssohn paraphrases the quote from the opening poem of Goethe's collection of poetry, *The West-Eastern Divan:* "North and West and South splinter, thrones burst, kingdoms tremble; flee to taste the air of patriarchs in the pure East." Rosen, to whom he refers, is the Sanskrit scholar Friedrich Rosen, who had died in London on September 12, 1837. Cecile Jeanrenaud is Mendelssohn's wife, who he had married on March 28, 1837.
$4,000 - $6,000



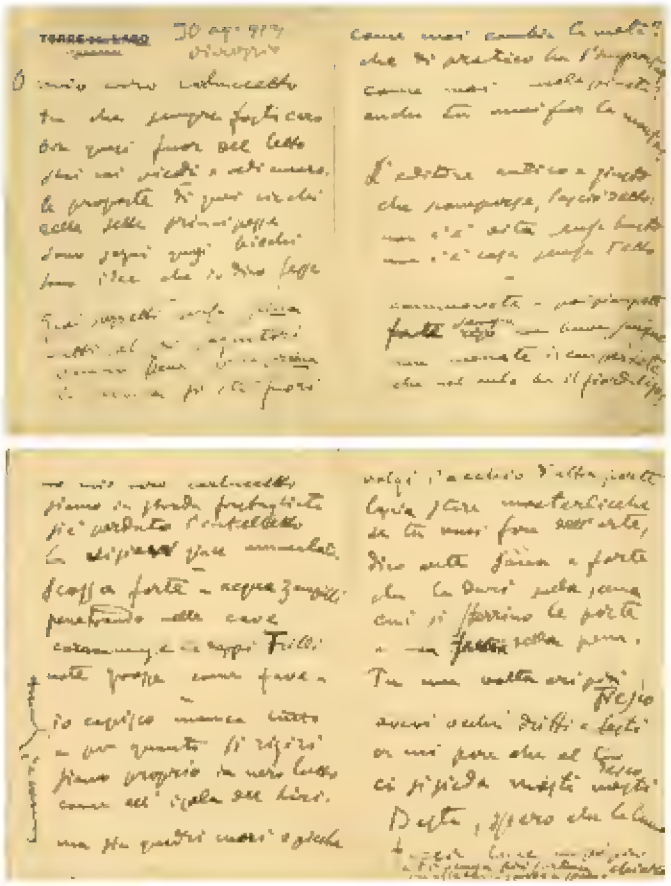
190. Puccini, Giacomo. Autograph letter signed (*"G.P."*), in Italian, 1 page, (9.62 x 6.12 in.; 244 x 156 mm.) Torre del Lago, Toscana, 28 June 1912, to Carlo Clausetti, on his imprinted stationery.

Puccini writes in despair over wanting to compose a work of his own but cannot find inspiration.

The great composer writes in part: *I am very depressed for a variety of reasons. And then to want to write a work of my own and not find anything that suits me and nothing I like!! What a thing for me. Not even the usual spineless writings -nothing!! Anima Allegra is something that I have, but this Anima is not for me either.*

On top of this, he notes that Giulio Ricordi had died on June 6, which "*weighs me right down, to the bottom of the abyss.*" Puccini then urges Clausetti to come to stay with him so that they can work together and go to Parsifal together. "*I really need to go away...[but] remember that I am not particularly well disposed to [Parsifal].*"

Puccini's biographer, Vincent Seligman, explains that the composer's "real cause for dissatisfaction lay in the failure of *Anima Allegra* (The Cheerful Soul) to live up to its original bright promise of providing him with the work which he needed so badly." The promising young playwright, Giuseppe Adami, had worked hard on the libretto, bringing the completed work to the master in what he ingeniously conceived to be its final form. Puccini, however, speedily disabused him. In the meantime, however, his *Anima Allegra* grew every day a shade less cheerful. Adami had done his best to strike while the iron was still hot; but already some of Puccini's initial enthusiasm had waned, and, with the death of Signor Giulio, it disappeared altogether. With Giulio Ricordi's death, Puccini had lost both a friend and a publisher. His death "was, in truth, a double blow. Ever since ... thirty years before ... there had been one quarter to which Puccini could always confidently turn when he was in need of comfort sympathy, advice or affection, in the certain knowledge that he would find it .... And now that too was gone." **$3,000 - $5,000**

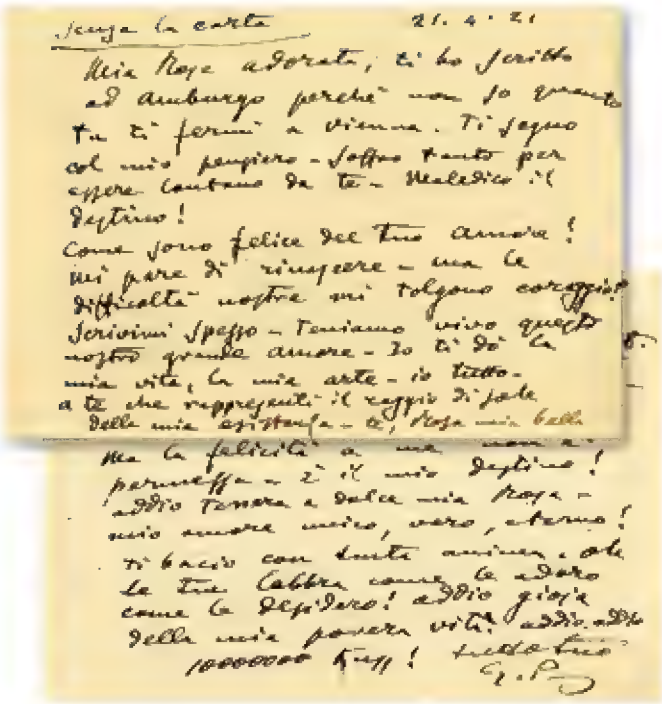


191. Puccini, Giacomo. Autograph letter signed (*"Giacomo"*), in Italian, composed in verse form, 4 pages, (7 x 5.37 in.; 178 x 137 mm.), Viareggio, 30 August 1913, to his very close friend, Carlo Clausetti.

Puccini writes in verse to his dearest friend providing encouragement and advice.

The composer writes in full: *Oh my dear Carluccetto, / You who were always dear / Now you are almost out of bed / Standing, and you see bitterness. // The proposals of those blind fools / About the seven princesses / Are just bad dreams, / Ideas which I think are idiotic. // Those little spineless pieces, / Written only for followers / Are all right the first time / And people stay away the second. // How can we change our goal / Which appears so pedestrian? / How in a pine wood / Can even you arouse a stallion? // The old editor [Giulio Ricordi] was right, / He who died used to say: / There is no life without a body, / There is no house without a head. // Pity and then weep / Bleed with a laugh / Do not take your dog through Lethe / If it has a fleur-de-lys in its rump!//*

No, my dear Carluccetto, / We are on an uneven road / Intellect has been lost, / is lying ill. // A hard blow: let water gush out / Rushing through the empty bagpipes / With double trills / The notes as big as beans. // I understand that there is nothing left / And however much we turn around / We are really in deep mourning / As if we were in the island of Livi. //But whether it is diamonds, hearts or spades, /Turn your eyes in other directions, / Leave Maeterlinck alone / If you want to create art. // I mean art that is healthy and strong / Which will last on the stage, / For which the doors will give way / And which does not struggle. //You were once more fresh, /You had eyes that were direct and lively, / Now it seems that at your table /You are sitting very sadly. // Enough, I hope that the moon /Will shine with a brighter Light / And that you will have more luck /Which may guide you. **$3,000 - $5,000**

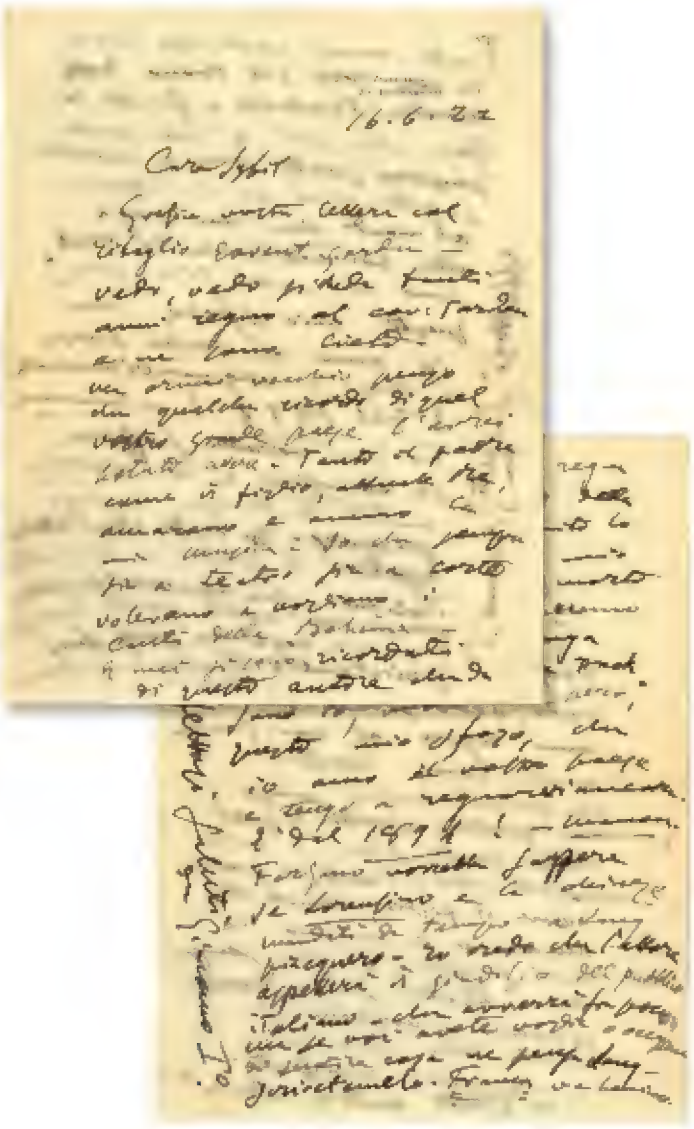


192. Puccini, Giacomo. Autograph letter signed (*"G.P."*), in Italian, 2 pages, (5.37 x 7.75 in.; 137 x 197 mm.), 21 April 1921, to his mistress, Rose Ader, headed: *Excuse the paper*.

Puccini proclaims to his mistress: "*Let us keep this great love of ours alive. I give you my life, my art, my self to you …*"

The composer writes in part: *… I wrote to you in Hamburg because I do not know how long you will stay in Vienna. I follow you with my mind . I suffer so much for being away from you and damn my destiny! How happy your love makes me! I feel I am reborn but our difficulties take away my courage! Write to me often. Let us keep this great love of ours alive. I give you my life, my art, my self to you who represents the ray of the sun of my existence. You, my beautiful Rose, are like paradise. I always sing musical phrases to you, under my breath, and I think you will find this short phrase in Turandot* [Puccini has written the first two measures of a love song here]. *What a sad day, today. It's raining- how I would like to be next to you! But it is not for me to be happy- it is my destiny! Goodbye my tender and sweet Rose, my unique love, true, and eternal! I kiss you with all my soul. Your lips, oh how I adore them and desire them! Goodbye joy of my life. Goodbye, goodbye ….*

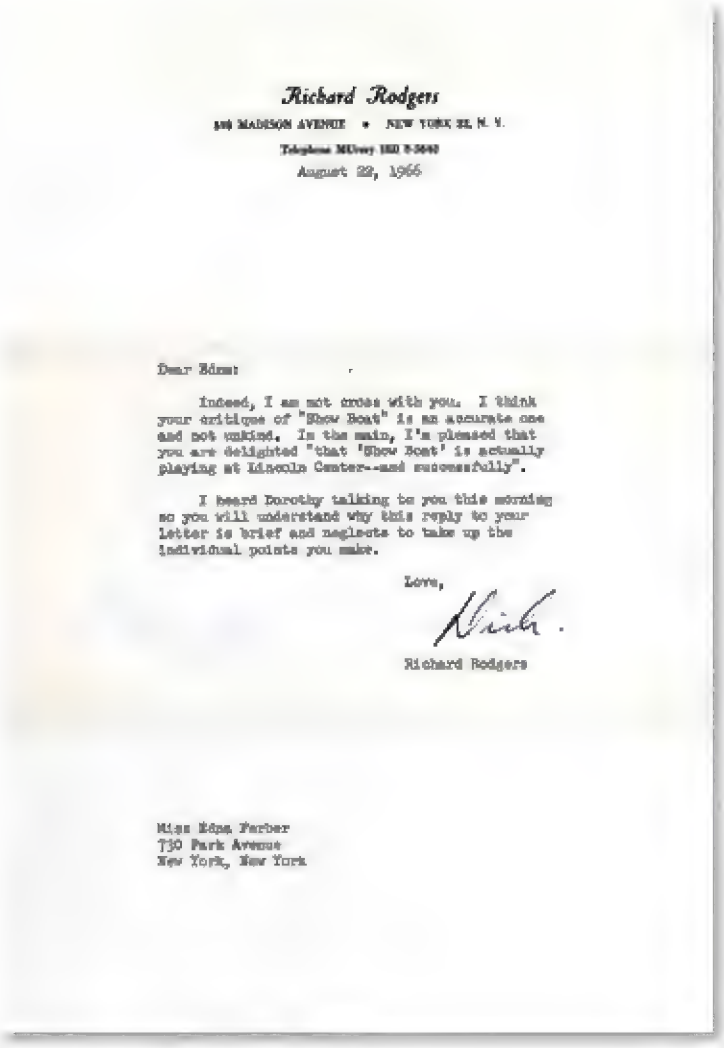
When Puccini wrote this letter, he was preoccupied with his new work, *Turandot*. "In late March [he] was happier and more certain of the opera than ever. He was anxiously awaiting the second act and urged his poets to begin work at once on the third. He wrote [Renato] Simoni that he had never cared so much for a work as he did for *Turandot* and added that he felt it unnecessary to ask the librettist to 'work with fervor'.... Such was his excitement and his passion for work that even a slight delay in the arrival of the libretto upset him .... Nonetheless, by the beginning of May Puccini has started on the composition of the first act ...[which was completed] during the summer of 1921 [Howard Greenfeld, Puccini]." *Turandot,* however, remained unfinished when Puccini died in 1924, premiering only in 1926. The part of Liu was written for his mistress, the German soprano Rose Ader, but with his death, the role went to Gilda Dalla Rizza. **$3,000 - $5,000**



193. Puccini, Giacomo. Autograph letter signed, (*"Giacomo the First"*), in Italian, 2 pages, (10.62 x 8.25 in.; 270 x 210 mm.), Viareggio, 16 June 1922, to his one-time mistress and close friend, Sybil Seligman.

Thrilled with his recognition in England, Puccini expounds: "*the real meaning of my outburst is that I love your Country and want to go on reigning there.*"

Puccini writes in part: *Thank you for your letter and the newspaper cutting about Covent Garden. I see, I see that for many years I have reigned over Covent Garden and I am glad of it; but now that I am an old man I think I might have received some form of recognition from your great country. The father no less than the son, the present King, loved and love my music; I know that, whether at the Opera or at Court, they wanted and they want songs from Bohème -And never once have they thought of that author who, too, have reigned for so many years in their home on the throne of the music of the theater. That's the end of my outburst, which is moreover a passing thought that has just come to me, and had died as quickly as it was born; for if there is one man in the world who does not care for knick knacks to be put on his evening dress, I am that man -and the real meaning of my outburst is that I love your Country and want to go on reigning there. And since 1894! Manon ….* **$3,000 - $5,000**



Richard Rodgers
[illegible] MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone MUrray [illegible]
August 22, 1966

Dear Edna:

Indeed, I am not cross with you. I think your critique of "Show Boat" is an accurate one and not unkind. In the main, I'm pleased that you are delighted "that 'Show Boat' is actually playing at Lincoln Center--and successfully".

I heard Dorothy talking to you this morning so you will understand why this reply to your letter is brief and neglects to take up the individual points you make.

Love,

Dick

Richard Rodgers

Miss Edna Ferber
730 Park Avenue
New York, New York

194. Rodgers, Richard. Typewritten letter signed (*"Dick"*), 1 page, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), New York, 22 August 1966, to Edna Ferber, on his name-imprinted stationery.

Composer to playwright: "*I think your critique of Show Boat is an accurate one and not unkind.*"

Rodgers writes in full: *Indeed, I am not cross with you. I think your critique of Show Boat is an accurate one and not unkind. In the main, I'm pleased that you are delighted "that 'Show Boat' is actually playing at Lincoln Center-and successfully". I heard Dorothy talking to you this morning so you will understand why this reply to your letter is brief and neglects to take up the individual points you make. Love, Richard Rodgers*

Edna Ferber wrote with compassion and curiosity about the middle-class Midwestern American experience. After her book, So Big, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1924, and *Show Boat* (published in 1926) became a popular play, critics hailed her as the greatest woman novelist of the period. The musical, *Show Boat,* based on Ferber's play, was written by Jerome Kern with the libretto by Oscar Hammerstein II; it was the first American musical play with a serious plot drawn from a literary source. **$2,000 - $3,000**

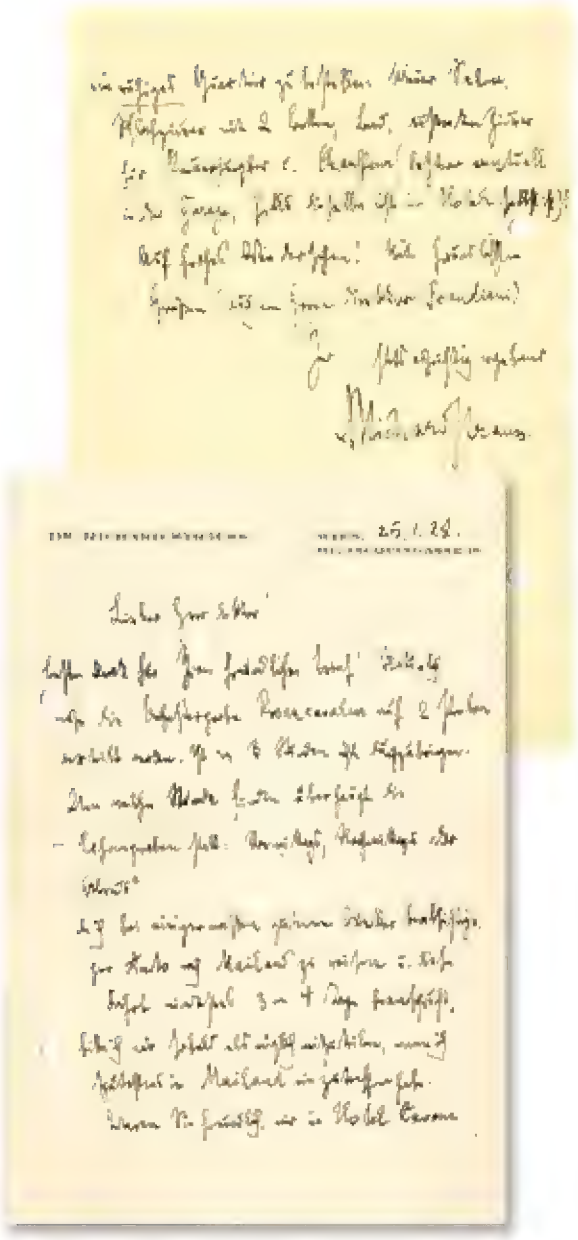
195. Saint-Saëns, Camille. Autograph letter signed (*"C. Saint-Saëns"*), in French, 4 pages, (8.37 x 6.37 in.; 213 x 162 mm.), Algiers, 17 January 1920, together with an autograph manuscript, unsigned, 13 pages (10.62 X 8.12 in.; 270 x 206 mm.), both to Madame Charles de Gallaud; with original envelope.

The gift of an autograph manuscript of the composer's lecture on La Fontaine's Fables replete with additions and deletions to an admiring patron.

In his letter, Saint-Saëns writes in part: *Since this manuscript has the honor of being desired by you, I am only too happy to offer it to you. I am giving it to you without pride, with its deletions and additions and even with the copy of the 'Fables' which I made to make up for the lack of a prompter; and experience has shown me that I did right, and that without that I would have been too brief; and I understood the absolute necessity for a prompter at the theater even for the actors most sure of their parts, despite the prodigious memory of most of them. This attempt at a meeting was well received, but I would not make myself a lecturer, it is too late. However, God knows if I should have anything to say about music! But many of the things which I should want to say cannot be said. Bad habits in music become widespread and one would have to criticize everyone! What to do, one against all! The task is impossible. And I would become the target of too many enemies ….*

In his manuscript, Saint-Saëns writes that instead of playing the piano, he is giving a lecture, but not at Madame Brisson's Annals in Paris, where he would feel outclassed, but in Algiers, where he has so often taken shelter from the winter and which has saved his life several times. *"And now the war is over, it is permitted to have a little amusement."* The talk will not be about music, but on La Fontaine's Fables, which he has loved since childhood, but has only come to understand upon constant re-reading. He speaks of La Fontaine's facility with verse, which is deceptive and *"thanks to his musical ear, the harmony and equilibrium are such that one doesn't even notice the diversity of rhythms; he leads us whenever he likes, and we follow."* He continues with a discussion of La Fontaine's morality and his keen eye for nature and art. He concludes: *"La Fontaine did not just know how to paint, he knew how to observe; he studied nature, and he saw what others could not see. In the seventeenth century, in the age of Descartes, animals were thought to have no intelligence. La Fontaine dared to think otherwise, even if he did use animals to illustrate people's behavior."* Saint-Saens proceeds to recite two of La Fontaine's fables in closing.

An important letter and manuscript revealing the composer's great interest and his admiration of La Fontaine. **$3,000 – $5,000**



196. Strauss, Richard. Autograph letter signed, in German, 2 pages, (6.87 x 4.62 in.; 203 x 137 mm.), Vienna, 25 January 1928, on his personal stationery; two hole punches at left margin.

Organizing orchestra rehearsals for *Rosencavalier*.

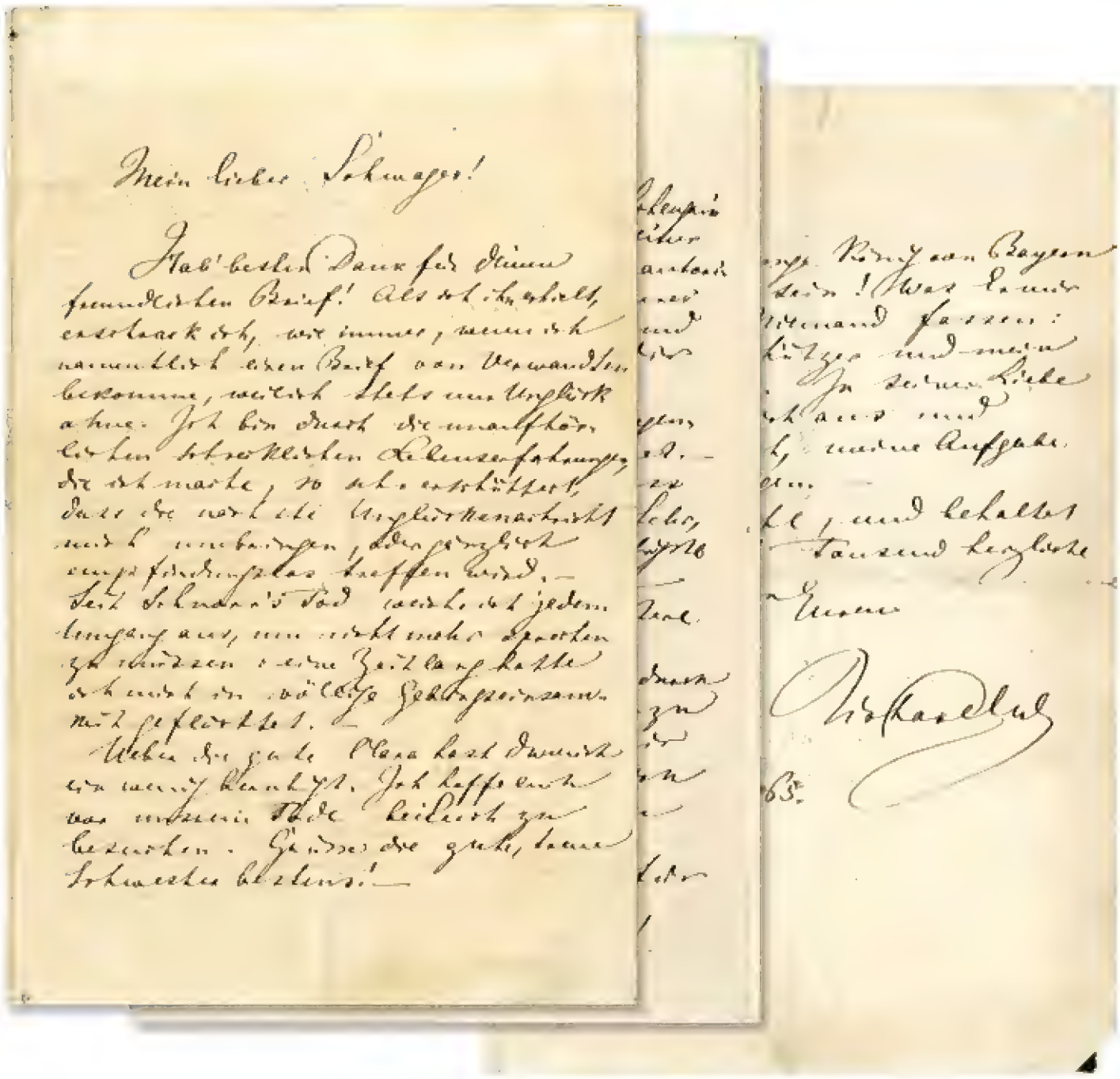
Strauss writes in full: *Many thanks for your kind letter! Of course the Rosencavalier orchestra rehearsal must be divided up into 2 rehearsals. Can't be gotten through in 3 hours. At what time do the stage rehearsals take place, anyway: in the morning, afternoon, or evening? As I intend to travel to Milan by car if the weather is reasonably good and this trip will take at least 3-4 days, I ask you to let me know as soon as possible when I am to arrive in Milan at the latest. Would you be so kind to order quiet quarters in the Hotel Cavour: a small drawing room, bedroom with 2 beds, bath, also rooms for maid and chauffer (the latter if necessary in the garage, in case it is not in the hotel itself)? Looking forward to seeing you again! With kind regards Your ever sincerely devoted, Dr. Richard Strauss.* **$2,000 - $3,000**

197. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed twice, in full and with initials, in German, 3 pages, (8 x 5.37 in.; 203 x 137 mm.), Zurich, [Switzerland], 31 December 1854, to [Marie Lowe-Destinn Lehmann], mother of the German dramatic soprano, Marie Lehmann.

Wagner acknowledges the differences between men and women when it comes to appreciating art: "*Men ... have usually built up such dams that they cannot appreciate the emotions inherent in a work of art.*"

The German composer writes in part: *It awakens in me a lovely feeling to see how warmly disposed you are to my side. In general, I see this much more with women than with men who have usually built up such dams that they cannot appreciate the emotions inherent in a work of art. I just wanted to tell you that and also report to you that I wrote to Kitti thanking him for his help. If I didn't exactly broach the question of a continuation of the same, yet he will surely have understood this. How did it turn out? Should I really write to Count Nostitz? Skroup wrote me a nice long letter. ... It really pleased me because I could see the earnestness with which he approached my work. Give him my best regards. ... Also, say hello to your children from me and my wife. We ourselves haven't managed anything except a few operas of which you already know a sampling. I had to do these all by myself because my wife only has problems with me, unruly devil that I am. Best wishes to you, dearest Marie, and keep your enthusiasm; it suits you well ...."*

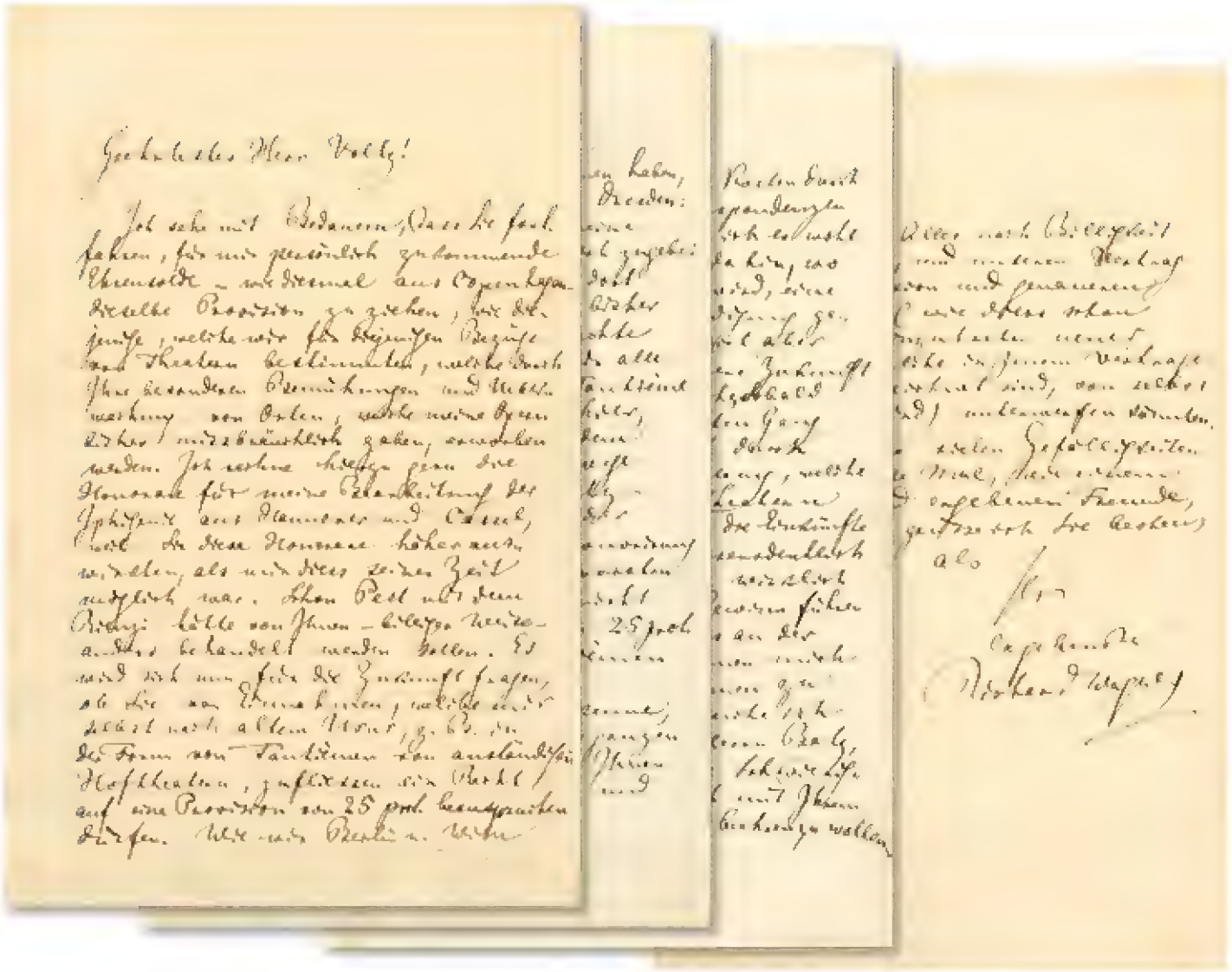
In a postscript, he adds, *"Since you seem to have become my Prague mail carrier, please get this little letter to Apt ...." Kitti, who is mentioned as helping Wagner, is the German-Bohemian composer, Johann Friedrich Kitti. He was a friend of Wagner, who gave him his libretto Dte Franzosen vor Nizza, which he composed under the title Bianca and Giuseppe in 1848. Skroup, who had written to Wagner, is possibly the Czech composer, Frantisek Jan Skroup, who wrote the first Czech opera, Dratenfk (The Tinker), and the Czech national anthem. Wagner's reference to managing "a few operas" appears to be a little joke on himself. He seems to be saying, "We haven't made any kids yet, only a couple of operas." These I had to produce all by myself because my wife finds me so unbearable that she won't help me at all.* **$6,000 - $8,000**



198. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed (*"Richard W"*), in German, 3 pages, (8.5 x 5.37 in.; 216 x 137 mm.), Munich, 10 September 1865, to his brother-in-law; some soiling; marginal tears on horizontal & vertical folds; chipping on one corner.

Wagner waxes profound on the young Ludwig II: "*Nobody can understand what he means to me: my guardian and my inspiration. In his love I rest and gain new strength to fulfill my task.*"

Wagner writes in part: *Thank you very much for your kind letter! When I received it I was alarmed as I usually am when I get a letter from a relative, especially, as I always suspect only bad luck. I have been so very much upset by these constant terrible experiences of life I am having that the next bad news will kill me or find me completely devoid of feeling. Since Schnorr's death, I have been avoiding any social contact in order not be obliged to speak any more: for some time I had fled to the mountains to seek complete solitude. Concerning dear Clara, you have set my mind at rest a little. I hope to see you…before we die. Give my regards to my good, faithful sister! Concerning the performance of Lohengrin, I ask you to handle it just as you think. I am authorizing you to grant the director of your theater and procure for me whatever you think is right and proper. Thus, for my part, the matter is settled. Forgive me, my dear old boy, for not writing more. I could report so very much — or just the most necessary. I must stick to the latter. I hope to regain strength by working quietly for some time. This is made possible by the love of an incredibly beautiful and thoughtful being: It has to be a person as wonderful, talented, and born for me, as this young King of Bavaria [Ludwig II]! Nobody can understand what he means to me: my guardian and my inspiration. In his love I rest and gain new strength to fulfill my task. Good-bye, and think well of me!* **$6,000 - $8,000**



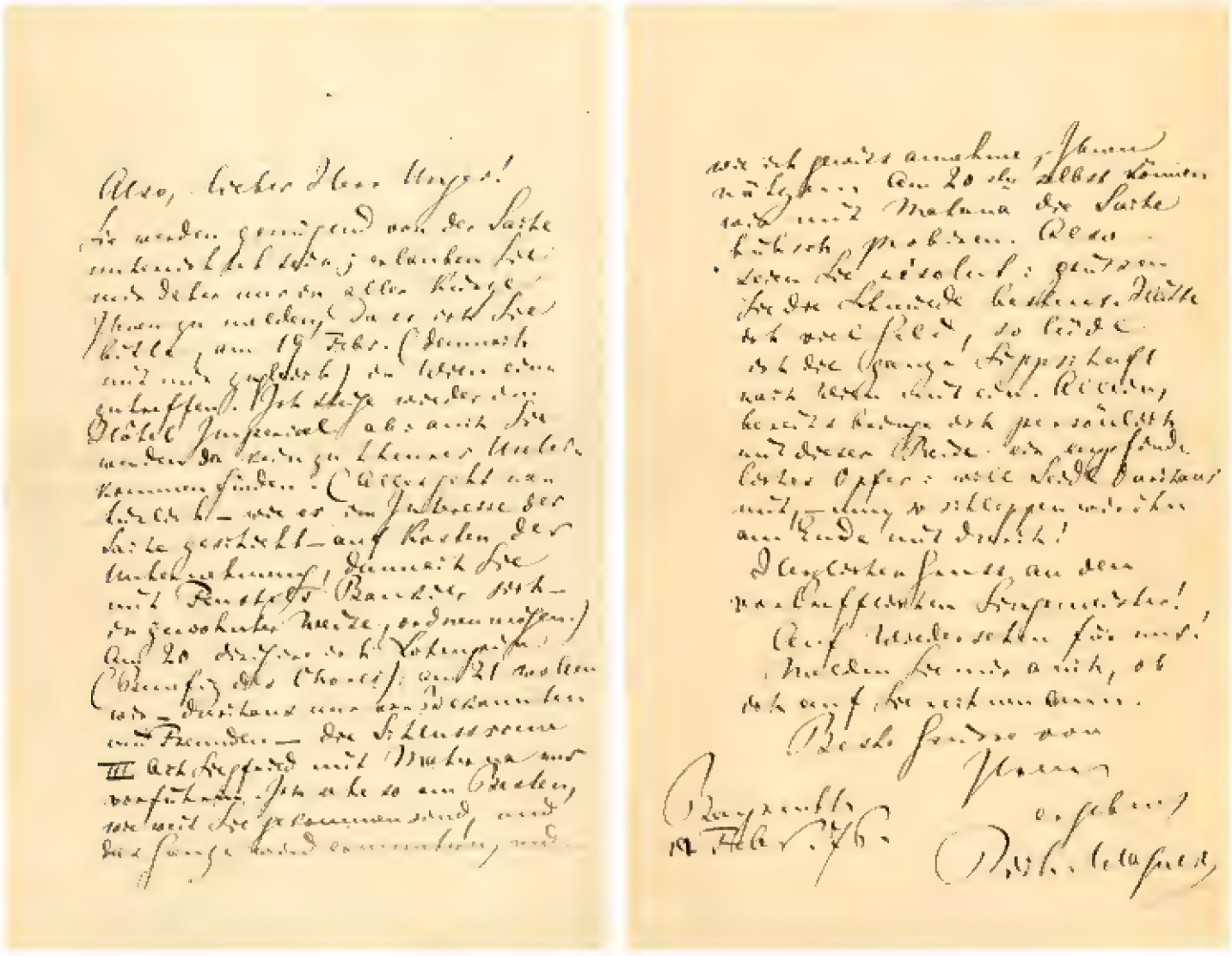
199. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (8.75 x 5.5 in.; 222 x 140 mm.), Bayreuth, 16 October 1874, to his theatrical agent, Carl Voltz; marginal splits on vertical folds.

Wagner negotiates his agent's commission and argues for his rights as a composer.

The composer testily writes in full: *I see with regret that you continue to deduct the same commission for honoraria – from Kopenhagen, in this case – which are due me personally as for those that we stipulated for income from theaters which is obtained thanks to your particular efforts and surveillance of localities which have performed my operas illegally. I gladly include in this the honoraria for my adaptation of Iphigenia from Hanover and Kassel, because you reached higher honoraria than would have been possible to me at the time. But Pest with Rienzi ought in all fairness to have been treated differently by you. In the future the question will be whether you may claim the right to a commission of 25% of income due to me personally as per the old practice, e.g., in the form of royalties from foreign court theaters. Just as we excepted Berlin and Vienna from the outset, this was also done with Dresden: now, assuming that my author's rights, which were neglected till now and are being brought to bear there by Herr Balz, admittedly with great skill, would finally be granted me for all time in the form of royalties, then, since this income would be assured me on a thoroughly regular basis, Herr Balz would be entitled to a single fee appropriate to the matter and which an excellent lawyer and businessman deserves, but not you to 25% of the Dresden royalties for all time?*

As I in turn grant you that the organization of all these contract transactions has cost you particular effort and certainly not insignificant cost for travel, litigation, and correspondence, I think it is only fair that until everything has been arranged you receive sufficient compensation. But as from this claims for the future would be derived which, as soon as everything has indeed begun to take its regular course and I in addition, thanks to the particular stature I now have with the large theaters can vastly increase the income I receive from my works, would have to result in a profit which is truly out of proportion, I feel it is time to come to a clear agreement with you on this. Thus, I ask you, if possible with Herr Balz, to honor me with your visit in Bayreuth as soon as this is conveniently possible, where we could discuss this in all fairness and subject our contract to a revision and more detailed precision (as this is necessitated of itself when new works are added to it, which are not named in that contract) ….

An important letter clearly revealing Wagner's firm grasp of the financial side of his creative endeavors. **$6,000 - $8,000**



200. Wagner, Richard. Autograph letter signed (*"Rich Wagner"*), in German, 2 pages, (8.75 x 5.5 in.; 222 x 140 mm.), Bayreuth, 12 February 1876, to the tenor, [Georg] Unger; marginal tears on horizontal fold.

Conducting *Lohengrin* and the final scene from Act III of *Siegfried*.

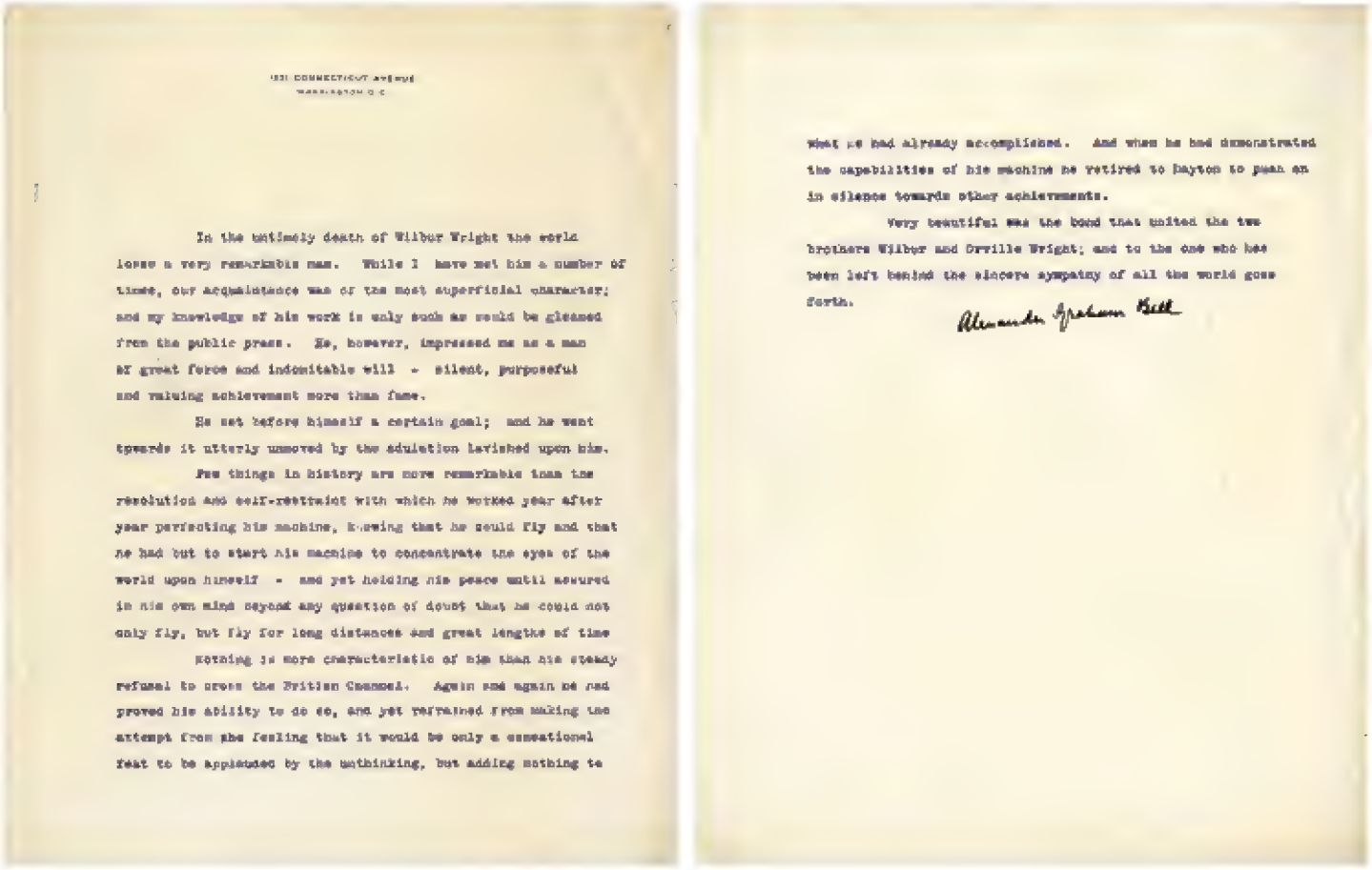
Wagner writes in full: *So, dear Mr. Unger! You will have been adequately informed about the matter; allow me therefore very briefly to notify you that I would request you arrive in Vienna on February 19th (thus at the same time as I). I will again be staying at the Hotel Imperial; you will also be able to find reasonable accommodations there. (Of course — as this is being done in the interests of the undertaking everything will be paid by the enterprise, so you can settle with Fenstel's banker as usual.) I am conducting Lohengrin on the 20th (a benefit for the chorus). On the 21st we want to perform — but only for acquaintances and friends — the final scene from Act III of Siegfried with [Amalie]Materna. That way I will best be able to tell how far you have come and it should be stimulating and, I certainly assume, useful to you. We can rehearse it with Materna on the 20th. So — be of firm resolve. Give my best greetings to the Schmieds. If I had a lot of money, I would invite the whole caboodle along to Vienna. As it is, this trip means a considerable sacrifice for me. If [Anton]Seidl really wants to come — well, we'll manage to tow him through too. Hearty greetings to the excellent singing master! Goodbye until we meet! Also let me know if I can count on you. Best greetings from Your devoted Rich. Wagner*

A wonderfully enthusiastic letter from the great German composer. **$4,000 – $6,000**

Science & Medicine

201. Armstrong, Neil A. Fine photograph inscribed and signed (*"To Nels– Best of Luck Neil Armstrong"*), (10.75 x 7.5 in.; 273 x 191 mm.), [1969], being a NASA issued photograph of the fifth manned Apollo crew with a printed note for NASA on the verso: *The members of the Apollo 11 prime crew are (left to right) Neil A. Armstrong, commander; Michael Collins, command module pilot; and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., lunar module pilot. Apollo 11 is scheduled to be the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's first lunar landing mission.*

A fine image of the Apollo 11 trio before their historic spaceflight. **$3,000 - $5,000**



1331 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON D.C.

In the untimely death of Wilbur Wright the world loses a very remarkable man. While I have met him a number of times, our acquaintance was of the most superficial character; and my knowledge of his work is only such as could be gleaned from the public press. He, however, impressed me as a man of great force and indomitable will - silent, purposeful and valuing achievement more than fame.

He set before himself a certain goal; and he went towards it utterly unmoved by the adulation lavished upon him.

Few things in history are more remarkable than the resolution and self-restraint with which he worked year after year perfecting his machine, knowing that he could fly and that he had but to start his machine to concentrate the eyes of the world upon himself - and yet holding his peace until assured in his own mind beyond any question of doubt that he could not only fly, but fly for long distances and great lengths of time

Nothing is more characteristic of him than his steady refusal to cross the British Channel. Again and again he had proved his ability to do so, and yet refrained from making the attempt from the feeling that it would be only a sensational feat to be applauded by the unthinking, but adding nothing to what he had already accomplished. And when he had demonstrated the capabilities of his machine he retired to Dayton to push on in silence towards other achievements.

Very beautiful was the bond that united the two brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright; and to the one who has been left behind the sincere sympathy of all the world goes forth.

Alexander Graham Bell

202. Bell, Alexander Graham. Typed document signed, 2 pages (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Washington, D.C., [after 30 May 1912], on stationery imprinted at head "1331 Connecticut Avenue Washington D.C."; light browning and some marginal chipping.

Alexander Graham Bell's tribute to Wilbur Wright upon his untimely passing.

Bell writes in full: *In the untimely death of Wilbur Wright the world loses a very remarkable man. While I have met him a number of times, our acquaintance was of the most superficial character; and my knowledge of his work is only such as could be gleaned from the public press. He, however, impressed me as a man of great force and indomitable will–silent, purposeful and valuing achievement more than fame.*

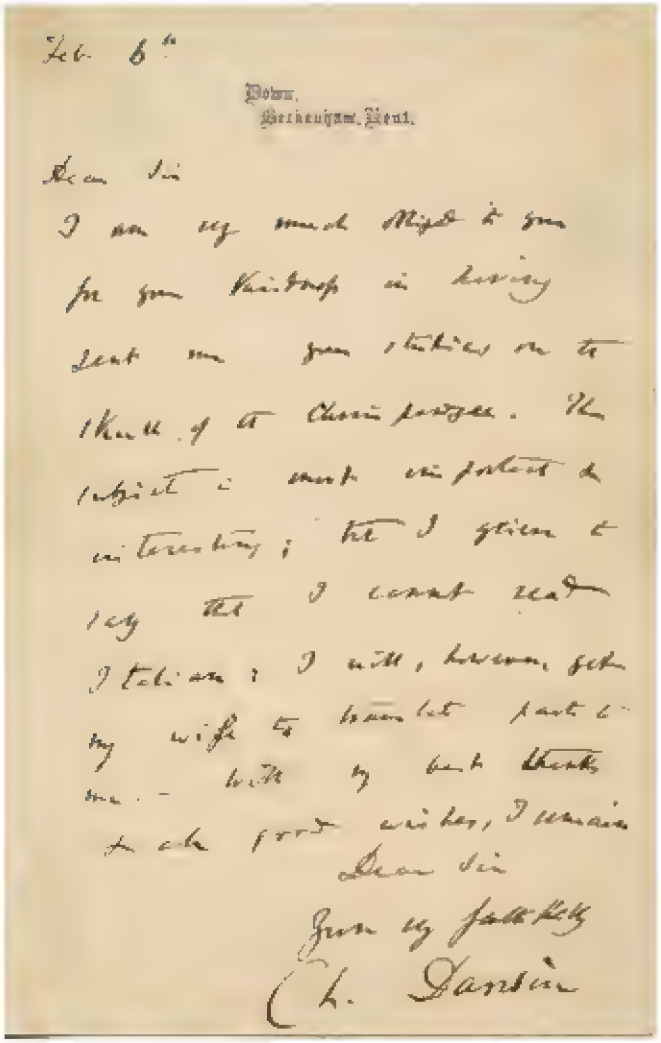
He set before himself a certain goal; and he went towards it utterly unmoved by the adulation lavished upon him.

Few things in history are more remarkable than the resolution and self restraint with which he worked year after year perfecting his machine, knowing that he could fly and that he had but to start his machine to concentrate the eyes of the world upon himself–and yet holding his peace until assured in his own mind beyond any question of doubt that he could not only fly, but fly for long distances and great lengths of time.

Nothing is more characteristic of him than his steady refusal to cross the British Channel. Again and again he had proved his ability to do so, and yet refrained from making the attempt from the feeling that it would be only a sensational feat to be applauded by the unthinking, but adding nothing to what he had already accomplished. And when he had demonstrated the capabilities of his machine he retired to Dayton to push on in silence towards other achievements.

Very beautiful was the bond that united the two brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright; and to the one who has been left behind the sincere sympathy of all the world goes forth.

An extraordinary eulogy associating one great inventor to another. **$4,000 - $6,000**

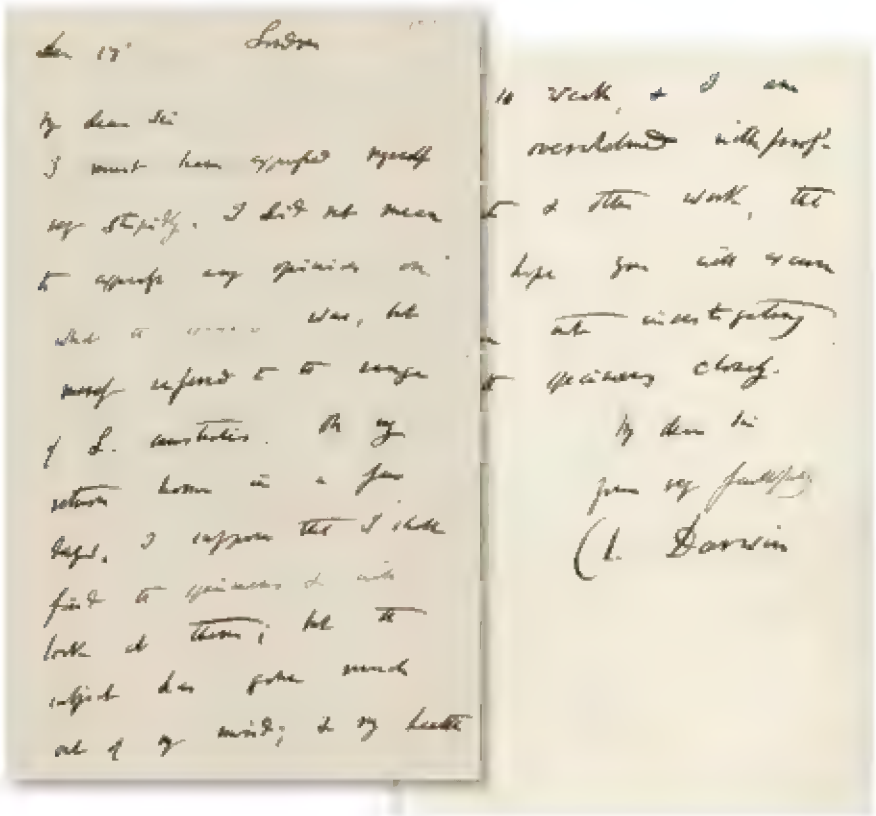


203. Darwin, Charles. Autograph letter signed (*"Ch. Darwin"*), 1 page, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), on Down Beckenham Kent stationery, 6 February [1860s?], to an Italian scientist.

Fine Darwin letter concerning an Italian scientist's research on chimpanzee skulls.

Darwin writes in full: *Dear Sir, I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in having sent me your studies on the skull of a chimpanzee. This subject is most important and interesting; but I grieve to say that I cannot read Italian; I will, however, get my wife to translate parts to me. With all my best thanks and all good wishes, I remain, Dear Sir, Yours very faithfully, Ch. Darwin.*

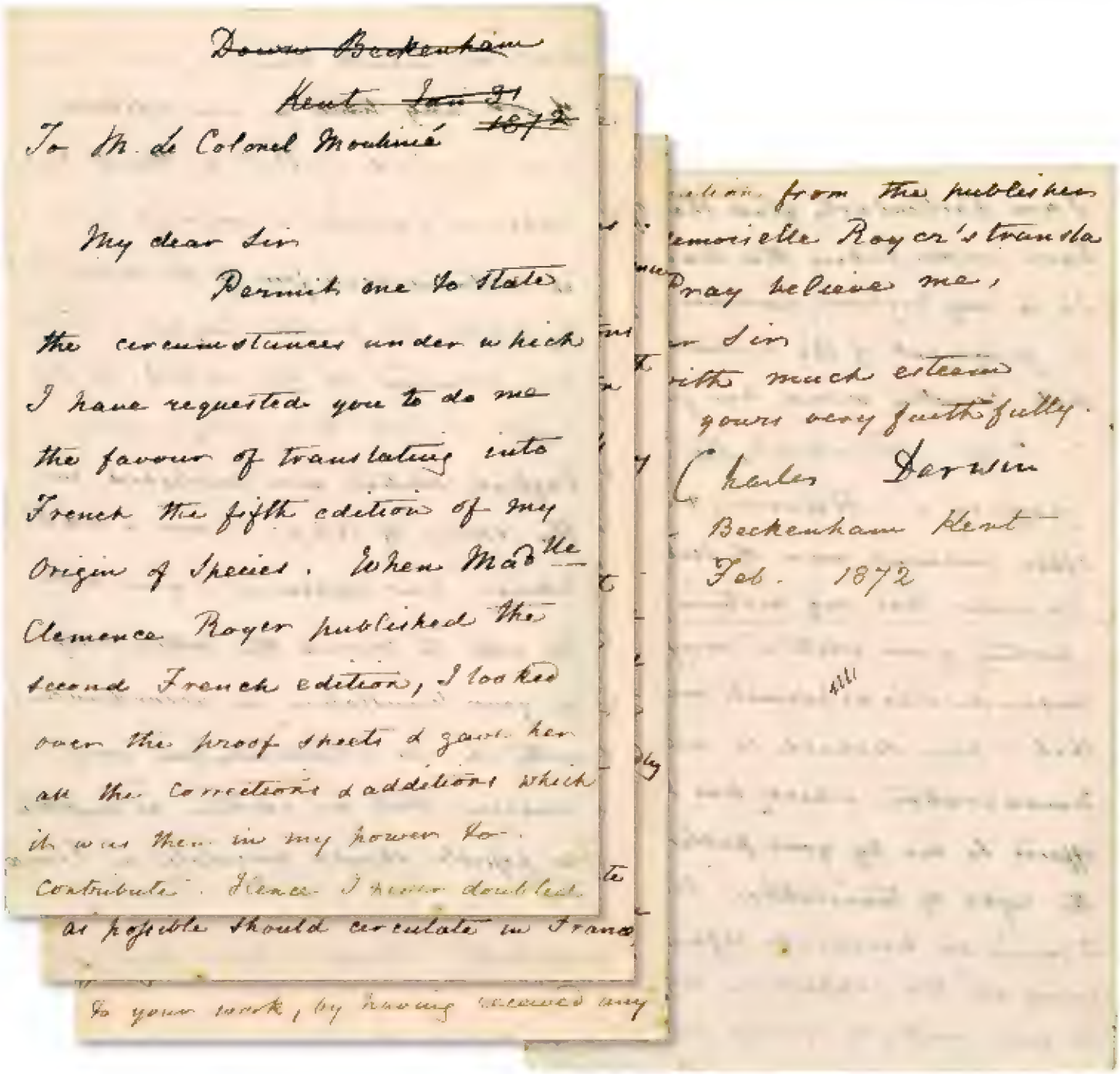
Research of this kind was of great interest to Darwin, as it directly related to his own important work on evolution.
$8,000 - $12,000



204. Darwin, Charles. Autograph letter signed (*"Ch. Darwin"*), 2 pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), London, 17 December 1871, to Henry Lee, with original envelope.

Darwin apologizes to Henry Lee for expressing the wrong opinion regarding a species that he did not investigate closely enough.

Darwin writes in full: *I must have expressed myself very stupidly. I did not mean to express any opinion on what the species was, but merely referred to the range of L. australis. On my return home in a few days, I suppose that I shall find the specimens & will look at them; but the subject has gone much out of my mind; & my health is so weak, & I am so overwhelmed with proof sheets & other work, that I hope you will excuse me not investigating the specimens closely.*
$6,000 - $8,000

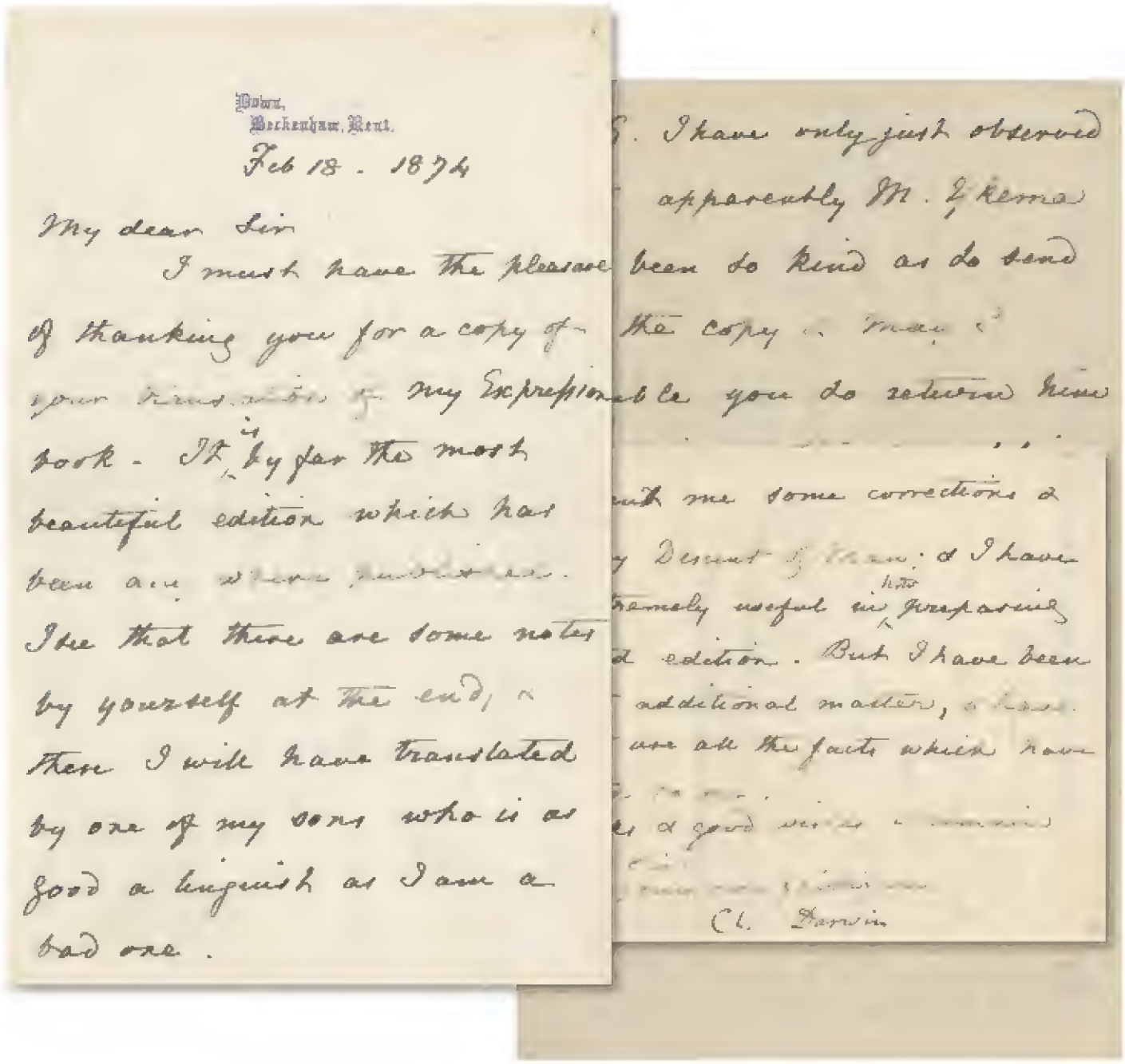

Down Beckenham
Kent Jan 31 1872
To M. Le Colonel Moulinié
My dear Sir
Permit me to state
the circumstances under which
I have requested you to do me
the favour of translating into
French the fifth edition of my
Origin of Species. When Mlle
Clemence Royer published the
second French edition, I looked
over the proof sheets & gave her
all the corrections & additions which
it was then in my power to
contribute. Hence I never doubted
as possible should circulate in Franc
to your work, by having received any
from the publishers
emoiselle Royer's transla
Pray believe me,
r Sir
with much esteem
yours very faithfully
Charles Darwin
Beckenham Kent
Feb. 1872

205. Darwin, Charles. Letter signed, 4 pages, (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), Down, Beckenham, Kent, [January 31, 1872], to Monsieur Le Colonel Moulissié; light browning.

In discussing a new French edition of the Origin of Species, Darwin indicates that "*it is my highest ambition to influence the judgment of the naturalists of that country which has given birth to … so many … eminent men of science.*"

Darwin writes in full: *Permit me to state the circumstances under which I have requested you to do me the favour of translating into French the fifth edition of my Origin of Species. When Mad[emoise]lle Clemence Royer published the second French edition, I looked over the proof sheets & gave her all the corrections & additions which it was then in my power to contribute. Hence I never doubted that she would have informed me if at any time a new edition was required. But a third has appeared, which is imperfect, as it contains very few of the additions, by which the fourth English edition was increased to the extent of 54 pages. A fifth thoroughly revised English edition was published in the spring of 1869; & now a sixth edition has appeared & you will be able to correct the latter half of your translation in accordance with it. As I naturally feel very anxious that an edition as complete as possible should circulate in France, I am particularly glad that you have undertaken the translation. It is my highest ambition to influence the judgment of the naturalists of that country which has given birth to Buffon, Lamarck, the two Geoffroy St Hilaires, & so many other eminent men of science. In order that my motives for supporting your edition may not be misunderstood, permit me to add that I have declined to receive the remuneration which has been kindly offered to me by your publisher for the right of translation. Nor am I bound in honour to refrain from giving all the support in my power to your work, by having received any remuneration from the publishers of Mademoiselle Royer's translation …*

$10,000 – $15,000


Down,
Beckenham, Kent.
Feb 18 - 1874

My dear Sir

I must have the pleasure of thanking you for a copy of your translation of my Expression book - It is by far the most beautiful edition which has been any where published. I see that there are some notes by yourself at the end, & these I will have translated by one of my sons who is as good a linguist as I am a bad one.

. I have only just observed apparently M. Ykema been so kind as to send the copy & may I trouble you to return him my sincere

me some corrections & Descent of Man: & I have extremely useful in preparing edition. But I have been additional matter, & have all the facts which have

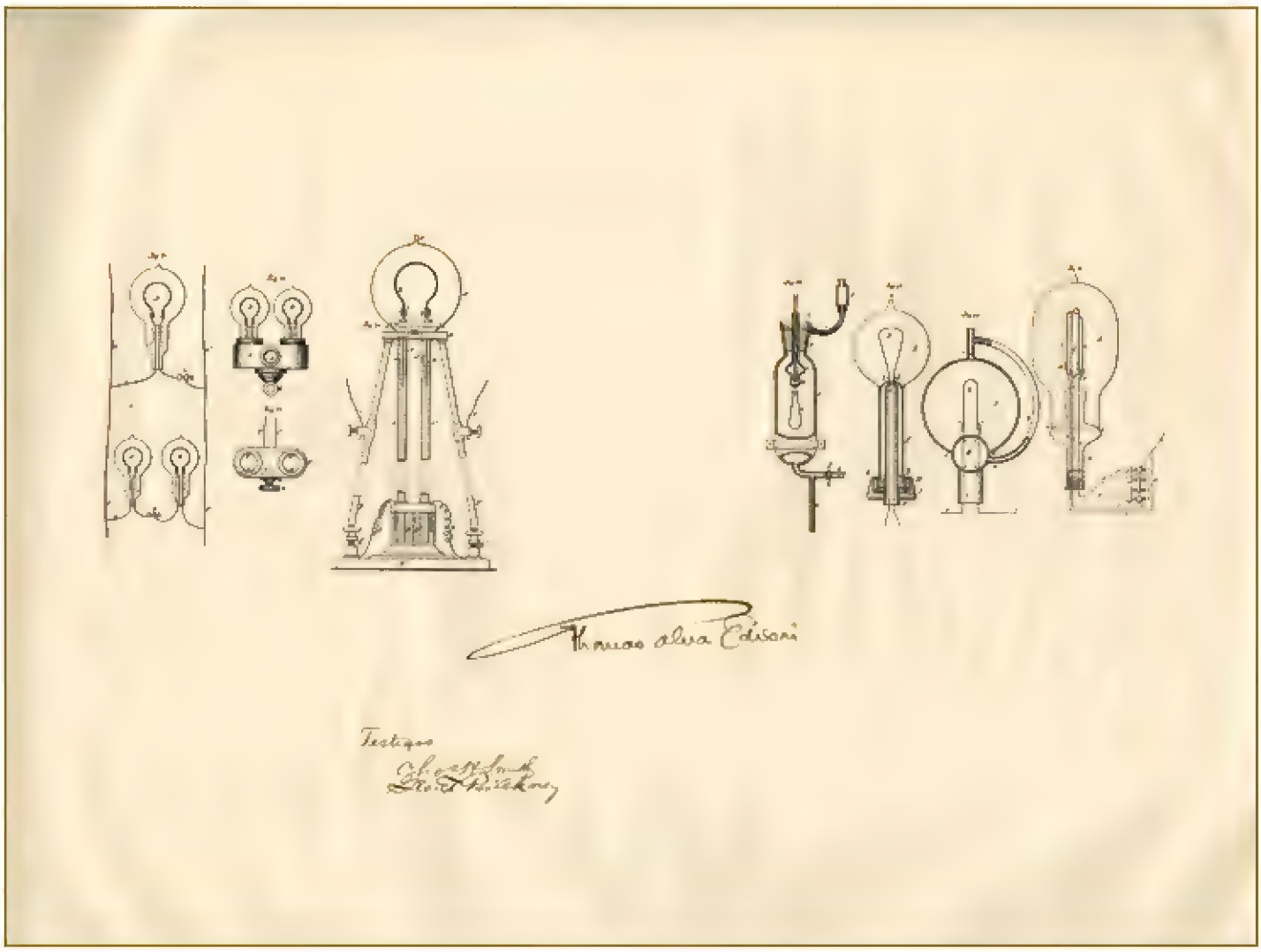
Ch. Darwin

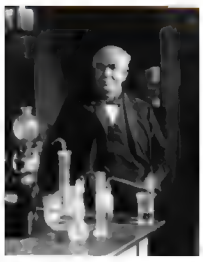
206. Darwin, Charles. Letter signed (*"CL Darwin"*), the text in the hand of his wife, Emma, 3 pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203 x 127 mm.), Down, Beckenham, Kent, 18 February, 1874 to [Dr H. Hartogh Heijs van Zouteveen].

Darwin thanks his Dutch translator for his work in translating The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals.

The letter reads in full: *My dear Sir, I must have the pleasure of thanking you for a copy of your translation of my Expression book. It is by far the most beautiful edition which has been any where published. I see that there are some notes by yourself at the end, & these I will have translated by one of my sons who is as good a linguist as I am a bad one. You formerly sent me some corrections & additions to my Descent of Man; & I have found these extremely useful in now preparing a new & corrected edition. But I have been overwhelmed with additional matter, & have not been able to use all the facts which have been communicated to me. With my thanks & good wishes I remain my dear Sir yours very faithfully CL Darwin.*

In a postscript Darwin continues: *P. S. I have only just observed that apparently M. Ykema has been so kind as to send me the copy & may I trouble you to return him my sincere thanks, adding how much I admire the execution of the work.* **$6,000 - $8,000**



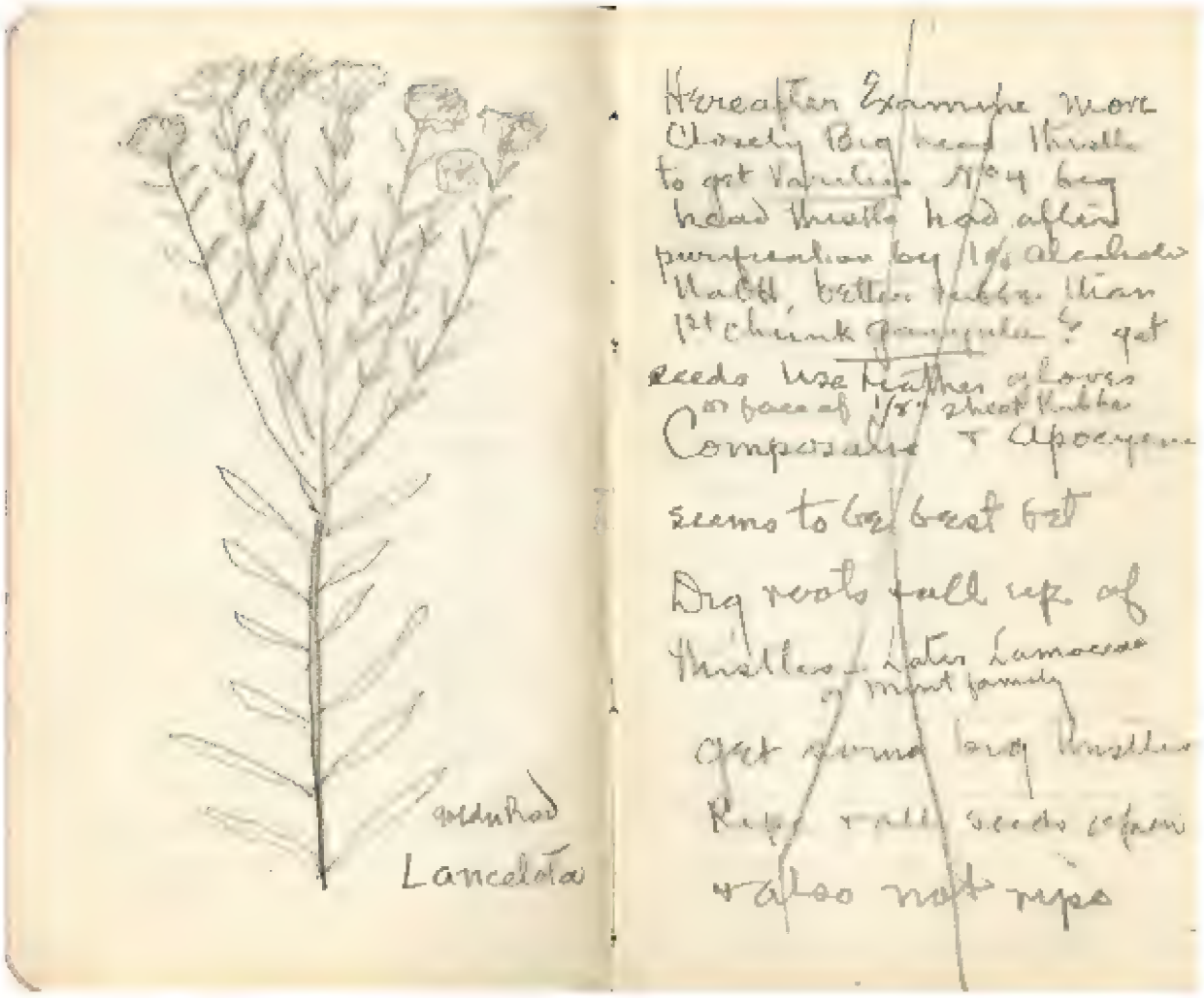


207. Edison, Thomas Alva. Extraordinary original large heavy paper sheet containing eight printed schematic drawings of Edison's invention, the incandescent lamp, signed by Edison, (*"Thomas Alva Edison"*) in the lower center, (16 x 22.37 in.; 406 x 568 mm.), being the original patent submitted to Bolivia in 1881 for his invention of the light bulb, in the lower left, the signature has been witnessed by Charles H. Smith and George T. Pinckney.

The original patent application drawings of Edison's light bulb.

Thomas Edison's work to find a practical incandescent lamp is legendary. He tried approximately 6,000 kinds of vegetable fibers in his pursuit of a practical light bulb. Others had labored during the previous 40 years on such an invention, but it was Edison whose practical design was vital to the light bulb's common use and cheap production.

The International Patents Act did not come into existence until 1884, and it was therefore necessary that patents be obtained in individual countries. **$20,000 - $30,000**



208. Edison, Thomas A. Handwritten laboratory notebook with (8) hand-drawn sketches, (West Orange, New Jersey, or Fort Meyers, Florida) (6.75 x 4.25 inches; 170 x 108 mm.) with original flexible black leather covers, 121 pages featuring experimental notations in Edison's hand, including several pencil drawings also in his hand. Edison logs his experiments from October 1927 through January 1928 to find alternate organic sources for the production of rubber for automotive tires. Edges occasionally rubbed, with slight handling.

At the request of industrialists Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, Thomas Edison's 121-page hand-written laboratory notebook documenting his last experiments of his fabled career of discovery — to find a substitute source of rubber for automobile tires.

Some excerpts from Edison's writings:

"When get to Ft. Myers examine roots of Caster oil plant for latex, has rhizomes, it's like gatropha [jatropha] – I only examines stalk. The seeds are just like Gapatha Texania I got."

"Try weak Hevea latex & coarse boneblack – also Japata Tex latex – with boneblack to repeat other results. Possibly Rubber is in a transparent latex in some plants & boneblack is a 'polymerio.' Make separate Latex Resin then Rubber about same strength boneblack separately see if clear if one clears & not the other, mix a new lot together & boneblack, best rubber for both."

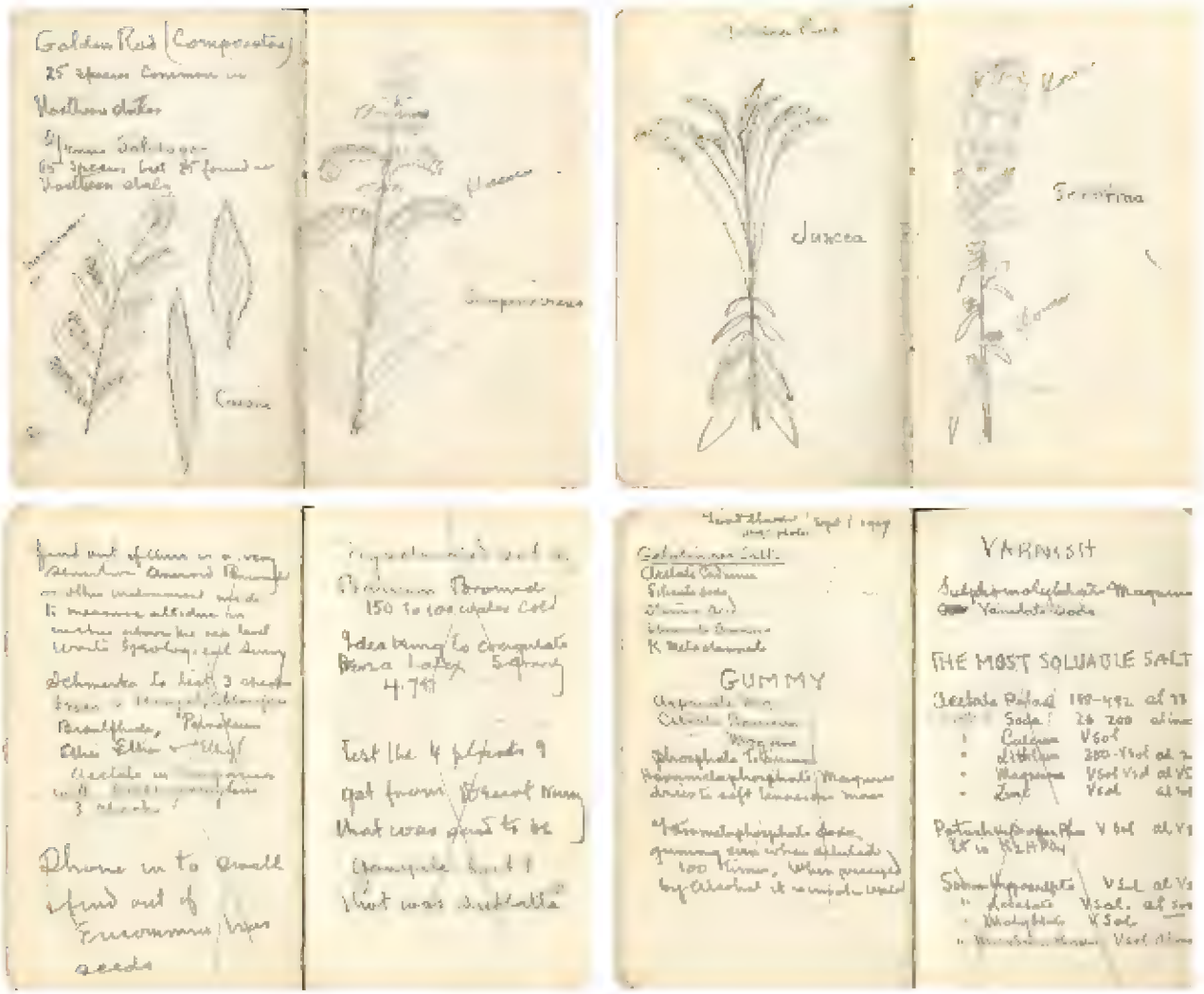
"Schmerka to test 3 checks Hevea in Benzol, Chloroform Bisulphide, Petroleum Ether & Ehyl Acetate in comparison with Dichloroethylene 3 checks."

"Try saturated sol[ution] of Barium Bromide 150 to 100 water cold. Idea being to coagulate Hevea latex."

"There is a Rubber plantation at Cocoanut Grove Fla. owned by Mr. Keyes has 120 species of rubber trees under cultivation. Can learn more of him from Dr. MD Cody, University of Fla. Have written him for a list."

"Use thermometers on platter & keep constant heat of 135°F & press plates – from these results will know temp we can constantly use on press test the acetates on hot plate see if sticky at any temp. If MGD we have is too soft from not having been burnt at high enough temperature we can get an Electric & burn some higher. It looks as facetate soda is best bet, it melts in water of crystalinon at 136°Fahr. – Can keep press that warm. Probably sticky below that temp. See if it is Alkaline or Acid to test paper – ask Schmerka if good test for it & if it affects our CO2 from hot say 212°F"

"It is probable that something put in Electrolyte on an old cell & both N[egative] & Positive poles connected together as cathode. The can being positive that a small current density over a long time or a high density over a short time will reduce the Fe203 hydrox to lower hydrate or Fe – to renew contacts & bring cell back."



"Take all the samples of various rubbers sent to me by Firestone. From Montair one wedgewood Montair – set of screens. Supply of screen cloth – 3 oz bottles filled with the different reagents, 1 gross of the bottle corks to suit. Rubber corks for Reflex Condenser & bottles to suit, petcocks for lapper & vent tubing. Select 3 kinds beakers & send: 15 each large, 20 of medium, 30 smaller, 40 of the small size. I use 2 spatulas, 2 Racks with test tubes. Assorted glass tubing from 1/8, ¼, 3/8, ½ 1-inch thru & thick walls…Schmerka to make full list of chemicals he needs. Also of all apparatus, fusion cups, plating crucibles & all appliances."

"Ford starter – The best method of making the MgO etc. granule separation plate to get maximum big porosity would be to use say Sulfate Soda to water & add 100 mesh to the MgO. Then when heated they would melt & lock together the adjacent MgO particle which would leave large spaces which use other MgO would be in contact where there were no sulfate pieces & would not be able to soften as a whole. Try this."

"It is said that Dr. Osius of Pasadena had obtained fine rubber from the milk of the Panache the French fig tree. The common California variety Kadota & the Adriatic are being investigated."

"All our rubber will probably before purification be tacky. Perhaps a dry grind will ball the rubber, if so the powder can be blown with a powerful air jet against hardened steel or Silica the rubber will bounce."
[Beneath this notation, Edison has sketched the schematic for this process with the air nozzle directing the ground rubber toward the steel or silica plate with the balled rubber settling below.]

In addition to his notations, Edison has drafted eight sketches of various plants used in his experiments, including goldenrod, sonchus arvensis, sonchus oleraceus, lettuce, sonchus asper, solidago caesia, sempervirens, juncea, serafina and laceolota.

The last experimental work of Edison's life was done at the request of Edison's good friends Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone in the late 1920s. They asked Edison to find a substitute source of rubber for use in automobile tires. The natural rubber used for tires up to that time came from the rubber tree, which does not grow in the United States, and was becoming increasingly expensive. Edison tested thousands of different plants to find a suitable alternative, eventually finding a type of goldenrod weed that could produce enough rubber to be practicable. Edison was still working on this at the time of his death.

Edison began keeping a systematic record of his experiments in 1871. An extensive collection of these laboratory notebooks is held by the Thomas Edison National Historic Park administered by Rutgers University. Direct from the collection of Edison's granddaughter, this represents one of the few holograph notebooks in private hands recording Edison's experiments. An incredible scientific journal completed in the hand of one of the greatest and prolific scientific minds in human history.
$80,000 - $120,000

Clarke. Feby 6/82

Bergman promised to have those 10 Sounders finished Saturday. I told Andrews how to test them also Bergmann. Please give them your assistance, I consider it a very important thing for the success of the Isolated. It does not matter if the variations in practice are 3 or 4 candle power or at time for a short period the variations are from 3 to 10 Candles, it will not be on the whole of the lamps and they have an average life over 600 hours to compensate for these irregularities - only want a general regulation so our words as to 600 hours will come true in practice.

+ Claudius
ad with the
ntral station
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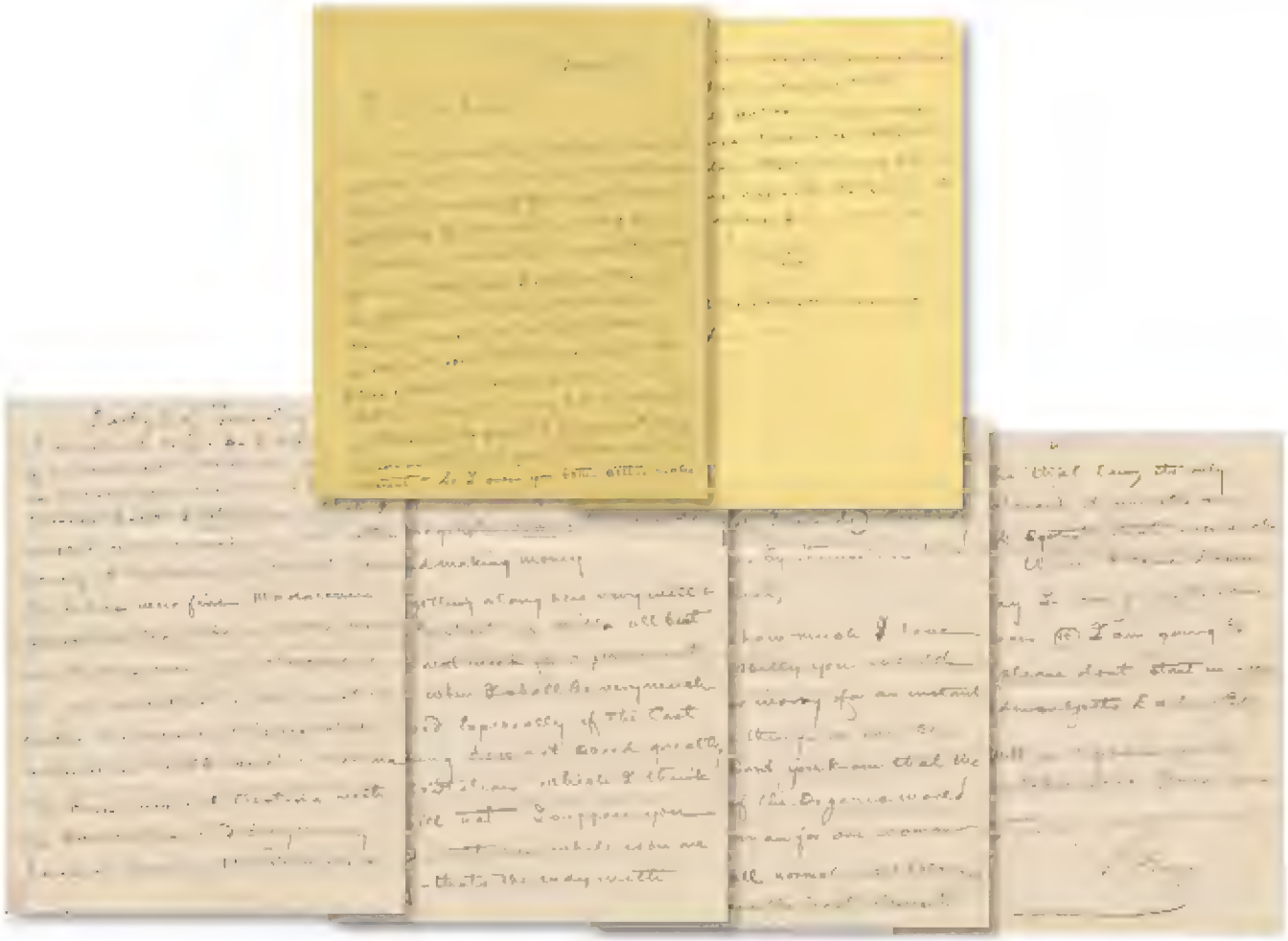
Edison.

209. Edison, Thomas Alva. Autograph letter signed (*"Edison"*), 2 pages, (8.37 x 5.37 in.; 213 x 137 mm.), Menlo Park, New Jersey, 6 February 1882, to Mr. C. L. Clarke, Esq., New York City, with Edison's autograph envelope, imprinted "Edison's Lamp Co., Menlo Park, N. J.", and postmarked 7 February.

Edison illuminates New York City.

Edison writes in full: *Bergman promised to have those 10 sounders finished Saturday. I told Andrews how to test them also Bergmann. Please give them your assistance, I consider it a very important thing for the success of the Isolated. It does not matter if the variations in practice are 3 or 4 candle power or at times for a short period the variations are from 3 to 10 candles; it will not be on the whole of the lamps and they have an average life over 600 hours to compensate for these irregularities — only want a general regulation so our words as to 600 hours will come true in practice. How about Claudius going ahead with the second Central station has arrangements been made regarding the style of board and arrangement at Laberatory. Will have anything done you desire and that quickly. We must not fall into the rut of indolence because one department is unavoidably delayed.*

At the time of this letter, Edison devoted himself to the problem of electric lighting, the issue of distributing electricity and the subdivision of light. In December 1879, he gave the first exhibition of subdivision of electric light in Menlo Park, New Jersey. His system was adopted, and in 1882, he traveled to New York to establish a similar system of subdivision for the city. In this letter, he is writing concerning some of the details of his New York City lighting system, not yet perfected. **$4,000 - $6,000**



210. Edison, Thomas Alva. (2) autograph letters signed (*"TAE"*), in pencil, 2 pages, (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), 2 December [no date but 1894] and 4 pages, (10.87 x 8.37 in.; 276 x 213 mm.), [no date], to his second wife Mina Miller, referred to by her nickname (*"Billy"*).

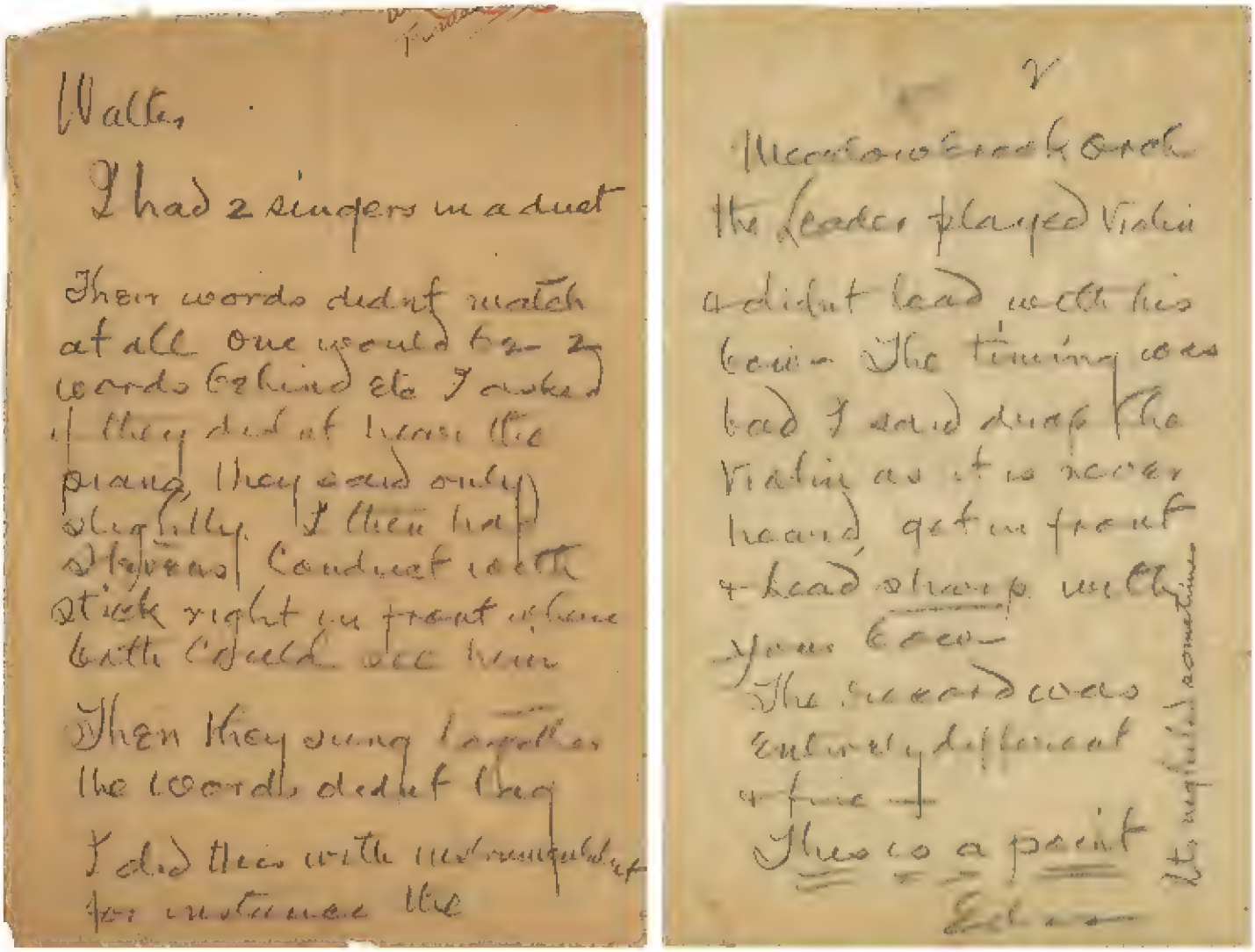
Edison feverishly tries to take control of the North American Phonograph Company.

In his undated letter of 1894, Edison writes in full: *Darling Billy Since writing you day before yesterday I have just recollected that I must have the 12,000 of the General Electric bonds in exchange for Phonograph Works bonds. without these the works would have to shut down as we have counted on this & could not possibly get along without them. I shall want them by the fifteenth sure and you must come home even if you have to return back to Akron if you decide to spend Christmas. There is also $5,000 of the Northern pacific bonds you have that have been drawn by lot for redemption and they should be presented for payment before Christmas otherwise you will lose all the interest. So I guess you better either make a flying trip home and return or come home with the children. In any event the Christmas will not be a happy one for you and perhaps it would be better that you do not stay. We are running again but still have difficulties to surmount with oceans of love, I am your true lover TAE. Love to all the folks & kisses for the children –*

Edison writes to his wife Mina Miller Edison, urgently requesting that she bring him the General Electric bonds by the 15th of December or else his Phonograph Works will have to be shut down. Probably written in late 1894, when Edison was trying to wrest control of the North American Phonograph Company from its founder Jesse Lippincott, who owned the Edison phonograph rights in America, by putting the company into bankruptcy. In the fall of 1894, the company went into receivership. Edison, being the principal creditor, sought to purchase the company's assets. Edison was successful, though it was an unhappy interlude. The North American Phonograph Company was replaced by Edison's National Phonograph Company.

Though undated, Edison's second letter followed the letter above as he describes the situation of his phonograph works in a more positive manner. He writes in part: *... Mr. Gilmore & Dyer were up for a brief consultation regarding the phonograph which is terribly tangled up in lawsuits. The phonograph works is however doing well and making money. We are getting along here very well & expect to start up mills, all but Brecker next week for a permanent thing when I shall be very much relieved especially if the cost of making does not exceed greatly my calculations which I think they will not. I suppose you flirted with men while you are away – thats the way with women, not to be depended upon and yet you expect me never to flirt (which I never do). Everybody judges others by themselves hence you must flirt ...*

Two wonderful Edison letters detailing the difficult period he endured in 1894, and his great devotion to his wife and children.
$3,000 - $5,000


Walter,

I had 2 singers in a duet

Their words didn't match at all one would be 2 words behind etc I asked if they didn't hear the piano they said only slightly. I then had Stevens conduct with stick right in front where both could see him. Then they sung together the words didn't lag. I did this with instrumentalists for instance the Meadowbrook Orch. the leader played violin & didn't lead with his bow. The timing was bad I said drop the violin as it is never heard, get in front & lead sharp with your bow. The record was entirely different & fine. This is a point it's neglected sometimes. Edison.

211. Edison, Thomas A. Autograph letter signed (*"Edison"*), in pencil, 2 pages, (7.37 x 5 in.; 187 x 127 mm.) & (7.87 x 5 in.; 200 x 127 mm.), [ca. 1920] to an unidentified colleague named Walter; browned.

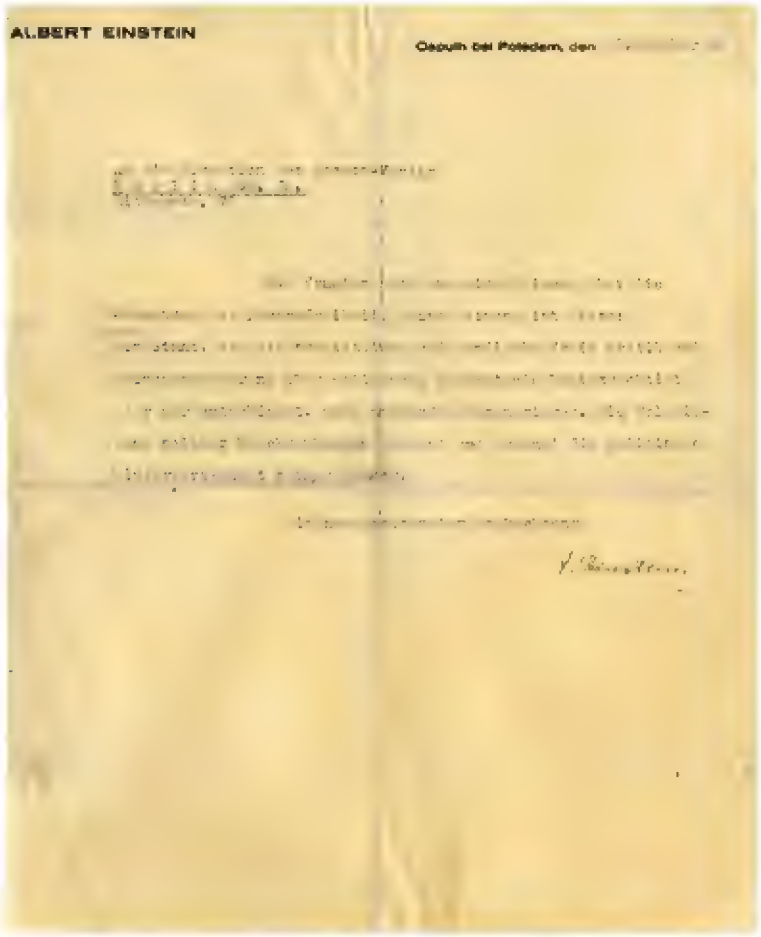
Thomas Edison expresses his frustration with singers and musicians after conducting a phonograph recording.

Edison writes in full: *Walter, I had 2 singers in a duet. Their words didn't match at all one would be 2 words behind etc. I asked if they didn't hear the piano, they said only slightly. I then had Stevens conduct with stick right infront where both could see him. Then they sung together the words didn't lag. I did this with instrumentalists for instance the Meadowbrook Orch. the leader played violin & didn't lead with his bow. The timing was bad I said drop the violin as it is never heard, get in front & lead sharp with your bow. The record was entirely different & fine. This is a point it's neglected sometimes. Edison.*

Research into Edison's recordings has turned up at least one song recorded with the Meadowbrook Dance Orchestra, a fox-trot entitled *Me And The Boy Friend* by lyricist Sidney Clare and composer Jimmie Monaco, both talented songwriters from the Vaudevillian era. *Me and the Boy Friend* was recorded on an Edison Diamond Disc, a later incarnation of the phonograph and an improvement over the original cylinder-style records. The Diamond Disc most closely resembles the vinyl albums we are familiar with today, or rather, that peaked in popularity in the 1970s and 1980s.

The new Edison Disc Phonograph was shown for the first time publicly at the Fifth Annual Convention for the National Association of Talking Machine Jobbers at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on 10-13 July 1911. The press reported that the new machine was based on Edison's British 1878 patent in order to deter claims of copyright infringement with Victor or Berliner. The new machine was also mentioned in the Edison Phonograph Monthly in July of 1911, but it was more than a year before disc players or discs would be offered for sale.

By 1917, the Disc Phonograph had garnered considerable success in the marketplace, and this good fortune continued for almost seven years. In contrast, the cylinder phonograph business declined; by 1925, the remaining cylinder customers had to order directly from the factory. **$3,000 - $5,000**

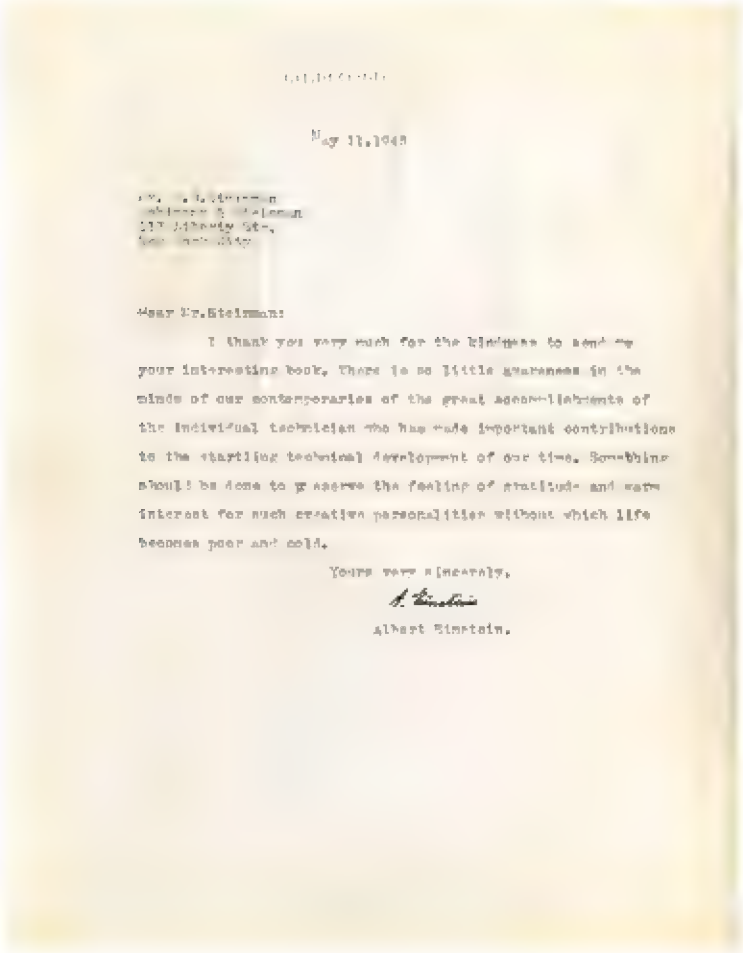

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Caputh bei Potsdam, den

212. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*), in German, 1 page, (9.75 x 7.87 in.; 248 x 200 mm.), Caputh near Potsdam, 13 October 1932, to the management of Kosmos Publishers, Berlin, on his name imprinted stationery; tears in folds and along the edges expertly repaired.

Einstein on freedom of the press in prewar Germany.

Einstein writes in full: *You asked me for my opinion about the importance of the freedom of the press. My opinion is this: A state which impairs written and oral free criticism and expression of opinion about political topics or indeed suppresses it, must necessarily degenerate. Toleration of such restrictions is proof of and engenders the political inferiority of its citizens.* **$6,000 - $8,000**


May 11, 1945

Dear Dr. Steinman:

I thank you very much for the kindness to send me your interesting book. There is so little awareness in the minds of our contemporaries of the great accomplishments of the individual technician who has made important contributions to the startling technical development of our time. Something should be done to preserve the feeling of gratitude and warm interest for such creative personalities without which life becomes poor and cold.

Yours very sincerely,

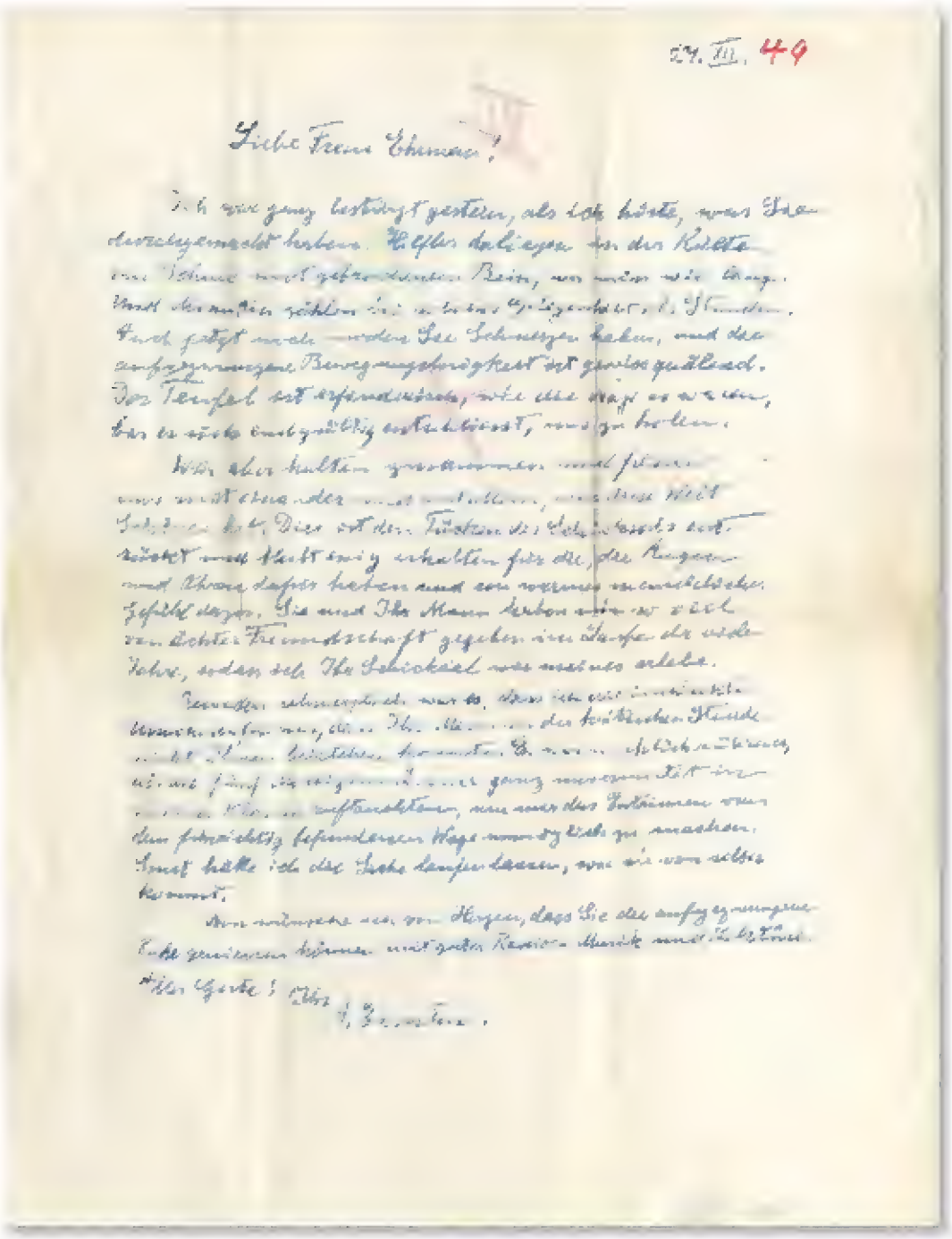
Albert Einstein.

213. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*) in English, 2 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Princeton, 11 May 1945, to the engineer, B.D. Steinman of New York; on his blind embossed stationery.

Einstein writes to distinguished structural engineer, stating, *"something should be done to preserve the feeling of gratitude and warm interest for such creative personalities."*

Einstein writes in full: *I thank you very much for the kindness to send me your interesting book. There is so little awareness in the minds of our contemporaries of the great accomplishments of the individual technician who has made important contributions to the startling technical development of our time. Something should be done to preserve the feeling of gratitude and warm interest for such creative personalities without which life becomes poor and cold.*

David Bernard Steinman, to whom the letter is addressed, was a notable structural engineer. He built bridges, including the Mackinac Bridge in Michigan, which is a large suspension bridge. Einstein clearly sees Steinman's genius within his book and reminds him that he contributed greatly to technical advancements for the public, even if the public tends to overlook these great minds. **$4,000 - $6,000**

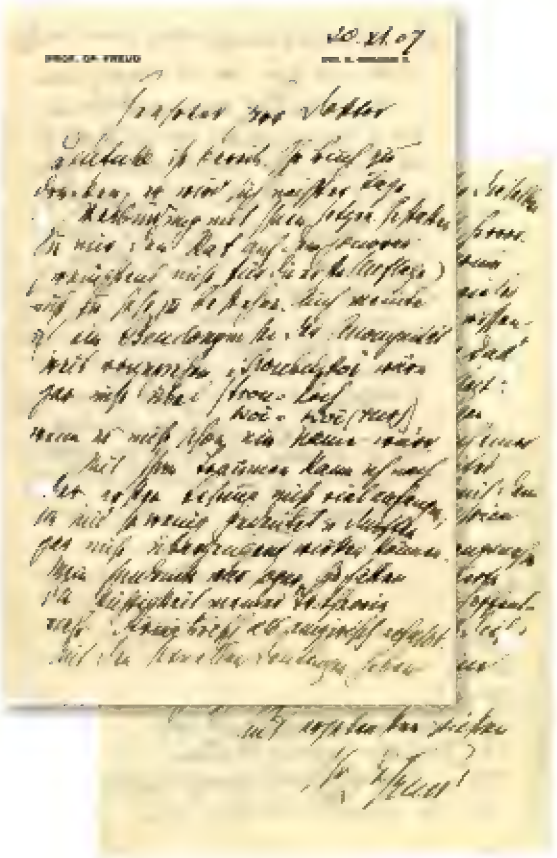


214. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*), 1 page, in German, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), [Princeton, NJ], 27 December [1949], to *Frau Ehrman,* wife of Dr. Ehrman, Einstein's Berlin doctor who emigrated to New York before World War II.

Albert Einstein compares the Nazis to the devil.

Einstein writes in part: *Dear Mrs. Ehrman,*
I was completely filled with consternation yesterday when I heard what you went through. Helplessly lying in the cold snow with a broken leg for who knows how long, minutes passing like hours. You will continue to have pain, and the enforced immobility is certainly cruel. The devil is creative, as the Nazis were when it was finally decided to round us up. But we hold together and take pleasure with each other and with everyone in that which is beyond the fickleness of *fate and remains forever present for those who have the eyes and the ears for it and a warm human sensibility. You and your husband have given me so much friendship over the course* of *many years that I experience your fate as my own. It was particularly painful that I was the reason that your husband couldn't be at your side at the critical hour. It was truly surprising the way the five medicine men appeared in my room totally unexpectedly … Otherwise I would have let the matter take its own course. Now I wish from my heart that you can enjoy your enforced peace and quiet with good radio music and books. Best wishes, Einstein*

Albert Einstein maintained lifelong friendships with his old acquaintances and kept them near to him throughout his tumultuous life. Of particular interest is the fact that this letter is in his own hand, not written by a secretary. He wished to personally comfort his friend and acknowledge his feelings of responsibility for keeping her husband from her during a time of need.
$10,000 – $15,000



215. Freud, Sigmund. Autograph letter signed (*"Dr. Freud"*), in German, on Freud's personalized stationery imprinted "PROF. DR. FREUD," 2 pages, (8.25 x 5.37 in.; 210 x 137 mm.), Vienna, 20 November 1907, to an unidentified correspondent; 2 holes punched into left margin affecting several characters.

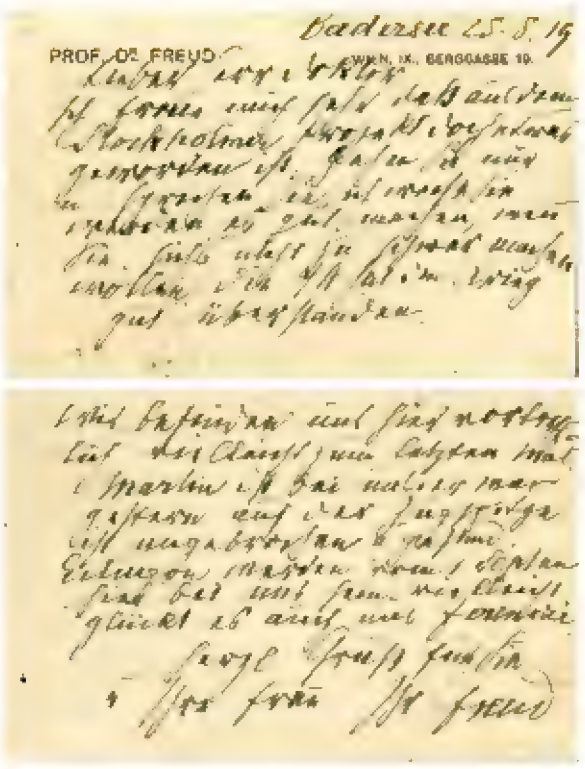
A fellow doctor consults with Freud before publishing his book about his dreams with interpretations based on Freud's dream theory.

Freud writes in full: *Deuticke is prepared to publish your book and will be in touch with you in the near future. Allow me to advise you not to insist too much on payment (at least not for the first printing).* Also *I feel that the use of a pseudonym would be preferable to publishing the book anonymously. Troubetzkoi wouldn't be at all bad [trou=hole, koi=coi(tus), if it weren't already a name.*

On the first reading I couldn't make much of your dreams. There is so little interpretation and they don't seem convincing. It was even my impression that you had grasped the correctness of my dream theory more intuitively than empirically. You're probably correct about the sexual interpretations but this is not apparent from the data.

My impression was certainly even more deficient because there is so much about you which I don't know and haven't written down. Does "Dad" indicate your father and is your father a "physician"? I could ask all sorts of questions but I want to allow some time to lapse before reading the collection a second time. Two thoughts lurked in my mind as I read: that you are considering a trip to Vienna and that you're uncomfortable with my being a Jew. Hopefully it will turn out that one part of these dream thoughts and one only will prove to be prophetic. With the most devoted greetings, your, Dr. Freud

An important letter by Freud in which he acts as an authority on dream interpretation. In 1900, Freud published the first of his findings on his independent studies of the subconscious, The Interpretation of Dreams. His work attracted the attention of those outside Vienna, and many other doctors consulted with Freud while taking up his cause. In 1908, the year following this letter, the first International Congress of Psychoanalysis met in Vienna. **$6,000 - $8,000**

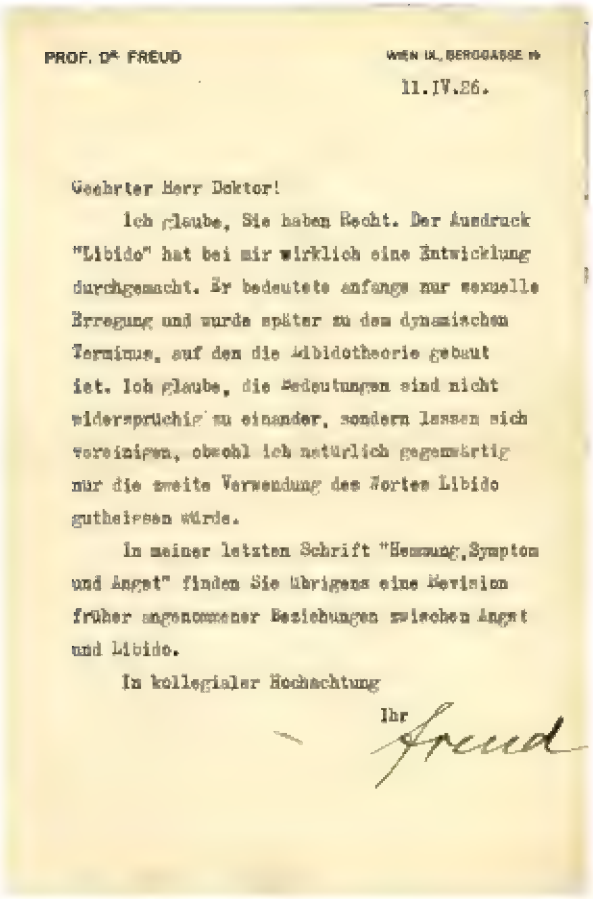


216. Freud, Sigmund. Autograph letter signed (*"Freud"*), in German, 2 pages, (3.37 x 5.25 in.; 86 x 133 mm.), Bader Lake, 25 August 1919, on his personalized correspondence card, to an unidentified doctor.

Freud writes cheerfully to another doctor that "*psychoanalysis survived the war well.*"

Freud writes in part: *I am very pleased that the Stockholm project is going through, after all. By all means go and speak; I know you will do a good job, if you don't try to make it too difficult for yourself. Psychoanalysis survived the war well. We are having a wonderful time here, perhaps for the last time. Martin is with us; he was on Zug Peak [Zugspitze] yesterday, is undaunted and healthy. Max Eitingon will be here with us from 1 Sept., perhaps it can work out with Ferenczi, too. Cord[ial] greetings to you and your wife ....*

Prior to the First World War, psychoanalysts were severely divided into sundry beliefs and schools. During the war, their independent studies and dealings with mental illnesses related to the conflict, caused the various groups to reach a number of similar conclusions concerning treatment. **$6,000 - $8,000**



PROF. Dr FREUD WIEN IX., BERGGASSE 19

11.IV.26.

Geehrter Herr Doktor!

Ich glaube, Sie haben Recht. Der Ausdruck "Libido" hat bei mir wirklich eine Entwicklung durchgemacht. Er bedeutete anfangs nur sexuelle Erregung und wurde später zu dem dynamischen Terminus, auf den die Libidotheorie gebaut ist. Ich glaube, die Bedeutungen sind nicht widersprüchig zu einander, sondern lassen sich vereinigen, obwohl ich natürlich gegenwärtig nur die zweite Verwendung des Wortes Libido gutheissen würde.

In meiner letzten Schrift "Hemmung, Symptom und Angst" finden Sie übrigens eine Revision früher angenommener Beziehungen zwischen Angst und Libido.

In kollegialer Hochachtung

Ihr Freud

217. Freud, Sigmund. Typewritten letter signed (*"Freud"*), in German, 1 page, (3.37 x 5.25 in.; 86 x 133 mm.), Vienna, 11 April 1926, to *"Geehrter Herr Doktor"*; on his name-imprinted stationery.

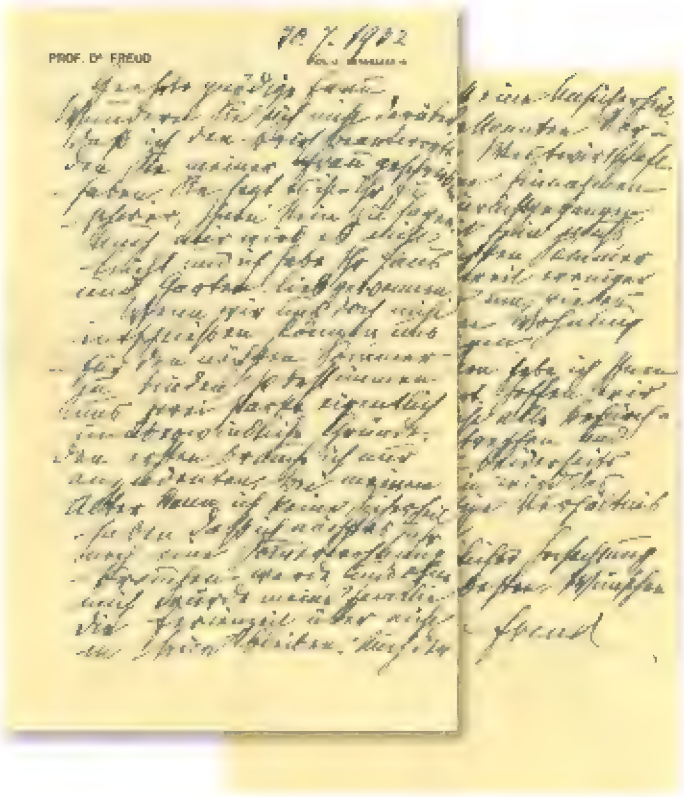
The expression libido has really evolved in my mind. In the beginning it only meant sexual excitation, and then it became a more dynamic notion …

Freud writes in full: *I think you are right. The expression libido has really evolved in my mind. In the beginning it only meant sexual excitation, and then it became a more dynamic notion, upon which is based the libido theory. I think these significant factors are not contradictory, but on the contrary, complementary …. In my last publication, Complex, symptom and anguish, you will find a correction of the previously admitted connections between anguish and libido …*

Freud originated the concept of libido to signify the instinctual physiological or physic energy associated with sexual urges and, in his later writings, with all constructive human activity. In the latter sense of eros, or life instinct, libido was opposed by thanatos, the death instinct and source of destructive urges; the interaction of the two produced all the variations of human activity. Freud considered psychiatric symptoms the result of misdirection or inadequate discharge of libido. **$6,000 - $8,000**

218. Freud, Sigmund. Autograph Letter Signed (*"Freud"*), in German, 2 pages, (9 x 5.62 in.; 229 x 143 mm.), Vienna, 10 July 1932, to *"Dear Madam"*; on his name imprinted stationery.

Blaming the world economy, Freud explains: "*my income has also palpably decreased so much that I must be prepared to be content next summer with a much less beautiful, but by far more economical dwelling.*"



PROF. Dr FREUD

Freud writes in part: *Don't be surprised that I am answering the letter you wrote my wife. She says it is too difficult for her to say no to you. It isn't easy for me, either, and I have grown fond of your house and garden. If we can't make the decision after all to make a commitment for next summer, two powerful and really insurmountable reasons compel us. The first I need only touch on. At my age I cannot be certain that I will need a summer residence next year, and without me, my family would not stay in Vienna over the vacation season. The other reason is also uncertainty. Because of the well-known events in the world economy, my income has also palpably decreased so much that I must be prepared to be content next summer with a much less beautiful, but by far more economical dwelling. Only very reluctantly have I [written] you this reply. Let us hope, then, that not all forebodings come true and that it will be possible for us both to maintain the present relationship …*

The letter is addressed to the owner of the house near Berchtesgarden, where Freud and his family had frequently taken during the many years in which they spent the summer in the mountains. In July 1932, while he was working to complete the New Introductory Lectures, his health was very poor, and his income greatly diminished from the falling off of his analytical practice, by then reduced to only four patients. **$6,000 - $8,000**

219. Freud, Sigmund. Autograph letter signed (*"Freud"*), in German, 2 pages, (11.25 x 9 in.; 286 x 229 mm.), on Freud's personal letterhead stationery, Vienna, 2 April 1933, to Dr. Sachs; crude tape repair second page verso, marginal chipping.

Reviewing a South African psychoanalyst's manuscript, Freud provides commentary on consciousness.

Freud writes in full: *Dear Dr. Sachs, I spent a great deal of time reviewing all of the material you sent to me. Even though I disagree with some of it, I believe that you are an asset to the difficult science of psychoanalysis. The last sentence is at your disposal should you feel the need for a recommendation. That you will have difficulty now and in the future won't surprise me. Why should it be different in South Africa than anywhere else?*

Hereafter are some observations on your manuscript. Lect. VIII: That I describe the analytical character of libido is not important. Lect. IV & V: The presentation of Oedipus as an unconscious process is much in doubt. The hate & love through childhood is as important as anything else in the conscious state. Consciousness is where perception is. Consciousness is not the newest acquisition of the brain. There is some confusion using the anatomy of the brain, which you have to be careful with in psychology. That is why the comment about the autonomic nervous system is displaced. Those are the only errors I can see. Besides that, I wish you and your staff the perseverance for success. Yours, Freud.

It can be assumed that Freud is writing to Dr. Bernard Sachs, who discovered Tay Sachs disease. He wrote several reference books regarding nervous and mental disorders. In his later writings, he rejected Freud's ideas on psychoanalysis. **$6,000 - $8,000**

220. Herschel, John F. W. Autograph manuscript, 4 pages, (7.75 x 4.87 in.; 197 x 124 mm.), [no date]; on page 3 there is mounting remnants that do not affect any characters.

An essay entitled "The Late Solar Eclipse."

Herschel's essay reads in full: *We have been indulged with the perusal of a private letter from that excellent astronomer F. Baily Esq. giving an account of this superb phenomenon as witnessed by himself at Pavia — over which town the line of central darkness exactly passed. The appearances were every way extraordinary, unexpected, and most singular. At the moment when the total obscuration commenced, a brilliant crown of glory encircled the moon like the 'Aureola' which catholic painters append to their Saints. Suddenly, from the border of the black and labouring moon, thus singularly enshrined, burst forth at three distinct points, within the Aureola — Purple or lilac flames! visible to every eye. At this moment from the whole assembled population of the town a simultaneous and deafening shout broke forth. A similar manifestation of popular feeling is recorded at Milan, occasioned by the selfsame astonishing spectacle — accompanied in the latter instance with the general 'Hurrah! Vivent les Astronomes!*

The Eclipse was also viewed from ... Turin by our Astronomer Royal Mr Airy — apparently under less favorable circumstances. We have yet heard of no astronomer witnessing from a great elevation in the Alps the Shadow striding from peak to peak or blotting in Succession the fair fields of North Italy. Such an exhibition must have been perhaps the sublimest which the eye of man can ever witness as a mere physical phenomenon.

Herschel's manuscript constitutes an important passage on a pair of eyewitness accounts of a solar eclipse in Pavia and Turin.
$3,000 - $5,000

Prof. Dr. C. G. JUNG

221. Jung, Carl G. Typed letter signed (*"C. G. Jung"*), in German, 1 page, (8.5 x 7.75 in.; 216 x 197 mm.), Küsnacht-Zürich, 16 September 1950, to Herr R. Schoch; light browning.

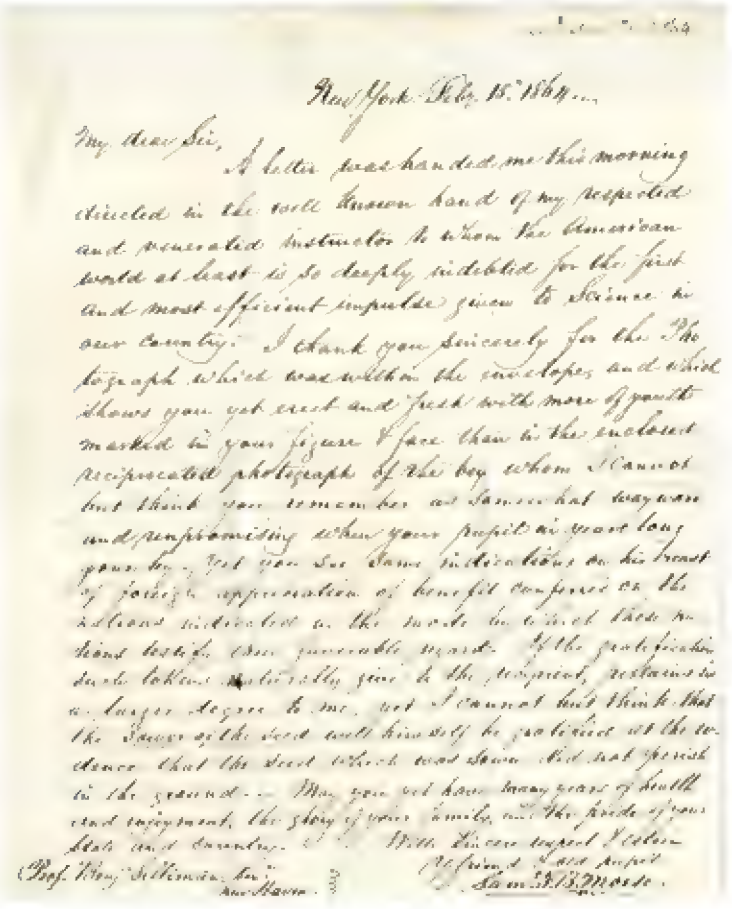
Jung explains it is impossible to commit to give a lecture in person.

He writes in full: *Most esteemed Herr, Excuse me for this late reply to your friendly letter. Unfortunately, it is indeed impossible to commit myself for a lecture in person. As I am told, however, Dr. K. Binswanger would be willing on principle to give it for me. But since he is burdened with work and obligations, and thus, as regards the date, several difficulties may have to be surmounted, I would like to ask you to contact him directly. His address is: Moussonstrasse 15, Zürich 44. As to my being there in person, I unfortunately cannot promise you anything in advance, as I must take my somewhat unsteady state of health into account. But if at all possible, I will be present at the lecture. With utmost esteem, C. G. Jung.* **$3,000 - $5,000**

222. Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. Autograph letter signed, (*"Saml. F.B. Morse"*), 1 page, (9.75 x 8 in.; 248 x 203 mm.), New York, 15 February 1864, to Benjamin Silliman in New Haven, Connecticut.

A testimonial to the "sower of the seed" of Morse's scientific interest.

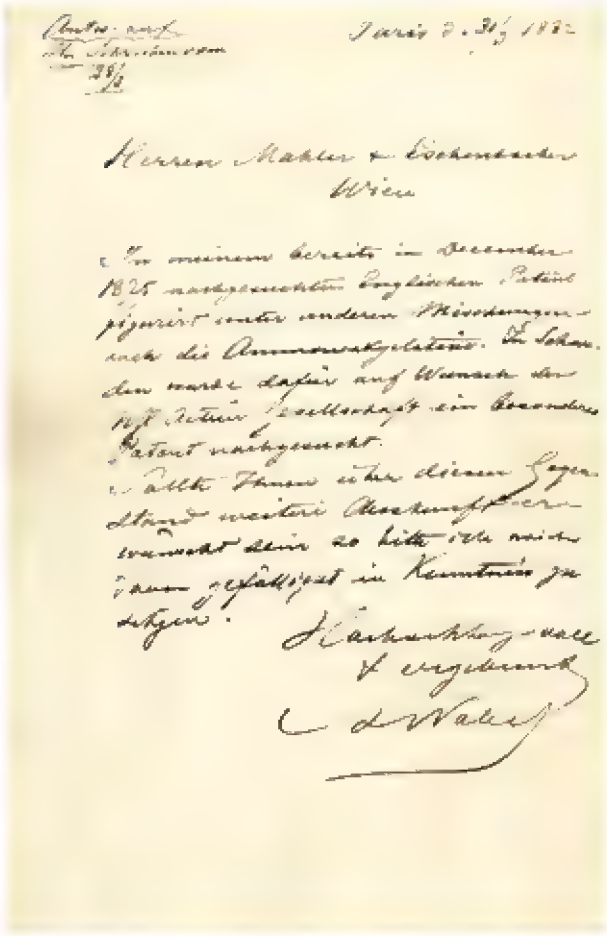
Morse writes in full: *A letter was handed me this morning directed in the well known hand of my respected and venerated instructor to whom the American world at least is so deeply indebted for the first and most efficient impulse given to Science in our country. I thank you sincerely for the Photograph which was within the envelope, and which shows you yet erect and fresh with more of youth marked in your figure & face than in the enclosed reciprocated photograph of the boy whom I cannot but think you remember as somewhat wayward and unpromising when your pupil in years long gone by. Yet you see some indications on his breast of foreign appreciation of benefit conferred on the nations indicated in the mode by which these nations testify their favorable regard. If the gratification such tokens naturally given to the recipient, pertains in a larger degree to me, yet I cannot but think that the sower of the seed will himself be gratified at the evidence that the seed which was sown, did not perish in the ground. May you yet have many years of health and enjoyment, the glory of your family, and the pride of your state and country.*



New York Feby 15. 1864

My dear Sir, A letter was handed me this morning directed in the well known hand of my respected and venerated instructor to whom the American world at least is so deeply indebted for the first and most efficient impulse given to Science in our country. I thank you sincerely for the Photograph which was within the envelope, and which shows you yet erect and fresh with more of youth marked in your figure & face than in the enclosed reciprocated photograph of the boy whom I cannot but think you remember as somewhat wayward and unpromising when your pupil in years long gone by. Yet you see some indications on his breast of foreign appreciation of benefit conferred on the nations indicated in the mode by which these nations testify their favorable regard. If the gratification such tokens naturally give to the recipient, pertains in a larger degree to me, yet I cannot but think that the Sower of the seed will himself be gratified at the evidence that the seed which was sown, did not perish in the ground. — May you yet have many years of health and enjoyment, the glory of your family, and the pride of your State and country. With sincere respect I am Prof. Benj. Silliman, Jr. New Haven. Yours truly S.F.B. Morse.

Silliman, a professor of chemistry at Yale for more than 50 years, was one of the most prominent American scientists of the nineteenth century. Morse studied under him as an undergraduate, and while Morse's artistic endeavors dominated the next two decades of his life, he did not forget Silliman's influence when he redirected his own attentions to scientific invention. **$6,000 - $8,000**

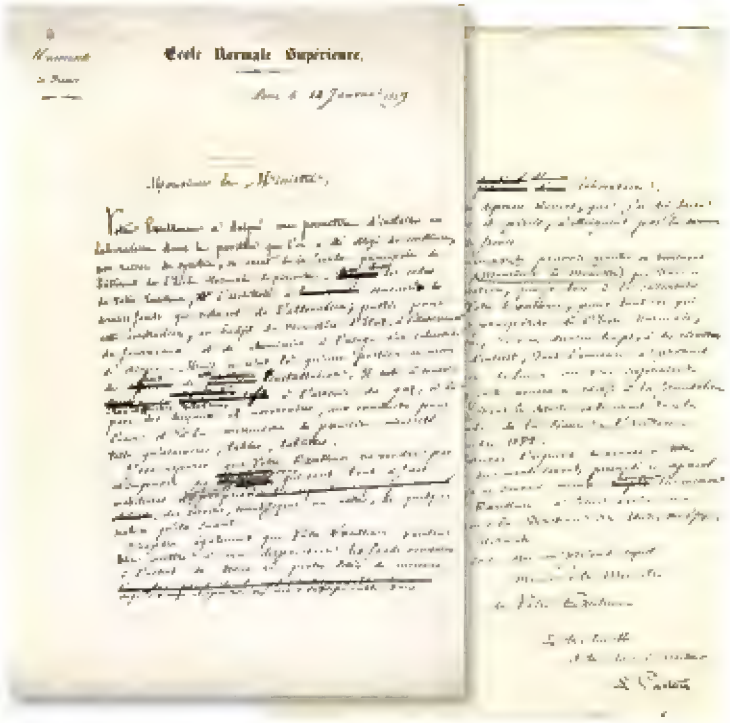


223. Nobel, Alfred. Autograph letter signed (*"A Nobel"*), 1 page, in German, (8.25 x 5.25 in.; 210 x 133 mm.), Paris, 31 March 1882, to Messrs. Mahler and Eschenbacher in Vienna.

Nobel discusses various patent applications for his explosives.

Nobel writes in full: *In the English patent I applied for already in December, 1875, ammoniac gelatine is also one of the mixtures involved. In Sweden a special patent was applied for on the wish of the Nfl Corporation. Should further information be desirable, I ask you to have the kindness to let me know.*

The patent that Nobel mentions in this letter almost certainly concerns one of his inventions involving explosives. Guhr dynamite, as it was known, had certain technical weaknesses. Continuing his research, Nobel in 1875 created blasting gelatin, a colloidal solution of nitrocellulose (guncotton) in nitroglycerin, which, in many respects, proved to be an ideal explosive. Its force was somewhat greater than that of pure nitroglycerin, it was less sensitive to shock and it was strongly resistant to moisture and water. It was called Nobel's Extra Dynamite, Express Dynamite, Blasting Gelatin, Saxonite and Gelignite. As early as 1875, it was put into production in most of Nobel's dynamite factories.
$4,000 - $6,000



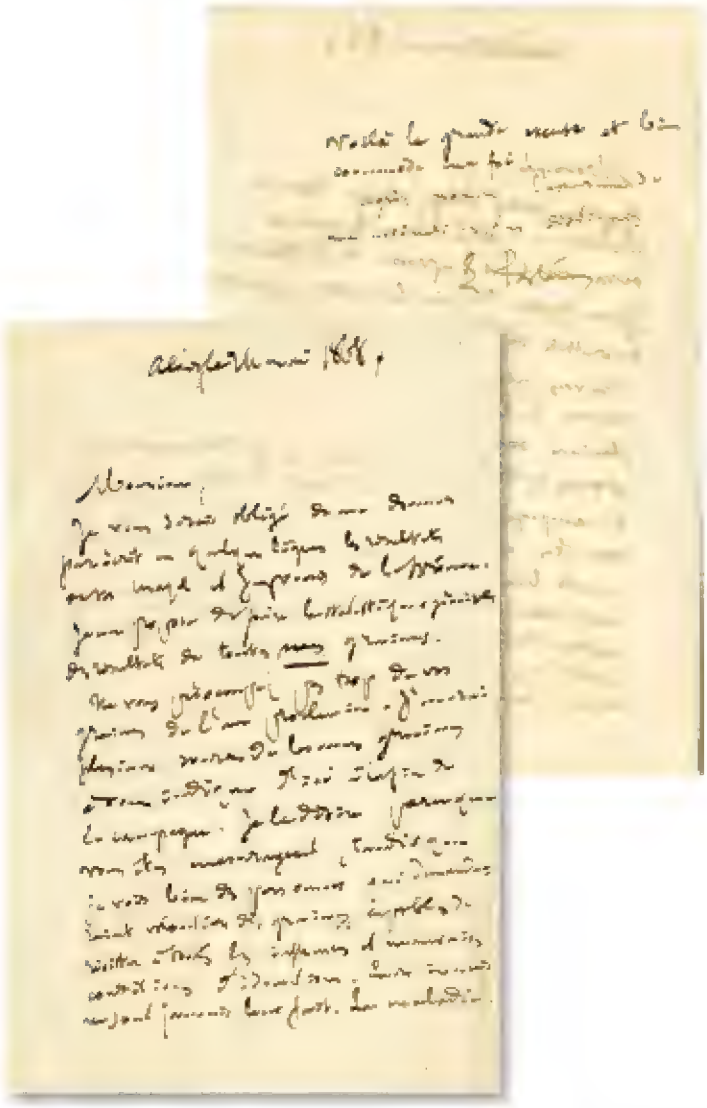
224. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), 2 pages, in French,(12.62 x 8 1/4 in.; 321 x 210 mm.), 12 January 1859, to the Minister of Education, France, on the printed stationery of École Normale Supérieure Université de France, with numerous autograph emendations and deletions; mounting remnants top verso; light soiling.

An important letter on Pasteur's work on fermentation.

Pasteur writes in part: *Your Excellency was kind enough to allow me to install a laboratory in the pavilion which was built for reasons of symmetry in front of the main building of the École Normale Supérieure … The expenses for the introduction of gas, the installation of pipes and fittings for water as well as the strictly necessary furniture such as cabinets, table, and shelves have still to be covered. I dare to hope that Your Excellency will not charge me personally for these acquisitions which are movable and can be used for different scientific purposes, whatever their nature. I hope likewise that Your Excellency will allocate to me the funds required for the purchase of three to four liters of mercury, an acquisition which is expensive but indispensable for the installation of a laboratory … I am pleased to add Monsieur le Ministre that in this modest laboratory … I recently obtained very interesting results whose communication produced a vivid impression at the Academy of Sciences. These are new facts relating to alcoholic fermentation …*

Pasteur's letter is the retained draft of his letter to the Minister of Education of France seeking additional funding for his laboratory in the École Normale Supérieure. Late in 1857 Pasteur was appointed assistant director of the École Normale Supérieure, one of the most distinguished educational institutions in France. Initially, his new post did not provide him with either a laboratory or research funds, and he created a small library in an attic which he equipped out of his own pocket. Later, he was allowed more space in the "pavilion" referred to in his letter, consisting of five small rooms on two floors. Crowded for space and lacking funds, he improvised and under the stairway installed an incubator, which could be reached only by crawling on hands and knees. Yet, it was there that he achieved extremely important results, particularly in the field of fermentation. A year later, in 1860, the Academy of Sciences awarded Pasteur its prize for experimental physiology for his studies on fermentation.

An extraordinary autograph letter regarding one of the most important discoveries in modern physiological science. **$6,000 - $8,000**



225. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 2 pages, (7.37 x 4.75 in.; 187 x 121 mm.), Alais, 24 May 1868, to an unknown correspondent.

During his campaign to rid the south of France of a mysterious disease attacking the silkworm nurseries, famed scientist Louis Pasteur stands behind his healthy-egg selection methods, criticizing those who blame disease for their failures, using it as an excuse.

Pasteur writes in full: *Dear Sir, I would appreciate it if you would give me in writing a few lines the results of your tests which I will include in our project. I propose to you to do the general statistics of the results of all our seeds.* Do not be too worried about your seeds for next year. I will have several sources of good seeds to indicate to you from now to the end of the campaign. I desire it, because you are encouraging, whereas I see many persons who would willingly ask for seeds capable of resisting all influences and bad conditions of cultivation. Their failures are never their own. Disease, that's the big excuse and, my word, very convenient! Please accept, dear Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments. L. Pasteur*

[* Note: The silkworm egg strongly resembled certain plant seeds, which led to its being given the name of "seed."]

The present letter was written during the five-year period (1865-69) during which Pasteur, at Alais, concentrated his efforts in battling a catastrophic disease of silkworms which was then ruining the production of silk in the south of France. In 1853, silkworm eggs could no longer be produced in France, but had to be imported from Lombardy. The disease then spread to Italy, Spain and Austria. Dealers procuring eggs (i.e., seeds) for the silkworm breeders had to go farther and farther east in an attempt to secure healthy products. The disease followed them, soon engulfing Greece, Turkey, the Caucasus, China and even Japan. By 1865, the silkworm industry in France was near ruin. Though Pasteur had never ever seen a silkworm or a mulberry tree, he began — at the request of his master Jean Baptiste Dumas, the famous chemist — to investigate the cause of the epidemic. To be of value in his scientific endeavor, Pasteur had to become a masterful industrialist — and therefore, it is quite expected that he would criticize those who would be willing to let their own economic failures be dismissed — blaming disease rather than their own ineptitude or mismanagement.

By June of 1866, Pasteur — a master experimenter — had already become a masterful grower of silkworms, and had discovered a method by which to identify healthy silkworm eggs. He wrote to the Minister who had organized his mission to the south of France: "In the past, the evil had been sought in the worm and even in the seeds, but my observations prove that it develops chiefly in the chrysalis, especially in the mature chrysalis, at the moment of the moth's formation, on the eve of the function of reproduction. The microscope then detects its presence with certainty, even when the seed and the worm seem very healthy. The practical result is this: You have a full nursery; it has been successful or it has not; you wish to know whether to smother the cocoons or whether to keep them for reproduction. Nothing is simpler. You hasten the development of about one hundred moths by raising the temperature, and you examine these moths through the microscope. The evidence of the disease is then so easy to detect that a woman or a child can do it." Pasteur's systematic selection methods were soon applied to weed out the bad silkworm eggs.

At the time of this letter, Pasteur was involved in a cooperative venture with producers; he would test small lots of the seed in his laboratory, some of which would be distributed to producers who then sent reports back to him on the results of their cultures. Pasteur himself handled the enormous volume of correspondence. As might be expected, there was some resistance to Pasteur's findings. Pasteur's work fueled the prejudices of some and led to professional jealousies. Silkworm growers who had followed their ancestral practices were upset that a chemist would invade their purely biological industry. Some questioned his egg selection methods, saying they threatened the entire silkworm industry. Pasteur responded to each and every attack or criticism individually, acknowledging all letters from critics and unbelievers. He stood by his work, telling one critic: "... you do not know the first word of my investigations, of their results, of the principles which they have established, and of their practical implications ..."

Through his work, Pasteur came into contact with the complexities of the infectious processes. The silkworm campaign proved to be Pasteur's magnificent initiation into the problems of animal diseases, and it firmly convinced the great French chemist and microbiologist that epidemics could be and, therefore, should be conquered.
$6,000 - $8,000

226. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed ("L. Pasteur"), in French, 2 pages, (8.12 x 5.25 in.; 206 x 133 mm.), Paris, 17 November 1879, to an unidentified correspondent, a member of the Conseil Général of Chartres; with integral blank.

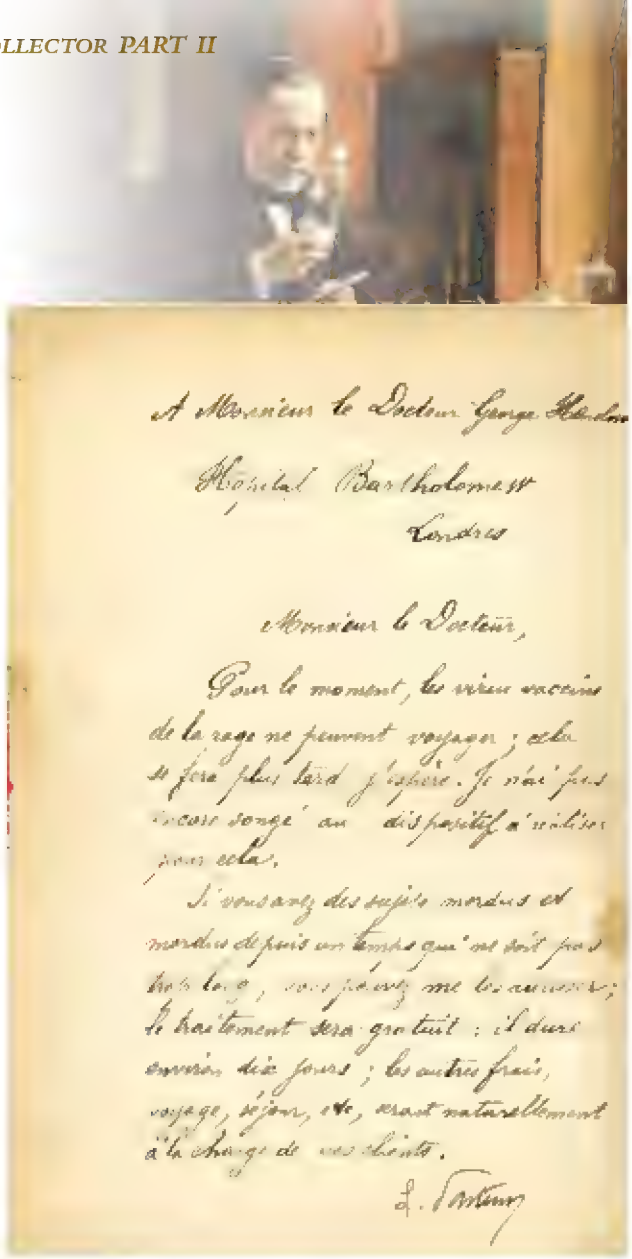
Pasteur discusses bacterial contamination and the spread of anthrax.

Pasteur writes in part: *I was pleased to learn that you have no serious objection on the subject of anthrax etiology, as it results from our research of these past two years. Should any come to mind, we will consider them together at the first opportunity. There is one point that you had discussed with M. Chamberland [one of Pasteur's assistants] and of which he told me, concerning which I would like to obtain further details, since it seems very important to signal it as evidence for this new etiology. I am referring to the case of Nogent-le-Rotrou , where according to you the disease was imported at a specific moment.*

Since the disease maintains itself and propagates itself, nothing can prevent the infection from gradually taking over a locality or a district in just a few years. A first dead animal buried in a field can spread the disease the following year through the plants, the soil and so on. Hence the beneficent influence of quartering, burning, field ovens, etc.

I am hoping to go to Chartres, at Easter for example, at the time of the April session of the general Council, to submit my views on the terrible malady to you and your colleagues …

Since 1877, Pasteur had been engaged in his study of anthrax, a disease that had recently wiped out some 20 percent of the sheep and cattle of certain regions of France. By the fall of 1879, having proven that the disease was caused by a bacterial agent, and having localized the anatomical starting-point of the disease as the mouth or back of the throat, he and his assistants had begun investigating its means of propagation. Experiments carried out in October 1879 showed that the bacteria multiply in the soil and are rapidly transformed into easily identifiable corpuscular spores. Later experiments were to establish the normal channels of propagation of the disease. In 1881, Pasteur developed an attenuated culture of anthrax germs, which was effective in its prevention. **$4,000 – $6,000**

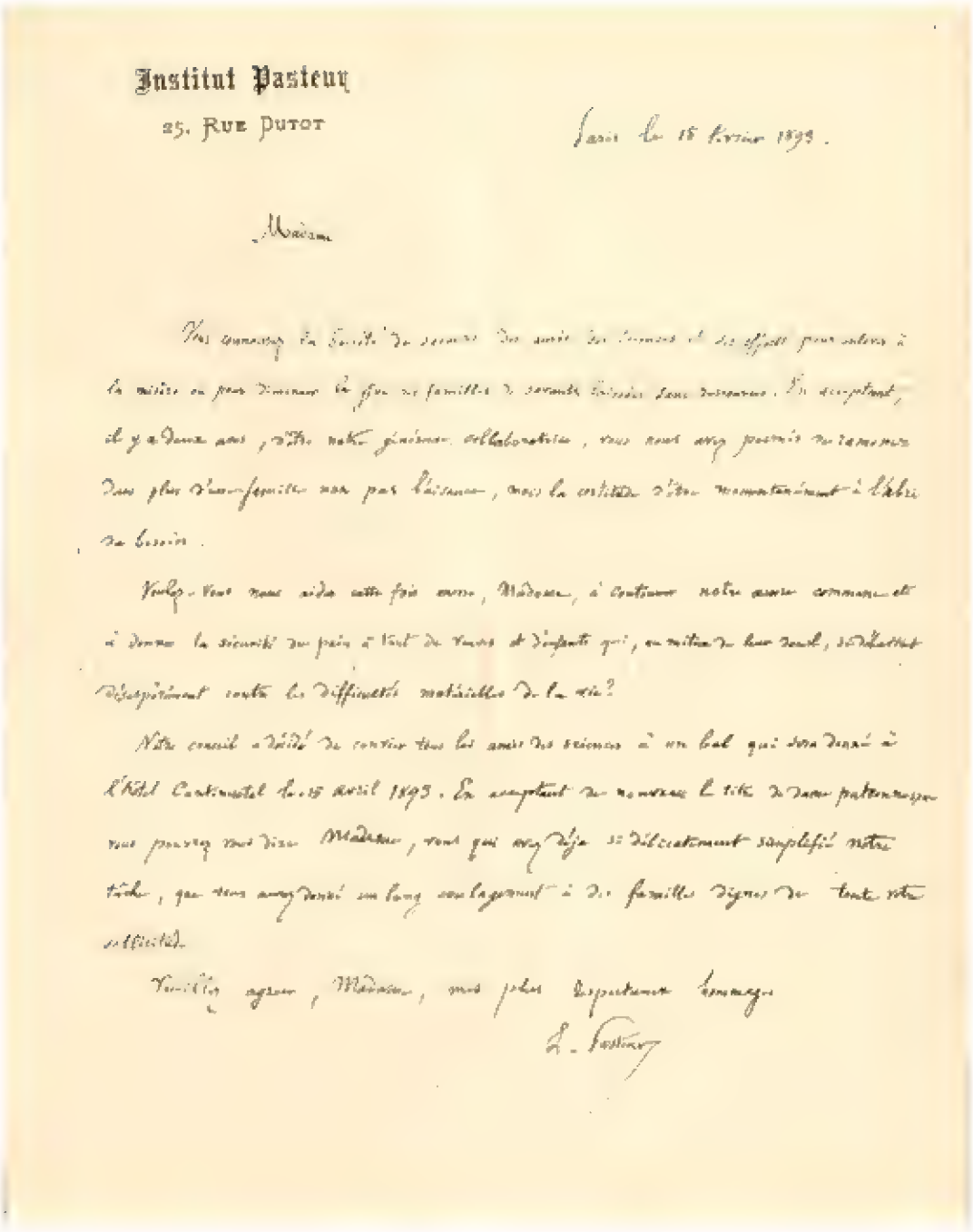


227. Pasteur, Louis. Letter signed, (*"L. Pasteur"*), in French, 1 page, (8.25 x 5.37 in.; 210 x 137 mm.), St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, [1885?], to Dr. George Henslow; marginal soiling.

Pasteur has yet to think of a way to make the rabies vaccine transportable, and he hopes that his mind will devise a way to make it a reality.

Pasteur writes in full: *At the moment, the rabies vaccine cannot travel; I hope this will come later. I have not yet turned my mind to a method of achieving this. If you have any subjects who have been bitten, and bitten not too long ago, you can send them to me; the treatment will be free: it lasts about ten days; other costs, travel, accommodation, etc, will naturally be your clients' own expense.*

Pasteur first used the rabies vaccine on 6 July 1885. Although he was not a physician, he decided to use the vaccine on an adolescent boy to reverse the effects from a rabid-dog bite. After the vaccine proved to be successful, it opened the door for Pasteur to use similar methods to produce vaccines for other ailments. **$3,000 – $5,000**



Institut Pasteur
25, Rue Dutot

Paris le 14 février 1893.

Madame

Vous connaissez la Société de secours des amis des sciences et ses efforts pour venir à la misère ou pour diminuer la gêne de familles de savants décédés sans ressources. En acceptant, il y a deux ans, votre généreuse collaboration, vous nous avez permis de ramener dans plus d'une famille non pas l'aisance, mais la certitude d'être momentanément à l'abri du besoin.

Voulez-vous nous aider cette fois encore, Madame, à continuer notre œuvre commune et à donner la sécurité du pain à tant de veuves et d'enfants qui, en nombre leur deuil, se débattent désespérément contre les difficultés matérielles de la vie?

Notre conseil a décidé de convier tous les amis des sciences à un bal qui sera donné à l'Hôtel Continental le 15 avril 1893. En acceptant de nouveau le titre de notre patronesse vous pourrez vous dire, Madame, vous qui avez déjà si délicatement simplifié notre tâche, que vous avez donné un long soulagement à des familles dignes de toute votre sollicitude.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, mes plus respectueux hommages

L. Pasteur

228. Pasteur, Louis. Autograph letter signed,(*"L. Pasteur"*), in French,1 page, (8.87 x 7 in.; 225 x 178 mm.), Paris, 14 February 1893, on imprinted stationery of the Institut Pasteur, to an unidentified lady; light browning; 8 small holes perforated across middle of letter.

Pasteur writes a financial supporter of the Pasteur Institute for money to help families of scientists living in poverty.

Pasteur writes in full: *You know the Society for Aid which supports the sciences, as well as its efforts to help our scientists' families who are left with no resources, and to rescue them from poverty or reduce their financial straits. When you agreed, two years ago, to collaborate generously with us, you allowed us to bring back to many a family, if not affluence, at least the certainty of being momentarily safe from need. Would you, Madame, like to again help us carry on with our common task and ensure that the numerous widows and children who, in their grief, are struggling desperately against life's financial difficulties, to get enough bread? Our committee has decided to invite all the supporters of the sciences to a ball which will take place on April 15, 1893 at the Hotel Continental. If you agree again to be our patroness this time, you will be able to consider, Madame, who have already made our job much simpler with such delicacy, that you have brought much relief to families who deserve all your concern.*

In an effort to continue his research, Pasteur built the Pasteur Institute in 1887. Public contributions were the main monetary source for the institute. In a poetic hand, Pasteur calls upon a wealthy donor for support for some families of scientists faced with difficult times. He closes his letter inviting his correspondent to a ball in appreciation for her continued support. **$4,000 – $6,000**

229. Reich, Wilhelm. Typed letter signed, in German, 2 pages, (11.87 x 8.87 in.; 302 x 225 mm.), Oslo [Norway], 14 August 1937, on Internationales Institut far Sexual Okonomische Forschung letterhead stationery, to Hedy und Oskar Bumbacher in Zurich, Switzerland.

Wilhelm Reich writes that psychoanalytical training is the exact opposite of what someone needs to become a "*good sexual-socioeconomic therapist*."

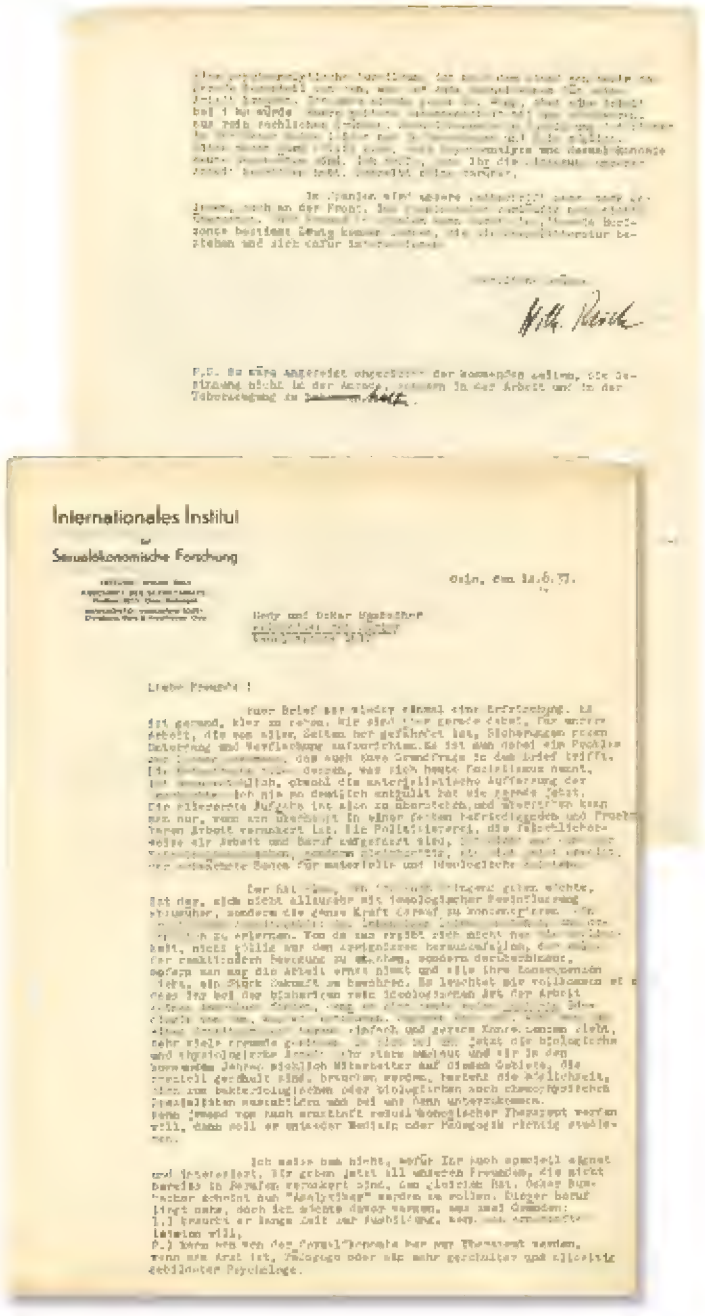
Reich writes in full: *Dear Friends! Your letter once more refreshed me. It is healthy to see clearly. Just now we are busy here protecting our work, which is endangered from all sides, against ruin in and shallowness. A problem has been solved that also concerns your basis in your letter. The catastrophic end of all this what nowadays goes under the name socialism is unavoidable, although the materialistic concept of history was never as clearly revealed as now. The very first task is therefore to survive and one can survive only if one is anchored in firm, satisfying and fruitful work. Politicking, which erroneously is considered work and a vocation, is not only one of the reasons for the catastrophe, as it turns out now, but also the weakest basis for material and ideological existence.*

My advice, therefore, urgently given to you is: Don't use your efforts too much with ideological exertion of influence, but concentrate your entire energy to learn the rudiments of a practical field of work in a decent and orderly manner. Thus one can escape the wave of the reactionary movement, and preserve a piece of the future by taking work seriously. I fully understand that you don't connect with the purely ideological part of your work, because nowadays there is no basis for the ideology of which we dream. On the other side, one can find many friends in the working process. Because of the great increase of biological and physiological work, we will need many co-workers in this field, people with specific schooling. They might become bacteriological, biological and also chemophysical specialists and find employment with us. If any one of your workers is serious in his desire to become a sexual economic (sexualoekönomischer) therapist, he should either study medicine or pedagogics thoroughly.

I don't know your special interests and suitability. We give the same advice to all friends who have not been anchored already in occupations. Oskar Bumbacher now seems to want to become an 'analyst'. This profession is obvious, but I wish to warn you for two reasons: 1.) He needs a long time to study, if he wants to produce serious work, and 2.) you can become a sexual-economic therapist only if you are either a physician, pedagogue or a very skilled and versatile psychologist.

Psychoanalytical training is just the opposite of what you need (given the present standard) to become a good sexual-socioeconomic therapist. I have nothing against Dr. Meng but your work with him would render collaboration with us more difficult, for purely practical reasons. Sexual-socioeconomic training in the correct fashion is, unfortunately, available only in Copenhagen and Oslo possibly. Please understand that psychoanalysis and sexual-socioeconomic treatment today are opposites.

Our publication is well read in Spain, also in the front lines, although not yet translated into Spanish. Our friend in Spain surely will become acquainted with people through the Libreria Horizonte, which gets sexual-political literature and shows interest. Warm Regards, Wilh. Reich


Internationales Institut
für
Sexualökonomische Forschung

An associate of Sigmund Freud in Vienna during the 1920s, Reich wrote The Function of the Orgasm, 1927 (English translation,1942), in which he stated that the discharge of sexual energy is necessary for individual health, and that sexual repression is an integral part of all authoritarian societies. After 1930, he was active in the sexual-politics movement in Germany. He was expelled from the German Communist Party in 1933 and the International Psychoanalytical Association in 1934. From 1933-39, Reich worked in Scandinavia, where he developed a theory of character structure and a physical therapy to treat muscular rigidities and spasms caused by underlying neuroses. In 1939, he established an Orgone Institute in the United States ("orgone" = sexual energy) and developed the orgone box, said to restore this energy and cure illnesses. Declared a fraud by the Food and Drug Administration, Reich was sentenced to two years in prison, where he died.
$3,000 - $5,000

230. [Schlick Scientific Archive.] Important archive of (56) signed letters written by nine of the great figures of 20th century physics and philosophy, including 7 Nobel Prize winners, to Moritz Schlick, German physicist, philosopher and the founding father of logical positivism and the Vienna Circle. As leader of the European school of positivist philosophers known as the Vienna Circle, Moritz Schlick surrounded himself with luminaries in the fields of philosophy, physics and mathematics. The members of the Circle were united in their hostility to the abstractions of metaphysics, by the grounding of philosophical statements on empirical evidence, by faith in the techniques of modern symbolic logic and by belief that the future of philosophy lay in becoming the handmaiden of science.

Extraordinary archive of 56 letters by nine of the great minds in physics and philosophy, written to the Father of the Vienna Circle, Moritz Schlick.

The archive is composed of the following; all written in German, with the exception of the Russell and Eddington letters in English:

- **Albert Einstein** (1879-1955): German-born theoretical physicist who developed the general theory of relativity. Received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics. Group of (9) letters: 5 autograph letters signed, all addressed to Schlick and 4 typed letters signed, three of which are written to Schlick's widow, Ms. Blanche Hardy Schlick.

- **Max Planck** (1858-1947): German theoretical physicist who originated quantum theory, which won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918. Group of (9) letters: 8 autograph letters signed and 1 typed letter signed, all addressed to Schlick with the exception of a single letter to Schlick's widow. Also included is a Planck business card with a note for expressing thanks to Schlick's for birthday wishes.

- **Max von Laue** (1879-1960): German physicist who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1914 for his discovery of the diffraction of X-rays by crystals. Group of (18) letters: 6 autograph letters signed and 12 typed letters signed 9 being postcards.

- **Max Born** (1882-1970): German-British physicist and mathematician who was instrumental in the development of quantum mechanics. Born won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1954 for his fundamental research in Quantum Mechanics, especially in the statistical interpretation of the wave function. Group of (3) letters: 2 autograph letters signed and 1 typed letter signed.

- **Ludwig Wittgenstein** (1889-1951): Austrian-British philosopher who worked primarily in logic, the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of mind and the philosophy of language. Wittgenstein is regarded as one of the most important philosophers of the 20th century. Group (9) letters: all autograph letters signed with 2 being shorter notes on postcards.

- **Werner Karl Heisenberg** (1901-1976): German theoretical physicist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1932 for the creation of quantum mechanics. (2) letters: both autograph letters signed, one being written to Moritz Schlick, the other to Schlick's widow.

- **Erwin Schrödinger** (1887-1961): Austrian physicist who developed a number of fundamental results in the field of quantum theory, which formed the basis of wave mechanics. Schrödinger won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1933 for the formulation of the Schrödinger equation that describes how the quantum state of some physical system changes with time. (1) typed letter signed.

- **Bertrand Russell** (1872-1970): British philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian and social critic. Considered one of the founders of analytic philosophy along with his predecessor Gottlob Grege and his protégé Ludwig Wittgenstein. Russell won the 1950 Nobel Prize in Literature. Group of (4) letters: 2 autograph letters signed to Schlick and 2 typed letters signed to Schlick's widow.

- **Arthur Stanley Eddington** (1882-1944): British astrophysicist of the early 20th century. He was a philosopher of science and was famous for his work in popularizing Einstein's theory of general relativity to the English-speaking world. (1) autograph letter signed.

Brief excerpts from the archive include:

- **Albert Einstein:** *Your excellent work has already conveyed to quite a few people an understanding of the theory [special theory of relativity]. I agree with the small change you are planning. I'd be glad if you'd come to see me again soon, then we can also talk about the constitution of space. I recommend my old acquaintance [Ludwig] Hopf, a proficient physicist who is also working in Adlershof. Best regards, Yours A. Einstein*

- **Max Planck:** *In my opinion, positivism and physics are 'complementary' (as understood by Bohr). The positivist point of view surely has its significance; it is certainly necessary in the interest of concept formation. But it is equally necessary not to experience philosophy independently. Because it connects exactly these kinds of trains of thoughts that have always constituted and led the sciences. The intentional cannot be removed from philosophy, just like it cannot be removed from any single science …*

- **Max von Laue:** *You are referring to Mach's positivism. He stood godfather to the general theory of relativity in that he advocated the general relativity before all other physicists … It would be interesting to see if this personal union between positivism and general relativity resulted in any substantial connection.*

- **Max Born:** *I already called you our prophet in some of my earlier letters. The public must know too that we scientists are not only servants of technology or weird collectors of natural history rarities, but that behind us lies a specific perception of the world, which we serve in the belief that it will lead humanity to a higher level. That's why we have to fight extreme scientific views like Häckel's monism just as much as those philosophers who want to take advantage of the pretty sound of the word idealism only to reintroduce ideology and mystic back into the worldview.*

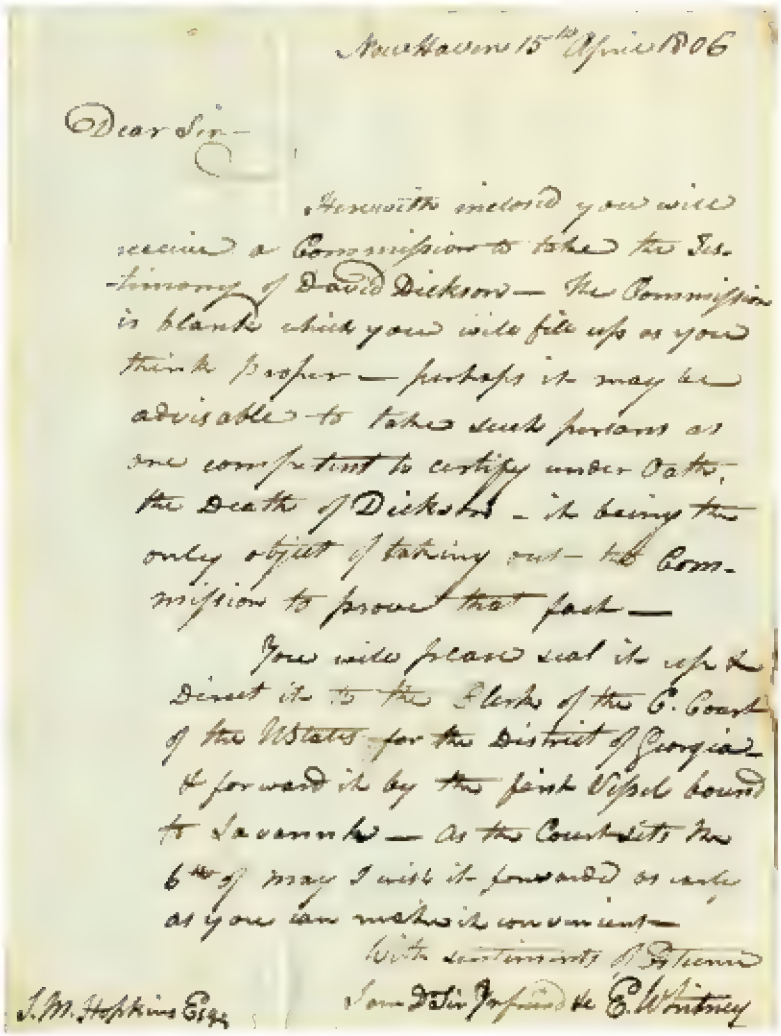
- **Ludwig Wittgenstein:** *The main difference between the point of view of the book [referring to the Tractatus] and my current work is that I*

knew that the analysis of propositions did not lie in finding hidden things but in tabulating, on the SURVEYABLE REPRESENTATION of grammar, i.e. the grammatical use of words. With this, everything dogmatic that I said about objects, 'elementary propositions', collapses. If one wants to understand the word 'object', for instance, then one should see how it is used.

- **Erwin Schrödinger:** *It is certain that quantitative claims are more important and more valuable in science than qualitative claims. However, this doesn't mean that the latter cannot be verified empirically at all. The qualitative prognosis that the pressure of a gas is increased by compression can be verified without knowing or verifying the quantitative law.*

- **Mortiz Schlick to Albert Einstein:** Included is a 2-page letter from Schlick to Albert Einstein concerning the law of causality inspired by Einstein's notes, Schlick writes in part: *The purpose here is only the simple assertion that the absolute space, which Newton's mechanic has to assume as a matter of course, does not be considered by the latter as cause as defined in the law of causality: It does not need to see the inertia resistances as effect of an absolute acceleration; but it can see them as their definitional characteristic. However, this does not seem to contradict your point of view, and I hope that the difference can be explained by my misleading formulation that made it appear as if I wanted to say more about Newton's mechanic than the foregoing.*

A more detailed overview of the highlights is available upon request.
$60,000 - $80,000



New Haven 15th April 1806

Dear Sir—

Herewith inclosed you will receive a Commission to take the Testimony of David Dickson— The Commission is blank which you will fill up as you think proper — perhaps it may be advisable to take such persons as one competent to certify under Oath, the Death of Dickson — it being the only object of taking out the Commission to prove that fact—

You will please seal it up & direct it to the Clerk of the C. Court of the United States for the District of Georgia & forward it by the first Vessel bound to Savannah — As the Court sits the 6th of May I wish it forwarded as early as you can make it convenient—

With sentiments of Esteem
I am Dear Sir Your friend & E. Whitney

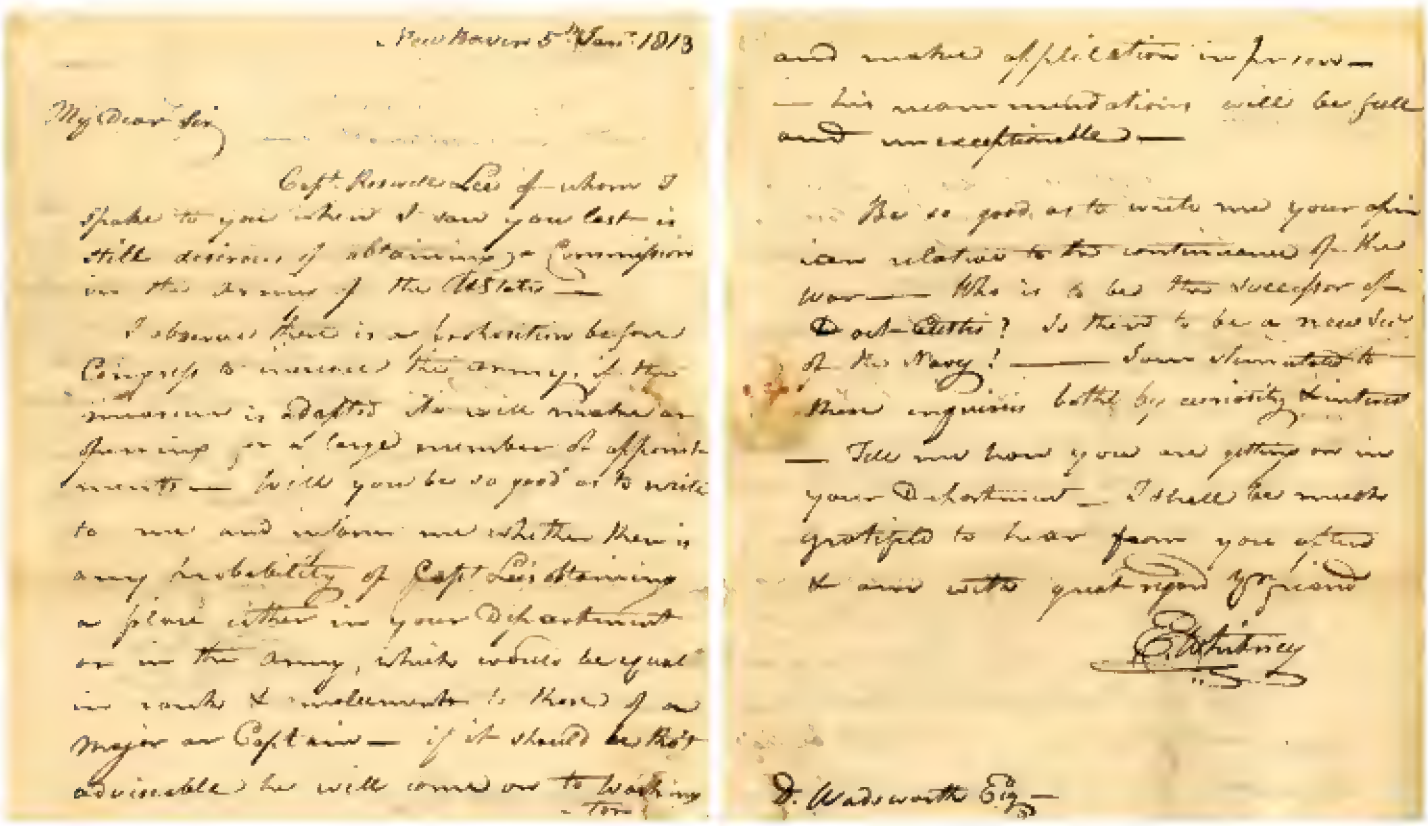
S. M. Hopkins Esqr

231. Whitney, Eli. Autograph letter signed (*"E Whitney"*), 1 page, (9.75 x 7.25 in.; 248 x 184 mm.), New Haven, [Connecticut], 15 April 1806, to Samuel M. Hopkins, New York, with integral docketed leaf attached.

The legal battle over the patent for Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

Whitney writes in full: *Herewith inclosed you will receive a Commission to take the Testimony of David Dickson. The Commission is blank which you will fill up as you think proper — perhaps it may be advisable to take such persons as one competent to certify under Oath, the Death of Dickson — it being the only object of taking out the Commission to prove that fact. You will please seal it up & direct it to the Clerk of the C[ircuit] Court of the U[nited] States for the District of Georgia, & forward it by the first vessel bound to Savannah. As the Court sits the 6th of May I wish it forwarded as early as you can make it convenient.*

When Eli Whitney wrote this letter, he was embroiled in a lengthy patent dispute that ended with a decision in his favor in 1807. As early as April 1793, he built a working model of his cotton gin, and by 27 May 1793, he entered into a partnership with Phineas Miller to engage in the patenting and manufacturing of cotton gins and to conduct a cotton ginning business. Meanwhile, the knowledge that Whitney had built a machine to clean cotton spread like wildfire, and multitudes came from all quarters to see the gin. All this occurred before Whitney could secure his patent, and a number of imitations were already in successful operation. Whitney returned to New Haven to perfect, patent and manufacture his gin as quickly as possible. He first made oath to the invention on 28 October 1793, obtained his patent invention on 14 March 1794, and immediately began making cotton gins and shipping them to Miller in Georgia. The partners planned to buy the cotton seed themselves, gin it and sell the product, because they felt that, protected by a patent, they could maintain a monopoly. This policy proved to be extremely disadvantageous, however, for they could not produce enough machines to gin the rapidly increasing crops, nor could they raise sufficient capital to finance the entire cotton crop. Infringing machines were put into operation on every side, and perplexities and discouragements harassed them from the very beginning of the undertaking. The most formidable rival machine was that of Hodgin Holmes, in which circular saws were used instead of the drum with inserted wires in Whitney's original machine. Whitney later proved that the idea of such teeth had occurred to him, but it was some years before he established his right over the Holmes gin. In 1797, the first infringement suit was tried unsuccessfully. Others followed, but it was not until December 1807 that Whitney obtained a favorable decision. This decision was confirmed by several subsequent decisions, and going forward, Whitney's patent was not questioned. **$3,000 - $5,000**



New Haven 5th Jan.y 1813

My Dear Sir

Capt. Roswell Lee of whom I spoke to you when I saw you last is still desirous of obtaining a Commission in the Army of the US States —

I observe there is a proposition before Congress to increase the army, if the measure is adopted it will make an opening for a large number of appointments — Will you be so good as to write to me and inform me whether there is any probability of Capt Lee's obtaining a place either in your Department or in the army, which would be equal in rank & emoluments to those of a Major or Captain — if it should be thought advisable he will come on to Washington and make application in person —

his recommendations will be full and unexceptionable —

Be so good as to write me your opinion relative to the continuance of the war — Who is to be the successor of Doct Eustis? Is there to be a new Secretary of the Navy! — I am stimulated to these enquiries both by curiosity & interest —

Tell me how you are getting on in your Department — I shall be much gratified to hear from you often & am with great regard your friend

E. Whitney

D. Wadsworth Esq.

232. Whitney, Eli. Autograph letter signed (*"E. Whitney"*), 2 pages, (8.5 x 7.37 in.; 216 x 187 mm.), New Haven, 5 January 1813, to Decius Wadsworth, Commissary General of the Ordinance Department, Washington; light browning; a few water stains; small paper loss to the docketed integral address leaf attached.

Eli Whitney puts forth a candidate for a commission in the United State Army.

Whitney writes in full: *Capt Roswell Lee of whom I spoke to you when I saw you last is still desirous of obtaining a Commission in the Army of the U*[nited] *States. I observe there is a proposition before Congress to increase the army, if the measure is adopted it will make an opening for a large number of appointments – Will you be so good as to write to me and inform me whether there is any probability of Capt Lee's obtaining a place either in your Department or in the Army, which would be equal in rank & emoluments to those of a Major or Captain – if it should be tho*[ugh]*t adviseable he will come on to Washington and make application in person – his recommendations will be full and unexceptionable. Be so good as to write me your opinion relative to the continuance of the war – Who is to be the successor of Doct Eustis? Is there to be a new Sec*[retar]*y of the Navy? – I am stimulated to these enquiries both by curiosity & interest. Tell me how you are getting on in your Department – I shall be much gratified to hear from you often & am with great regard your friend E. Whitney* **$3,000 - $5,000**

233. Wright, Orville. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 10 November 1922, on his name-imprinted stationery, to Frederick Eppelsheimer, managing editor of the *Daily Financial America* in New York City, with original envelope.

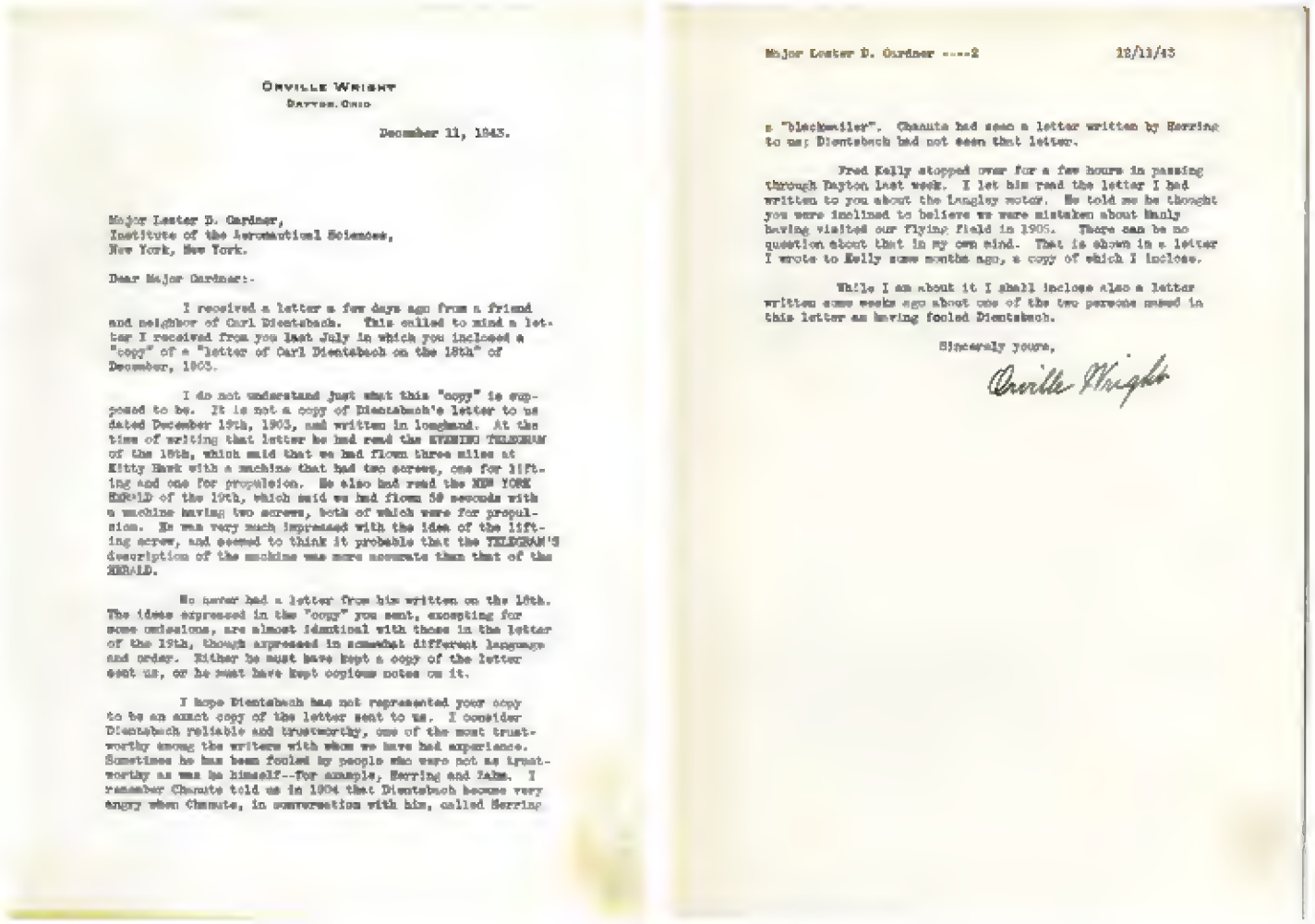
Wright asserts that his time is now dedicated to aerodynamic research, as opposed to engineering.

Wright writes in full: *Your letter of August 29th lay buried in three months of mail when I returned the middle of September from a vacation spent in the Georgian Bay. Your article on motorless flight in the 'Daily Financial America' was both sensible and interesting. The French in their soaring contests last August failed to equal the flight made by myself at Kill Devil Hill in 1911; but my record of nine and three quarter minutes was beaten in 1920 by Herr Harth in Germany with a flight of twenty-one minutes, and this year by Herr Bentzen, using the same machine, considerably modified, with a flight of three hours, six minutes. I understand the record now stands at three hours, twenty-one minutes, made by a French machine last month in the Daily Mail contest in England.*

I disposed of all of my stock in the aeroplane business in 1915 and have had none since. My time is now devoted to aerodynamic research, and not to engineering. I have not kept in very close touch with the aeroplanes of the last few years, although I was pretty well acquainted with them during the war. I suspect the accidents to which you refer with the D-H 4's were due to 'stalling', and not to any fault in the machine. All planes with the elevator behind are 'nose heavy' in a 'stall'. The American 'D-H' machines were well built. The accidents with them are mostly due to the inexperience of the flyers, who were compelled to fly them before they had sufficient training. During the war we heard the same complaint against the Liberty motor. It was then and is now probably the best motor in the world. It was the one great outstanding achievement in aeronautics during the war. If you ever get out in this part of the country I would be glad to have you look me up.

Orville Wright's flight at Kill Devil in 1911 was one of numerous exhibition flights made between 1910 and 1911. During the last three weeks of May 1910 alone, he made 99 takeoffs and landings, many with passengers. Wilbur had given up flying by this time, but many adventurous aviators worldwide had not, and fatalities occurred in increasing numbers. Consequently, by the end of 1911, the Wright brothers were happy to get out of the exhibition business, although they were not responsible for the deaths brought about by the machine they had invented. "What they wanted most of all was to be completely free of the business their invention had created" (Fred Howard, Wilbur and Orville).

During World War I, Orville served as director and consulting engineer for the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation and was thus "pretty well acquainted" with the warplanes built during that period. "In 1917, the demands made on the United States for warplanes were staggering. For training American pilots alone, 2,500 trainers would be needed, and the Allies were asking for ten times that number of combat aircraft. The only possible way to meet the latter demand was to install American motors in American-built copies of European aircraft that had already proved themselves in the war. The DaytonWright Airplane Company was awarded two aircraft contracts. The more lucrative contract was for 4,000 De Havilland 4s, or DH-4s, the versatile British two-seater fighter-bomber.... Production of the DH-4s, however, were fraught with problems and lengthy delays so that the first Dayton-Wright DH-4 did not reach France until May 1918, and the first flight of an American DH-4 over the front lines did not take place until 9 August 1918, three months before the end of the war. The one product that the U.S. automobile industry was equipped to produce in quantity was the airplane motor, but American motors with their interchangeable parts could not produce the power put out by handcrafted European airplane motors .... The Liberty Engine, a twelve-cylinder, 440-horsepower engine solved this problem and proved to be a significant contribution to the winning of the war .... Between July and September 1918, 8,000 were delivered, and when the war ended in November, they were coming off the production lines at the rate of 150 a day" (Howard). **$3,000 - $5,000**



ORVILLE WRIGHT
DAYTON, OHIO

December 11, 1943.

Major Lester D. Gardner,
Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences,
New York, New York.

Dear Major Gardner:-

I received a letter a few days ago from a friend and neighbor of Carl Dientsbach. This called to mind a letter I received from you last July in which you inclosed a "copy" of a "letter of Carl Dientsbach on the 18th" of December, 1903.

I do not understand just what this "copy" is supposed to be. It is not a copy of Dientsbach's letter to us dated December 19th, 1903, and written in longhand. At the time of writing that letter he had read the EVENING TELEGRAM of the 18th, which said that we had flown three miles at Kitty Hawk with a machine that had two screws, one for lifting and one for propulsion. He also had read the NEW YORK HERALD of the 19th, which said we had flown 59 seconds with a machine having two screws, both of which were for propulsion. He was very much impressed with the idea of the lifting screw, and seemed to think it probable that the TELEGRAM'S description of the machine was more accurate than that of the HERALD.

We never had a letter from him written on the 18th. The ideas expressed in the "copy" you sent, excepting for some omissions, are almost identical with those in the letter of the 19th, though expressed in somewhat different language and order. Either he must have kept a copy of the letter sent us, or he must have kept copious notes on it.

I hope Dientsbach has not represented your copy to be an exact copy of the letter sent to us. I consider Dientsbach reliable and trustworthy, one of the most trustworthy among the writers with whom we have had experience. Sometimes he has been fooled by people who were not as trustworthy as was he himself--for example, Herring and Zahm. I remember Chanute told us in 1904 that Dientsbach became very angry when Chanute, in conversation with him, called Herring

Major Lester D. Gardner ----2 12/11/43

a "blackmailer". Chanute had seen a letter written by Herring to us; Dientsbach had not seen that letter.

Fred Kelly stopped over for a few hours in passing through Dayton last week. I let him read the letter I had written to you about the Langley motor. He told me he thought you were inclined to believe we were mistaken about Manly having visited our flying field in 1905. There can be no question about that in my own mind. That is shown in a letter I wrote to Kelly some months ago, a copy of which I inclose.

While I am about it I shall inclose also a letter written some weeks ago about one of the two persons named in this letter as having fooled Dientsbach.

Sincerely yours,

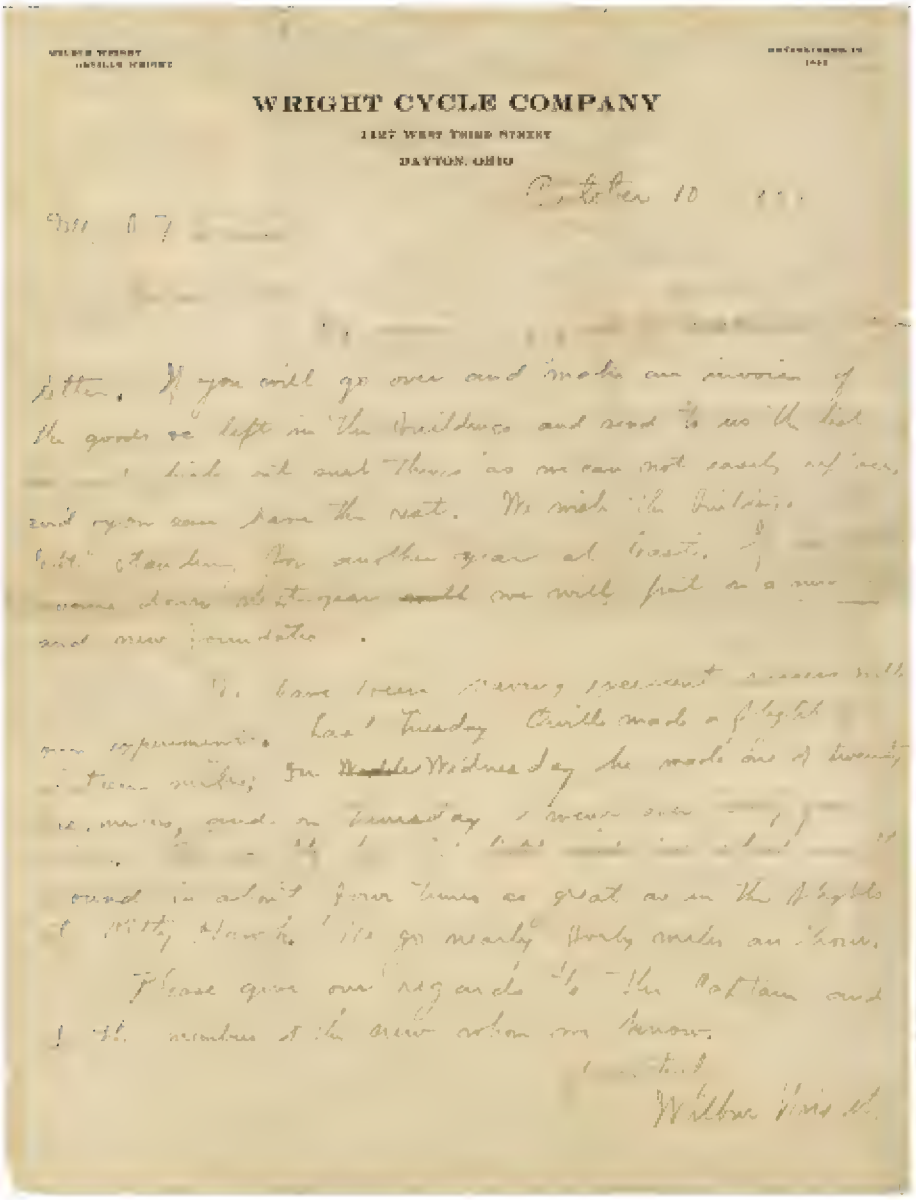
Orville Wright

234. Wright, Orville. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 11 December 1943, to Major Lester D. Gardner, on Wright's personal imprinted stationery.

Orville Wright recalls the distorted newspaper reports of the Kitty Hawk flights, 40 years later.

Wright writes in full: *I received a letter a few days ago from a friend and neighbor of Carl Dientsbach. This called to mind a letter I received from you last July in which you inclosed* [sic] *a "copy" of a "letter of Carl Diensbach on the 18th" of December, 1903. I do not understand just what this "copy" is supposed to be. It is not a copy of Diensbach's letter us dated December 19th, 1903, and written in longhand. At the time of writing that letter he had read the EVENING TELEGRAM of the 18th, which said that we had flown three miles at Kitty Hawk with a machine that had two screws, one for lifting and one for propulsion. He also had read the NEWYORK HERALD of the 19th, which said we had flown 59 seconds with a machine having two screws, both of which were for propulsion. He was very much impressed with the idea of the lifting screw, and seemed to think it probable that the TELEGRAM'S description of the machine was more accurate than that of the HERALD. We never had a letter from him written on the 18th. The ideas expressed in the "copy" you sent, excepting for some omission, are almost identical with those in the letter of the 19th, though expressed in somewhat different language and order. Either he must have kept a copy of the letter sent us, or he must have kept copious notes on it. I hope Dientsbach has not represented your copy to be an exact copy of the letter sent to us. I consider Dientsbach reliable and trustworthy, one of the most trustworthy among the writers with whom we have had experience. Sometimes he has been fooled by people who were not as trustworthy as was he himself—for example, Herring and Zahm. I remember Chanute told us in 1904 that Dientsbach became very angry when Chanute, in conversation with him, called Herring a "blackmailer". Chanute had seen a letter written by Herring to us; Dientsbach had not seen that letter. Fred Kelly stopped over for a few hours in passing through Dayton last week. I let him read the letter I had written to you about the Langley motor. He told me he thought you were inclined to believe we were mistaken about Manly having visited our flying field in 1905. There can be no question about that in my own mind. That is shown in a letter I wrote to Kelly some months ago, a copy of which I inclose* [sic]. *While I am about it I shall inclose* [sic] *also a letter written some weeks ago about one of the two persons named in this letter as having fooled Dientsbach. Sincerely yours, Orville Wright.*

Apparently unpublished, not in Kelly. **$3,000 - $5,000**



WRIGHT CYCLE COMPANY

1127 WEST THIRD STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

October 10 1905

Dear Sir, We were very glad to receive your letter. If you will go over and make an invoice of the goods &c left in the buildings and send to us the list we will pick out such things as we can not easily replace, and you can have the rest. We wish the buildings to be left standing for another year at least. If we decide to come down next year we will put on a new roof and new foundations.

We have been having excellent success with our experiments. Last Tuesday Orville made a flight of sixteen miles; on Wednesday he made one of twenty one miles, and on Thursday I went over twenty four miles. As we fly here in light winds our spread over the ground is about four times as great as in the flights at Kitty Hawk. We go nearly forty miles an hour. Please give our regards to the Captain and to the members of the crew whom we know.

Yours truly,

Wilbur Wright

235. Wright, Wilbur. Rare and highly important autograph letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Dayton, Ohio, 10 October 1905, on "Wright Cycle Company, 1127 West Third Street, Dayton , Ohio" stationery with "Wilbur Wright / Orville Wright" printed at the upper left and "Established in 1892" at the upper right, to John T. Daniels; marginal chipping.

Writing to John T. Daniels, the man who witnessed and photographed their first flight at Kitty Hawk less than two years earlier, Wilbur Wright discusses the giant strides made by the Wright brothers in perfecting their flying machine.

Wilbur Wright writes in full: *Dear Sir, We were very glad to receive your letter. If you will go over and make an invoice of the goods &c left in the buildings and send to us the list we will pick out such things as we can not easily replace, and you can have the rest. We wish the buildings to be left standing for another year at least. If we decide to come down next year we will put on a new roof and new foundations.*

We have been having excellent success with our experiments. Last Tuesday Orville made a flight of sixteen miles; on Wednesday he made one of twenty one miles, and on Thursday I went over twenty four miles. As we fly here in light winds our spread over the ground is about four times as great as in the flights at Kitty Hawk. We go nearly forty miles an hour. Please give our regards to the Captain [Midgett] *and to the members of the crew whom we know. Yours truly, Wilbur Wright*

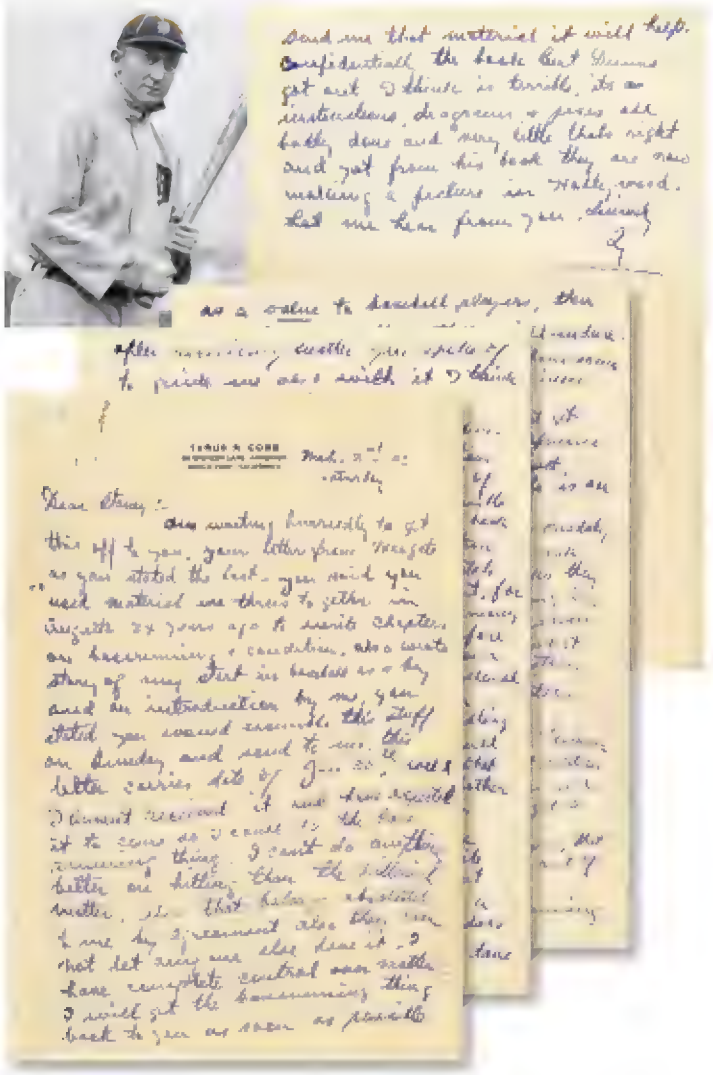
John T. Daniels was one of four surfmen of the United States Life-Saving Station at Kill Devil Hills who assisted Wilbur and Orville Wright at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on 17 December 1903. He took one of the most famous aviation photographs ever taken, the only photograph of the world's first flight in a power driven heavier-than-air machine. Captain Midgett, mentioned in the letter, was the nephew of Walter Midgett of the Kill Devil Lifesaving Crew.

Wilbur Wright was only 45 years old when he died of typhoid fever in 1912. His younger brother Orville lived to see the dawn of the jet age, dying at the age of 76 in 1948.

Letters by Wilbur Wright are extremely rare especially those of great historical content surviving in fine condition.
$60,000 - $80,000

236. Cobb, Tyrus Raymond "Ty". Autograph letter signed (*"Ty"*), 4 pages, 2 March 1946, on his personal letterhead stationery, to *Dear Stoney*, with envelope.

Legendary baseball player Ty Cobb plans a book on baseball fundamentals to be written by baseball's greatest players — including Cobb himself on hitting and base running, and the section on third-base fundamentals to be written by some of the sport's best third basemen: Pie Traynor, Ossie Bluege, Willie Kamm and Joe Dugan.



Cobb writes in full: *Dear Stoney:- Am writing hurriedly to get this off to you. Your letter from Margate as you stated the last - you said you used material we threw together in August 34 years ago to write Chapters on base running & condition. Also wrote story of my start in baseball as a boy and an introduction by me. You stated you would assemble this stuff on Sunday and send to me. This letter carries date of June 30th, well I haven't received it and have expected it to come so I could do the base running thing. I can't do anything better on hitting than the Hillerich matter. Also that belongs absolutely to me by agreement also they can not let anyone else have it. I have complete control over matter. I will get the base running thing back to you as soon as possible. After receiving matter you spoke of to guide me also with it I think I can do it better. The base running will be along lines of the batting thing - instructions & fundamentals told as a sort of lesson stated as plain as possible. My ideal of the value of such a book was to have each man in each position to put down the true fundamentals also ideas he has worked out. For present day play players don't know many of these fundamentals and before these old boys die to get it from them. I don't think this book should be thrown together. I have seen some disgustingly careless handling of such baseball books and could name you two or three now that were sent me and would not bother to read them. DiMaggio (Joe) is coming out with one or some promoter they asked me to write an expression to be used. I won't answer it. There will be quite a few coming out. The one that does a real careful job and it is done as a value to baseball players, then you have something that will endure. The tough ones you could try to have some newspaper friend of yours get the ideas by questions. Might try* [Ossie] *Bluege for 3rd if can't get Trainer* [i.e., Pie Traynor], *Bluege was a great defensive man or write Billy Kamm just San Francisco Calif. I think he is on 21st Ave. If you could write Hillerich & Bradley Louisville Slugger Co., Louisville. Ask them to send you a dozen books they have that has my batting thing in. Then send the book or batting advise to these players & tell them what you want of them in their story of fundamentals in their position play. Joe Duggan [i.e., Dugan] was a real 3rd baseman. You could get him for that position. Make him come over to see you and through questions you will get a good one. Get good pictures showing poses. That will add a lot. Dig them out of the morgues. I will start work on base running. Send me that material. It will help. Confidentially the book Bert Dunne got out I think is terrible. Its instructions, diagrams & poses all badly done and very little that's right and yet from his book they are now making a picture in Hollywood. Let me hear from you. Sincerely, Ty*

Cobb suggests a few of the great names in baseball history to assist him in a book covering baseball fundamentals. He first suggests Ossie Bluege (1900-1985) for 3rd base. Bluege played 3B (as well as SS and 2B) for the Washington Senators (1922-39). He once said: *"If it's a ground ball, I can field it."* If he can't get Bluege, Cobb suggests Pie Traynor (1899-1972), third baseman for the Pittsburgh Pirates (1920-35 and 1937). At third base, Traynor had a great arm and was outstanding on bunts and slowchoppers. For years, he was regarded as baseball's greatest third baseman; he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1948. Cobb's choice — if neither Traynor or Bluege are available — is Willie Kamm (1900-1988), third baseman for the Chicago White Sox (1923-31) . With his exceptional hands and good instincts, Kamm led his league in fielding eight times in a 13-year career. Cobb's final suggestion for a third baseman is Joe Dugan (1897-1982), who played third base for the New York Yankees for 6.5 years (1922-28); he was a key member of the Yankees' five pennant-winning teams, including the fabled 1927 World Champion "Murderer's Row."

Cobb says that he himself will write the sections on hitting and base running. A remarkable hitter, Cobb batted .320 in 1906, the first of 23 straight years in which he hit .300 or better. In that period, he led the league 12 times, nine in a row. Three times he hit more than .400 in a season — a feat equaled by only two other players. Cobb was also a wizard on the base paths. In his career, he stole 892 bases, a record that stood for half a century. Cobb combined his considerable speed, immense guile and an uncanny knowledge of his opponents — as well as his terror and known cruelty — to achieve that feat.

A wonderful letter in which Cobb hopes to rise above the current slate of "baseball" books by coming out with his own — with mention of some of baseball 's greatest third basemen.

$6,000 - $8,000

237. Cobb, Tyrus Raymond "Ty". Remarkable and intensely personal autograph letter, 19 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Menlo Park, California, *"Monday"* (no date or year), to: *Mrs. Cobb* - Charlotte [Charlie] Marion Lombard, on his personal letterhead stationery.

Ty Cobb lets loose with a torrent of accusations against his first wife and the mother of their five children, labeling her "*an iniquitous poison in this family, a terrible influence against their development, against the peace of the home and the real cause of troubles ... Yes I drink, why should I not have, to try and get my worries & mind off the sad mistake I made, and yet there was no year month week or day, you could not have, if you had the refinement, desire, education, and rid yourself of selfishness jealousy & arrogance, to have gone right as if you were before your God, to have made the home at least liveable for all.*"

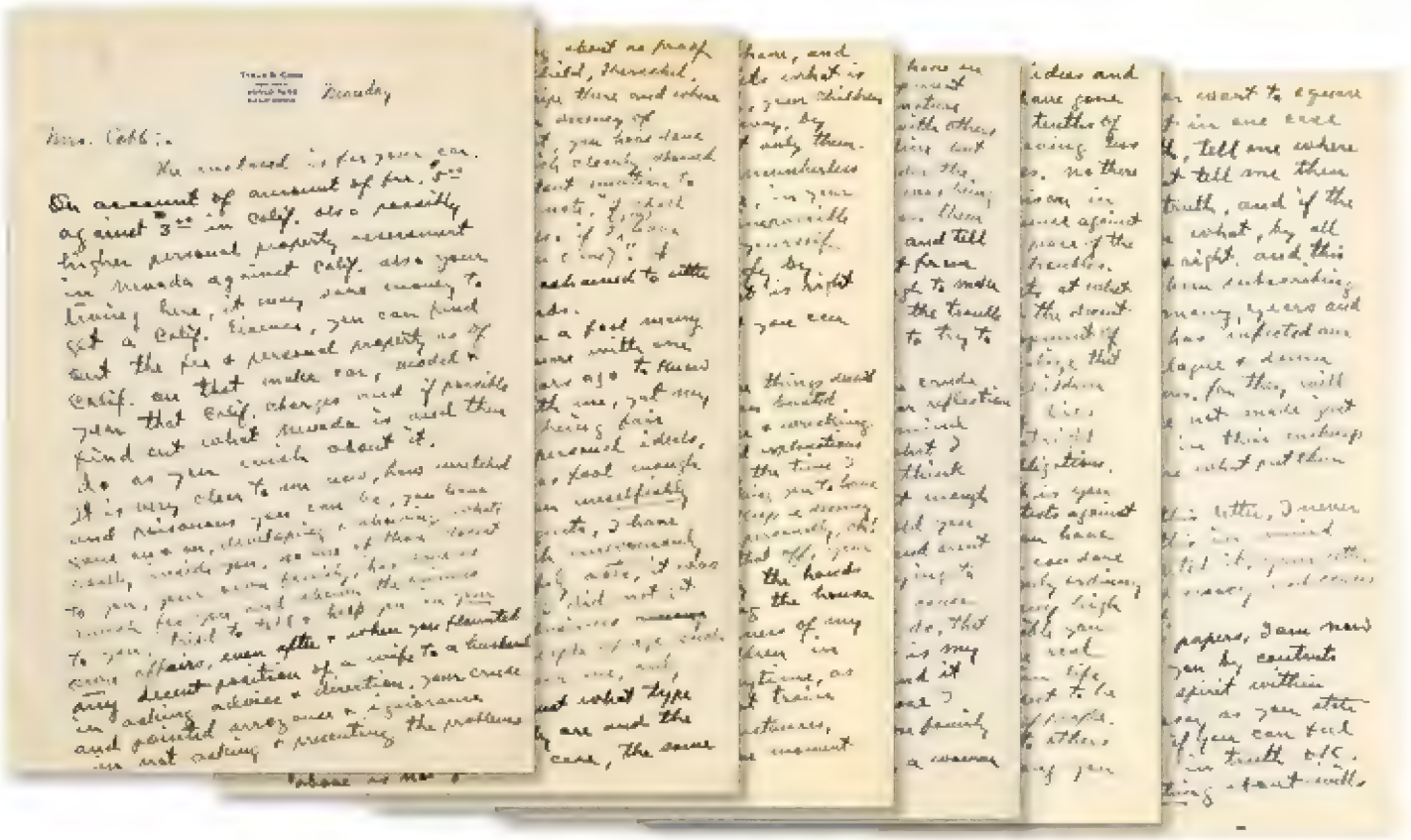
The two were married on 8 August 1908 — shortly after her 17th birthday; he was 21. She was the daughter of Roswell Lombard, a well-to-do Augusta businessman. They had five children: Tyrus Raymond, Jr. (1910), Shirley Marion (1911), Roswell Herschel (1916), Beverly (1919) and James Howell (1921). In April of 1931, Charlie Cobb filed for divorce in Augusta; at the time, her husband was golfing at Delmonte, near Monterey, California. Her suit charged "cruel treatment within the meaning of the law and of such character as to warrant a total divorce." Cobb responded, to the press, that he was shocked, though, to family members and other intimates, it was clear that the Cobb marriage had already seriously deteriorated. Cobb, a restless brooding man known for his outbursts of sarcasm and anger, had become totally alienated from his first-born son, Ty, Jr., who had flunked out of Princeton University (then barely graduated from Yale); Cobb held the boy's mother responsible. The Cobbs tried to hold the marriage together; she withdrew her divorce suit, though she filed for divorce on two more occasions between 1932 and 1942. In August of 1939, she left Cobb and moved into a place of her own in Menlo Park, California. In March of 1947, at Redwood City, California, Charlie filed her fourth and last divorce action. Represented by San Francisco attorney Melvin Belli, she charged him with "extreme cruelty from the date of marriage to the present time." She asked for half of Cobb's wealth ($7 million) plus $5,000 a month in alimony and $60,000 for attorneys' fees. The two eventually reached an agreement out of court. [She withdrew her suit in California, and he filed for divorce in Reno under Nevada's liberal divorce laws as a resident of that state.] By the fall of 1947, the divorce was final, ending 39 years of marriage. Cobb's letter is perhaps written during this time period. Cobb writes (in part):

... It is very clear to me now, how wretched and poisonous you can be. You have gone on & on, developing & showing whats really inside you. No one of those closest to you, your own family, has done as much for you and shown the fairness to you, tried to tell & help you in your own affairs, even after & when you flaunted any decent position of a wife to a husband in asking advice & direction. Your crude and pointed arrogance & ignorance in not asking & presenting the problem which you knew nothing about as proof your asking a minor child, Herschel. No you showed your stripe there and where you stood. No fairness or decency of womanhood was present. You have done those things to me which clearly showed what was in you, so dont mention to me as you did in last note, 'I shall always be available, also if I (you) have thought unfairly of you (me).' If I were you I would be ashamed to utter such hypocritical words.

As for me I have been a fool many times. Being fair & square with one that I had cause years ago to know would not be fair with me, yet my standard was, I was being fair because of my own personal ideals. I am sorry that I was fool enough to try and advise you unselfishly when you sent to Augusta [Georgia]. *I have had my fill of such unwomanly unmotherly & unwifely acts. It was one thing when you & I did not get along, but matters of business and general acts of people of age such acts as you have shown me, only tell me too plainly, just what type of a person you really are and the above is not just one case. The same / type of vicious poison you have, and its not what I say is true, its what is true. Also think well & honestly, your children have been developed the same way, by example, do things that hurt only themselves. I could cite you to numberless cases, no wonder the strife, in your case I think, honestly, its impossible for you to weigh up with yourself and be governed accordingly by right & truth, its not what is right or truth with you, its what you can arrogantly say & do.*

I have for years tried to have things decent on a decent plane and level. You busted every one with your arrogance and wrecking nature, ignoring the spirit and explanations of why, for the childrens sake. The time I went back from here, the asking you to have Beverly & Jim write, only to keep a decency alive in them, not for me personally, oh! I know you sneer & scoff that off, your snatching your children by the hands and with venom leaving the house on 0-- circle, the fairness of my request of both you & children in coming to this house, anytime, as long and as often, Jim at train and many other instances, not one time did you for one moment consider the effect such would have on the childrens makeup and development and now what of their acts & nature. They dont & wont fit in with others and they have their lives to live but the damage is done, no matter. the strife we had. I saw what was being done and I knew the effect on them to come. I tried to show you and tell you and the arrogance I got from you, a mother. It was enough to make anyone wild no wonder the trouble & quarrels. You simply refused to try to be right, honest & decent.

And in this your letter and the crude ignorance and venom, the clear reflection of the rottenness in your mind the accusation of me of what I am going to do, don't you think you have handed me about enough of such lousy acts. Who told you what I am going to do and aren't you pretty rotten to start trying to dictate to me without any cause or right as to what I shall do. That happens to be one thing that is my own personal business and it also happens to be the only case I know of, even to your own family that such has been said by a woman / These children have warped ideas and no wonder not one of five have gone on and attained what nine tenths of children have, with many having less of opportunities & advantages. No there has been an iniquitous poison in this family, a terrible influence against their development, against the peace of the home and the real cause of troubles. The troubles were only protests at what I saw happening against the decent order of a home and development of children, my God! Do you realize that really & truly, most of our children have been guilty of many lies & dishonor also really outright crooks in money, bills & obligations. All in a nut shell Mrs. Cobb is you have resented my stand & protests against wrongs of lies, dishonesty, failures of only ordinary efforts and yet I never set any high goals, only pass. Is it possible you don't know or recognize the real standards of right & honor in life to live by in peace & respect to be had & held in the society of people. You do some of the stunts to others and stand for that of wrong you have tried to cram down my throat. You subscribe to lies & dishonor in presence of others and you



make statements and accusations to others, and swell up and sulk and be a party to wrong as you have to me. You do that to others and see where you get off. No you are not ever going to establish right ideals, truth & rights, regardless; no that is not to be your guiding rule. That's where we parted, you demanded and tried to make it stick, that I should not protest or find fault when I found lies, deceit, failure and arrogance in many ways to right. Then you have carried out a line of poison, criticisms, talk. He wont do this, he wont do that. Look what he did. Yes I drink, why should I not have, to try and get my worries & mind off the sad mistake I made, and yet there was no year month week or day, you could not have, if you had the refinement, desire, education, and rid yourself of selfishness jealousy & arrogance, to have gone right as if you were before your God, to have made the home at least liveable for all. I made no great demands only of what we should have had in the home, Oh! I realize the demands for honesty & truth & right were very / much counter to what you had in your mind and makeup, somebody was trying to make your. You cant be my <u>boss</u>. You are trying to put me under your thumb. I was trying to have an honorable and decent home, no tragedies, no lies, few failures, no courts, no penitentiaries, no debtors courts, no trades people criticizing, and no ostracism, children going to college and having & holding the regard & respect of the instructors, making & holding fellow students friendship and loyalty, coming away from schools with the desire of fellow students to keep in touch to correspond ….

Oh! Yes we have had hell I will admit. Its a wonder there were no tragedy. Yes I have done things in resentment & for <u>cause</u> that I never dreamed would happen to me, but when I married you I never dreamed a person could be so much a against truth & right, how they could ever be so in opposition to those principles. Most of the very many of these wrongs could have been amended for and a desire for forgiveness and desire to correct. Of course you were different. You would not, and it was these things of wrong that was done and stood for by you, that infected the children and that is what really drove me wild, and proof, pray remember & think, from Ty on down each one has followed and done the things of wrong, right in some pattern, the same things, you did and to this day so strange, all have refused as / you keep getting advice and poisons from your oldest boy or someone. I care not who or if no one. Its even worse to think that such a rotten thing can come from your makeup and mind. Isnt there any limit to your lack of decency, and if you are not <u>very</u> <u>careful</u> there will be an explosion someday that will shock you so deeply and after such, too late, you will deeply regret causing it. You had better get your mind right and on side of <u>right</u> & <u>truth</u> in some of these acts.

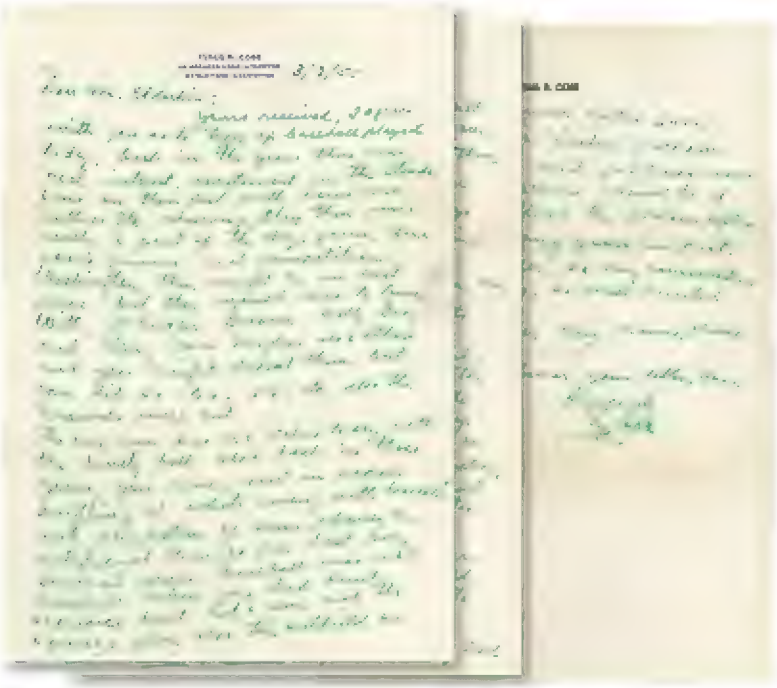
Your letter is an outrageous insult and I am getting fed up & tired of such. Do you realize you are being a wild, arrogant and ignorant woman. Is it possible you cant see it ….

Your note caused this letter. I never had the writing of this in mind not even after I started it. Your letter is against right & decency and causes this letter in protest.

As to the signing of papers, I am now in possession from you by contents of your letter of the spirit within yourself and I daresay as you state the three children. If you can feel you are a mother in truth O.K. If you knew <u>anything</u> about wills which by your words you wrote you assume that you know. I might inform you, if it is my desire or was my desire, whatever way I decide to dispose of my possessions by a will all power to do so can de done by simply the will. I don't have to have the signed papers, but am now in possession of true information as to how you feel about what I am to do. Also I suppose by what you have said the children are of the same mind.

If there is any other low shameful rot you wish to bring into my life, I am now tempered to stand up under the shock ….

A particularly acrid and nasty letter from one of the greatest offensive players the game of baseball has ever seen.
$10,000 – $15,000



238. Cobb, Tyrus Raymond "Ty". Autograph letter signed, 3 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), 7 March 1955, to Mr. Phil Elderkin of the Christian Science Monitor; with envelope.

Cobb expounds to a journalist about the way the game of baseball has changed.

Cobb writes in full: *Yours received, I agree with you as to type of baseball played today, back in the years there was real interest, excitement in the stands, fans on their feet with home club rallies etc., cheering, they were really a part of the days game, close score games, real competition. Washington then might be in last place but they would come to town with Johnson, Groom, Dally Gray and Long Jon Hughes also others and you might defeat them but you did so 1 to 0 - 2 to 1 etc. also the crowds were out.*

The one run has no value today with the lively ball, also back in those years, you never saw in papers anything of "what's wrong with baseball" and suggestions of some phony or artificial changes per last very several years, baseball was real baseball when we had bunt, sacrifice bunt, hit & run and the squeeze play also the outfield on defense was a part of defense not back near the fences and have to relay ball to an infielder, then a man had to hustle to score from 2nd base and the close plays at the plate, run meaning something the crowd was on their feet.

I cannot write anything under my name per agreements, contracts etc. I can be quoted of course. Oh! yes where is the stolen base and its value also threat, where are the sliders to bases, sure they have the ability, who could say the "old boys" were physically different only yes on the basis of good condition and practice. The boys of these years don't do it and not all their fault, there is too much master minding and depriving the individual player of initiative and which would develop confidence and ability to execute plays.

The double platoon system, pray tell where would your Ruth's, Eddie Collins, Speaker, Sisler, Jackson, Rousch, Terry and goodness knows how many others would be if they had suffered the platoon system. I have for many years in the past, read your paper, so very conservative in every way, so well printed and presented. No story under my name, please, quotes O.K. Appreciate the honor your letter, I am, Sincerely, Ty Cobb

An extraordinary letter in which Cobb laments his beloved game of baseball is just being played the way it used to be played.
$6,000 - $8,000

239. Duncan, Isadora. Autograph letter signed (*"Isadora"*), in French, 7 pages, (10.12 x 6 7/8 in.; 257 x 175 mm.), on "Plaza Hotel, Buenos Aires" letterhead stationery, Buenos Aires, mid-July, 1916, during Duncan's concerts in Buenos Aires during her South American tour, to an unidentified correspondent.

On Bastille Day, 14 July 1916, a melancholy Isadora Duncan dances the "Marseillaise" in Buenos Aires during her South American tour, taking on the symbolic image of the heroic defender of France.

In the body of her letter Duncan writes in full: *Thanks. You are very good to have thought of me. You are the only one who has written to me. I have left the School in the care of Renee Fanchiss* [?]. *I haven't had a word from him. I'm afraid he's sick. The state of the School worries me so much that my brother Augustin who is accompanying me here is leaving for France to try to arrange some thing for them in Switzerland. He will bring you this letter and he will give you all my news, etc. I dance each evening at the end of the performance The Marseillaise. The public is enthusiastic, but I feel so far from everything here. There are no artists and I am very sad. I have only one desire; it's to return to Paris. With all the friends I have there I have at least a few rewards, but here, nothing, and no one. I'm dying of nostalgia. Here it's winter and I suffer from the cold -worse than in Russia. No fireplace, no heating- in reality, it's the land of the Barbarians. Travel only makes [me] appreciate Paris more. I am returning as soon as possible and I won't leave any more. Maurice Dumesnil* (a young pianist who served as Duncan's accompanist on her South American tour) *has much success here and he finds the country sublime! But nothing pleases me here, neither heaven nor earth. Everything is horrible and as anti-artistic as possible. In society, they dance the tango from morning to evening and then all night. The women seem to be beautiful animals - the men, handsome brutes.*

Even the air one breathes makes one stupid. If you knew how tired and unhappy I am. Be nice to Augustin, he might be a little lonely. Write me, it does me good. I telegraphed to Leon Bailly because of the success of La Marseillaise on July 14. Oh! I want to go home. There is nothing worse than war. A country without wit or intelligence is sadder than a country at war. See you soon I hope ….

Isadora Duncan first danced the "Marseillaise," recreating the heroic sculptures on the Arc de Triomphe, in New York in the spring of 1915 to encourage the young men of America to join their brothers in France in World War I. It was ironic that the woman who dedicated her life to beauty and joy and deplored suffering, should pose as the great warrior-goddess. The public rallied behind her, and American support for the war grew. Duncan would perform the heroic dance at the end of her concert. The entire audience would rise and stand while the orchestra played the *Marseillaise,* the Allies' anthem, all six verses, as Isadora danced clothed in long Greek robes and a blood-red cloak. At the final call: *Aux armes, Citoyens, Formez vos bataillons,* Duncan would throw her blood-

red robe over her shoulder, march to the footlights, and confront the audience, raising her arms in heroic summons. Many people wept at her performance.

Critic Carl Van Vechten wrote of her performance, which she also danced in Paris on Sunday, 9 April 1916, at a benefit for the war effort (for those who lost their homes in the Lorraine region), staged at the Trocadero, one of two concerts there:

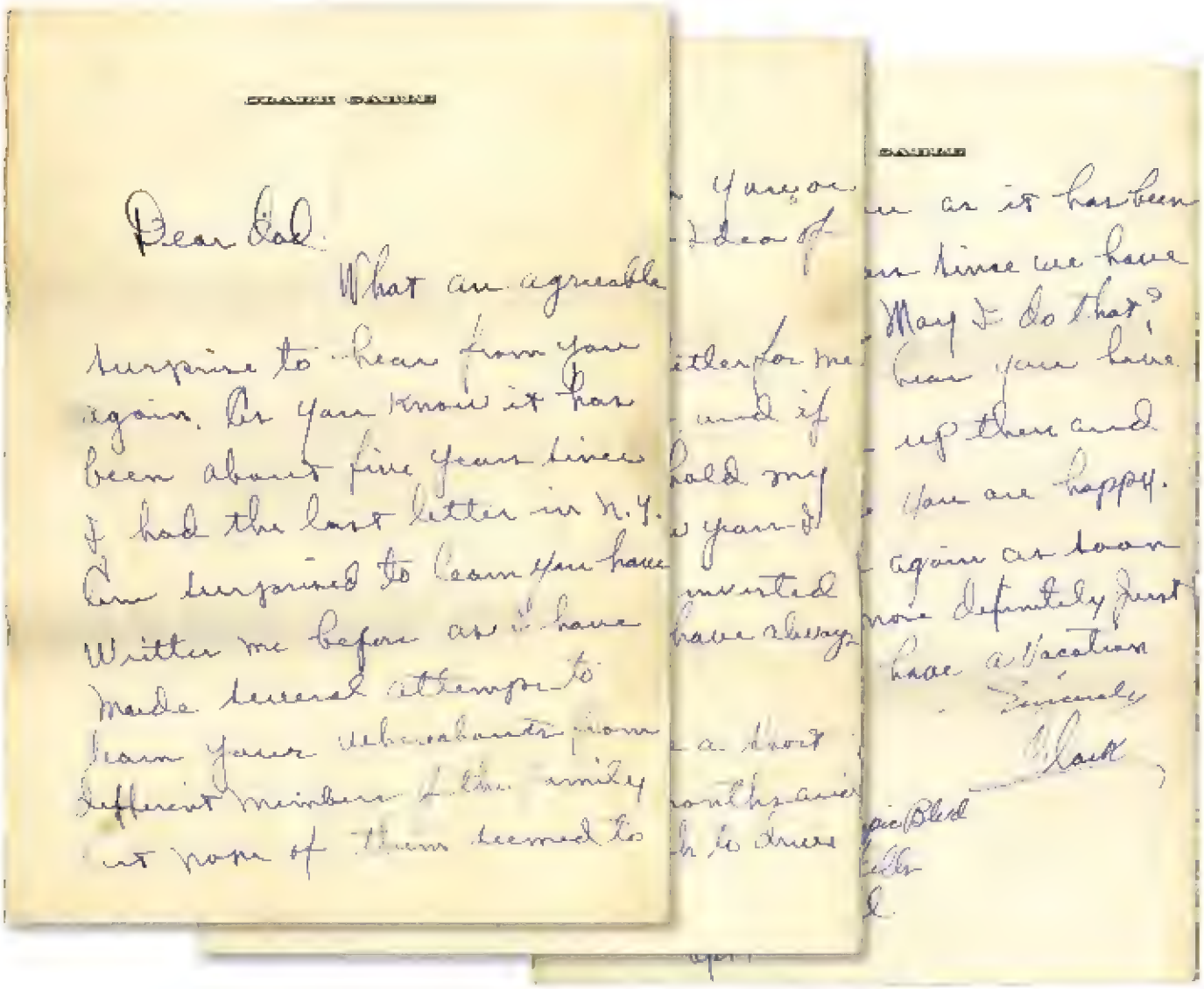
Isadora's pantomimic interpretation of the Marseillaise given in New York before the United States had entered the World War, aroused as vehement and excited an expression of enthusiasm as it would be possible for an artist to awaken in our theater today. The audience stood up and scarcely restrained their impatience to cheer … the effect approached the incredible … In a robe the color of blood she stands enfolded; she sees the enemy advance; she feels the enemy as it grasps her by the throat; she kisses her flag; she tastes blood; she is all but crushed under the weight of the attack; and then she rises, triumphant, with the terrible cry, "Aux armes. citoyens!" Part of her effect is gained by gesture, part by the massing of her body, but the greater part by facial expression. In the anguished appeal she does not make a sound, beyond that made by the orchestra, but the hideous din of a hundred raucous voices seems to ring in our ears …At times, legs, arms, a leg or arm, the throat, or the exposed breast assume an importance above that of the rest of the mass, suggesting the unfinished sculpture of Michelangelo.

While New Yorkers were intensely moved by the "Marseillaise," Parisians were overcome with fanatical fervor. In her blood-red tunic, Duncan was the embodiment of France, engaged in a deadly struggle. Her accompanist was young pianist Maurice Dumesnil, who joined Duncan on her South American tour in June 1916, as did her brother, Augustin, who acted as her business manager. Dumesnil, on leave from the army for a year because of illness, was engaged by Duncan first as an accompanist and than as her conductor for two concerts for war relief in Paris, as well as for two subsequent concerts in Geneva.

During the South American tour, which followed the Trocadero concerts, Duncan insisted on staying at the best hotels and drinking the best champagne. The audiences at the first two performances in Buenos Aires were not enthusiastic causing her to become more provocative. The South American audiences eventually warmed to Duncan's dancing after she departed Buenos Aires. In both Montevideo and Rio de Janiero, her dancing enchanted them. Dumesnil's description of the difference between Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro: "*Her nature, artistically, was of the receptive kind. That is to say, she received the fluid from that audience, and reacted accordingly … Should the fluid be negative, her spontaneity would shrink, and turn into an antagonistic disposition. But if it happened to be as decidedly positive as it was in Rio, she would open up in blooms, like a flower, and behave like an adorable creature, whose charm made everybody kneel at her shrine.*"

The tour proved to be a financial disaster. Duncan's extravagance with money puzzled and offended Dumesnil, since neither he nor Duncan's maid were receiving their salaries. Augustin, her business manager, departed the tour early as the hotel bills continued to mount. When he was finally paid, Dumesnil felt upset and disgraced. His epitaph to Duncan, written after her death: "*It dawned upon me clearly that whatever she may have done and however sharply she may have been criticized by puritanical minds, her actions must always have been prompted by spontaneity, generosity, striving toward something beautiful. Her physical impulses were as candidly genuine, as those of her heart. She entirely disregarded criticism, and despised hypocrisy and pretense. She could take a prince as her lover, or a stoker, if he only possessed beauty of some kind, either a highly cultured mind, or a simple, naive soul. She gave away everything she had to those who were in need.*"

An emotive and very personal Duncan letter conveying her unique personality, her essential flair, and her timelessness. **$3,000 - $5,000**


Dear Dad:
What an agreeable surprise to hear from you again. As you know it has been about five years since I had the last letter in N.Y. I'm surprised to learn you have written me before and I have made several attempts to learn your whereabouts from different members of the family but none of them seemed to be in touch with you, or have the slightest idea of where you were. Things have been better for me the past two years and if I can manage to hold my own here for a few years I can have enough invested to do the things I have always wanted to do. They are promising me a short vacation in a few months and would like very much to drive up to see you as it has been too many years since we have been together. May I do that? I'm glad to hear you have good friends up there and sincerely hope you are happy. Will write you again as soon as I know more definitely just when I will have a vacation. Sincerely, Clark

240. Gable, Clark. Poignant autograph letter signed (*"Clark"*), 3 pages, (10.75 x 7.5 in.; 273 x 191 mm.), on personal letterhead stationery, [Spring, 1932], to his father, Will Gable; some yellowing, very minor marginal chipping.

Clark Gable writes to his estranged father about his budding acting career: "*Things have been better for me the past two years and if I can manage to hold my own here for a few years I can have enough invested to do the things I have always wanted to do.*"

Gable writes in full: *Dear dad – What an agreeable surprise to hear from you again. As you know it has been about five years since I had the last letter in N.Y. I'm surprised to learn you have written me before and I have made several attempts to learn your whereabouts from different members of the family but none of them seemed to be in touch with you, or have the slightest idea of where you were. Things have been better for me the past two years and if I can manage to hold my own here for a few years I can have enough invested to do the things I have always wanted to do. They are promising me a short vacation in a few months and would like very much to drive up to see you as it has been too many years since we have been together. May I do that? I'm glad to hear you have good friends up there and sincerely hope you are happy. Will write you again as soon as I know more definitely just when I will have a vacation. Sincerely, Clark. Address 9381 Olympic Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal, Apt. F*

By the time Gable had received the present letter from his father, his film career was well under way. He had signed with MGM, and had already appeared in 15 films (through 1932), co-starring with Hollywood greats such as Joan Crawford, Constance Bennett, Norma Shearer, Barbara Stanwyck, Marion Davies and Greta Garbo. Though his father detested actors and their ilk, he most certainly could not escape his son's fame, as the MGM films rolled off of the assembly line and into the theaters of Depression-era America. Perhaps as a result of this letter, Will Gable decided the time was right to re-enter his son's life. In 1933, while the young Gable was filming "Hold Your Man" with Jean Harlow, his father appeared at the studio gate, looking thin and disheveled. Quite taken aback, Gable at once had his father brought in and cleaned up. Bringing him home later that day, Gable introduced his father to his new wife, Ria Langham, and his two step-children. The elder Gable lived with the family for the next year, and although he certainly benefited from his son's fame, he still held out hope that his son would eventually find an honest way of making a living. An extraordinary letter from the rising star, Clark Gable, to his estranged father. **$4,000 - $6,000**

241. Mata Hari. Autograph letter signed (*"Mata Hari"*), in French, 2 pages, (10.12 x 8.25 in.; 257 x 210 mm.), Paris, 24 December 191[5], to her manager, Gabriel Astruc, on imprinted stationery of the *Grand Hotel*; light soiling & marginal chipping.

Mata Hari makes no bones about what she is after and how she will get it.

The infamous dancer writes in full: *I see that Mr. Diaghilev is still in existence, and an idea comes to me. As I have a few new things which are quite extraordinary (and especially unknown) could you not arrange an engagement with him? He has the capability to mount them properly. And it is worth the trouble. And it is I, you know, who have created them all myself; therefore, I can do what I please with them. It is not a matter of money with me, because I am being very well kept in our home by one of the staff aides to the Queen. It is rather for position and power. He will not complain about it because I believe I am interesting to him, and there you have it.*

The great impresario, Serge Diaghilev, was not as interested in Mata Hari as she had hoped. The dancer had been trying for several years to perform with the Ballet Russe, but never managed to obtain an engagement. During this period, English and French intelligence services began to suspect her of spying, and started to keep a clandestine watch over her and her numerous officer-lovers.
$4,000 – $6,000

242. Mata Hari. An intriguing archive of letters and photographs, consisting of (5) autograph letters signed in French, [3 Quarto, 2 on small 4 x 6 in. cards], and (1) unsigned autograph letter. One letter is dated 9 April 1915; the others are undated but likely war-date [c. 1912-17]. The archive includes fifteen 4 x 6 in. black and white vintage photographs of Mata Hari in various dance poses, taken by her correspondent, the Marquis de Givenchy, a photograph of whom is also included.

World War I-era hand-written letters and vintage photographs of the beguiling dancer to one of her lovers.

Each of the letters is a request for one of the photographs, or an explanation of the pose, as she seems to have been distributing them to various love interests, most notably a "Russian Officer" with whom she was having an affair. The following are brief translated excerpts:

Would you send me, if possible, again, one of those little photographs on horseback in the woods? It would please me very much … I live here during the war because I am Dutch and my husband is Scottish. But oh how I miss Paris. And now, here I am involved with a foreigner as the war begins and I have not gone back. Believe in my most sincere sentiments, Mata Hari

21 January. Dear Marquis, You would give me great pleasure if you would send to me one single small print of that photo on horseback which we took in the Bois de Boulogne in 1912 -…as quickly as possible to give to my friend who is at the front & wants one. I am the mistress of a Russian officer and I want to give him what he asks for. Mata Hari/Lady Mac-Lead

The above letter is quite remarkable, in that she unabashedly states that she is having an affair with an officer, and yet signs the letter with both her stage and married names.

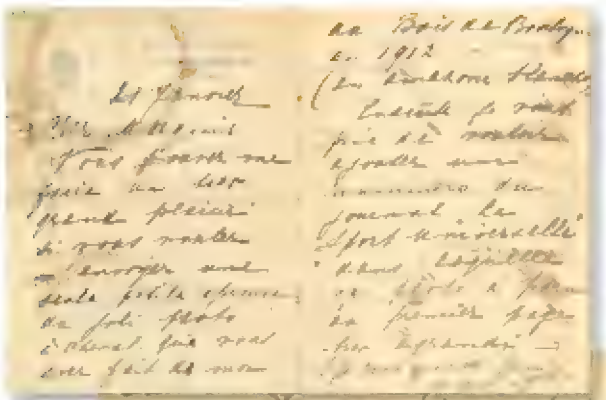
A few positions of the dance of the Pitris -In the night, illuminated by the dazzling moon, the priestess unfolds almost without touching it a light and silvery sail which gives the illusion of an apparition of the Pitris (spirit)

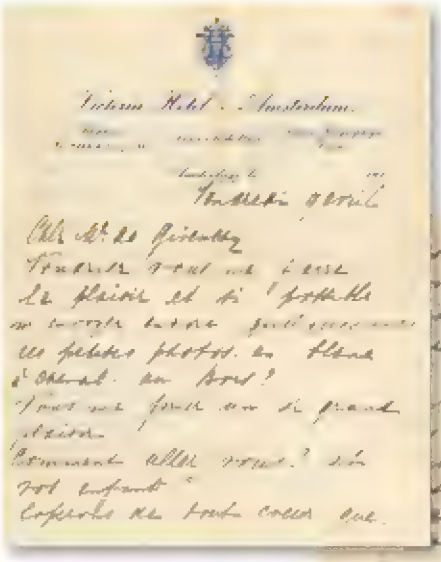
What a sorcerer you are to be able to take photos in such dull weather. I find them good but what it could have been in the sunshine and a flowering garden … Print where ever you wish. Advertise as much as possible. Later on I'll pose for you in full sun. You will see wonder. Thanks and regards, Mata Hari

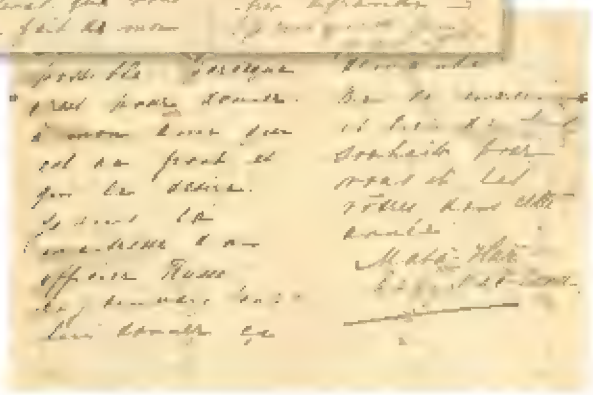
The dance of Chandra. Invocations to the moon. When there is a full moon they celebrate in the temple of Vishavit a festival in his honor. They attribute to him flowers and interest especially when it comes to fertility …The orchestra answers. Bend backward, provocative, she finishes by incarnating herself into a sacred flower while its petals are opening. To receive the rays that the moon sends out to make her vibrant. Hold the photograph far away, and slightly close your eyes -And you can see the flower

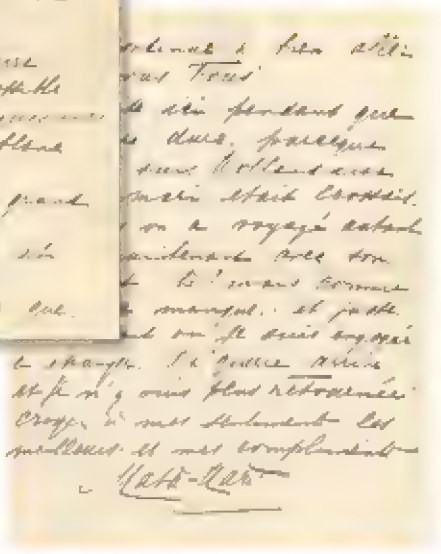
Dear Sir, I worked out for you an explanation of my positions and here it is. 1st dance -A few positions on the legend of the Princes and the magicflower. 2nd dance - The Chandra dance (Invocation to the moon). 3rd - The dance of the Pitris (Temple of Dourga)…

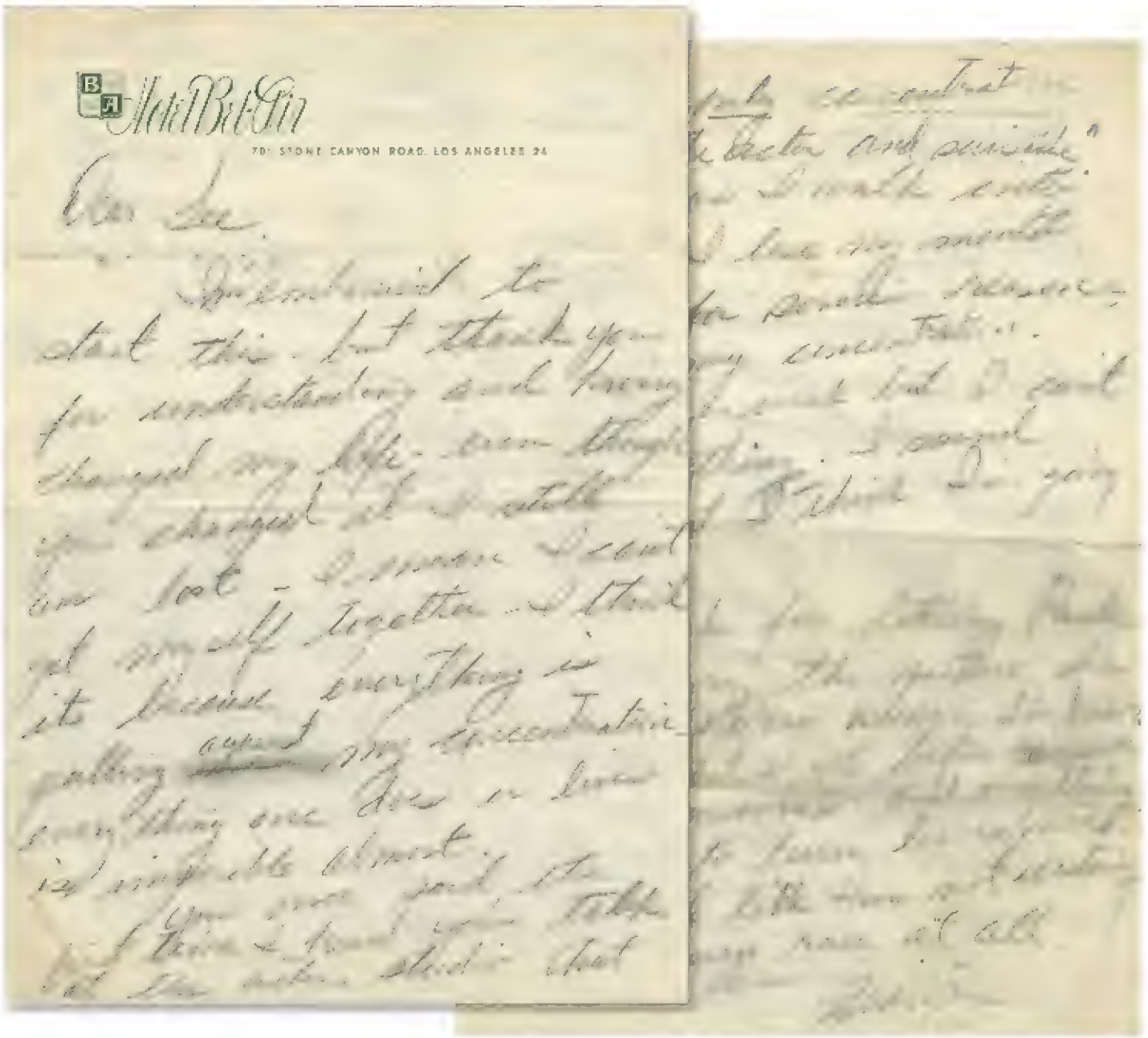
An historically significant collection replete with erotic undertones from the legendary spy. These incriminating letters could well be associated with her treasonous acts, written in the months leading up to her execution. **$20,000 - $30,000**

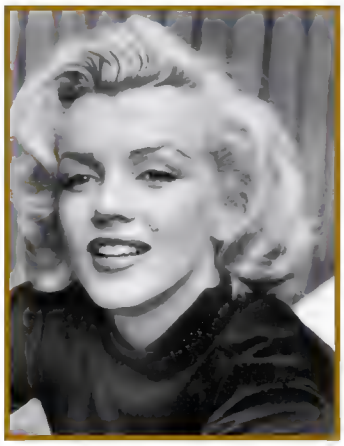












243. Monroe, Marilyn. Autograph letter signed (*"Marilyn"*), in pencil, 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.; 267 x 184 mm.), Los Angeles [no date], on *Hotel Bel-Air* letterhead stationery, to her mentor, Lee Strasberg.

Hollywood takes its toll on Marilyn Monroe's psychological well-being and the great actress writes: "*I am still lost – I mean I can't get myself together … I sound crazy but I think I'm going crazy … I'm not existing in the human race at all …*"

The troubled actress writes in full: *I'm embarrised [sic] to start this, but thank you for understanding and having changed my life - even though you changed it I still am lost - I mean I can't get myself together - I think its because everything is pulling against my concentration - everything one does or lives is impossible almost. You once said, the first time I heard you talk at the Actors Studio that there is only concentration between the actor and suiside [sic]. As soon as I walk into a scene I lose my mental relaxation for some reason, - which is my concentration. My will is weak but I can't stand anything. I sound crazy but I think I'm going crazy. Thanks for letting Paula [Paula Miller, Lee Strasberg's second wife] help me on the picture she is the only really warm woman I've known. It's just that I get before camera and my concentration and everything I'm trying to learn leaves me. Then I feel like I'm not existing in the human race at all.*

An extraordinary letter clearly revealing Monroe on her emotional downward spiral — a downward spiral that was exacerbated by drugs and alcohol. Monroe's cognizance of her mental instability is particularly poignant as she reaches out to her acting teacher and mentor, Lee Strasberg. **$30,000 – $50,000**

244. Rathbone, Basil. Extraordinary autograph letter signed, 6 pages, (8.12 x 5.62 in.; 206 x 143 mm.), December 2, 1936 on "Hotel Dunapalota (Ritz), Budapest" letterhead stationery, to Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the noted independent film producer who headed his own company, Samuel Goldwyn Productions, known for its exceptionally high-quality films.

Outspoken and forthright actor Basil Rathbone refuses a role and a contract with Samuel Goldwyn: ***"I am not asking for stardom- I want to win it in pictures as I won it on the stage, but I must have protection against people who were not & are not my equals now or in the past. The Garbo's the Gables the Gary Coopers yes. but the Marshalls Aherne's etc. No No No … Anyone taking me on, on a contract must be bold & unconventional. I could be made box office that way but never as a Colman or a Cooper or a Huston or Gable."***

Rathbone writes in full: *Dear Sam. I would not for the world have you misunderstand why I have not signed the contract with you. There is so much to talk about, which even in a letter cannot be fully covered & I want to talk to you before doing anything as drastic as signing a 4 year contract. To you Sam. it is just another contract along with other artists engaged to you. To me it is the one & only contract & it has so many 'ifs' to it.*

I have been very happy freelancing & to me freedom is almost irreplacable. Five years ago I was under contract to M. G. M. & I was miserable. I only got just what was on paper & no more. I was promised this & promised that - hope was high one day & in the dust the next. After 'Cheney' ["The Last of Mrs. Cheney," MGM, 1929], *I was typed & I was allowed to do nothing but 'teacup & white tie parts.' Even as late as 'Romeo and Juliet'* [MGM, 1936, in which he appeared as "Tybalt"] *promises have meant nothing. I was to be featured after John Barrymore & Edna May Oliver in the same type- I was not. I was put down with Ralph Forbes & Andy Devine etc. I accepted Count Anteoni in 'The Garden of Allah'* [Selznick, 1936] *without reading the script because David Selznick told me the story & the part as he told it was colourful & vital & important. We came to shoot it & it was nothing. In 'Allah' I was promised the same billing as John Barrymore got in 'Romeo & Juliet'. I did not get it. This was my agent's fault. It was not in the contract &: Mr. Selznick pointed out it was not in the contract & would do nothing. So I was bunched down with Tilly Lish* [Tilly Losch] *Aubrey Smith* [C. Aubrey Smith] *& Shildkraut* [Joseph Schildkraut]. *I don't say like things would happen with you Sam, but I have been so badly bitten & I am completely lacking in confidence in anyone: I am sure you must be able to understand this.*

Your billing clause for instance give me no more than I can get freelancing & yet you star Herbert Marshall with [Merle] *Oberon* & [Fredric] *March in 'Dark Angel'* [Goldwyn, 1935], *& you have just starred Brian Aherne with Oberon* ["Beloved Enemy," Goldwyn, 1936]. *My contract would enable you to have me supporting Marshall & Aherne either as stars or featured players & I won't do it. I must either be very important to you or I will go on freelancing. I earned $120,000 last year and $140,000 this year & I am completely content with your contract in that regard but it is not money I am after (much as I appreciate it!) I have been a very important actor both in London & New York for years. I bring you a very full experience & equipment, especially after the past 2 years in pictures. You not only made Coleman* [Ronald Colman] *you gave him the opportunity to learn to act. I come to you a finished product groomed in every branch of my trade. Just look at this for a few important ones."*

London My Parts

Peter Ibbetson…Peter (co star)
George Sand …de Musset (co star)
Henry IV…The Prince of Wales (no stars)
Othello…Iago (co star)
The Unknown (Maugham)…The atheist soldier (no stars)
He who gets slapped … 'He' (co star)

New York & on tour all over the Country
Czarina…Count Alexis – 1st feature
The Swan…The Tutor, equal feature Le Gallienne & Merivak
The Command to Love …Attache - co star Mary Nash
The Capture…The lead - co star Helen Menken
Melo…The lead - co star Edna Best

Stratford on Avon Shakespeare Festivals

47 parts in 22 plays of Shakespeare!

The pictures you know. The above is an education Sam. Only a man like Charles Boyer has anything like it & he is starred & has yet to have an outstanding American success. I am not asking for stardom - I want to win it in pictures as I won it on the stage, but I must have protection against people who were not & are not my equals now or in the past. The Garbo's the Gables the Gary Coopers yes. but the Marshalls Aherne's etc. No No [double underlining] *No* [triple underlining]. *And I can see no reason why you cannot do for me what you do for Marshall & Aherne. and:-*

As regards 'Hurricane' - I have read the book & can see what a fine production picture it will make. I don 't know how it is being treated but my part is a cold blooded unaffectionate duty loving bastard! He has a brief moment of humanity at the end but what of it- he's a horrible person. I played one/or Selznick 2 years ago 'Murdstone' ["David Copperfield," 1935] *& then I played Karenin* ["Anna Karenina," 1935] *& a part for Fox* ["After the Ball,"1933] *but no more. I am not against heavies, but I am against men whose wives dislike them, who are unsexed, complex & uninhibited. Tybalt* ["Romeo and Juliet," 1936], *Pontius Pilate* ["The Last Days of Pompeii, 1935"] *& Levasseur (in Capt. Blood* [1935]*) were all heavies but glamorous & full blooded - men - not lily-livered knaves. Such parts as this man in Hurricane & Karenin limit one too much & a career along such lines would soon end. It is no use saying one won't get typed - one always is & the better one plays the parts the worse it gets. Hurricane as Hurricane doesn't interest me in a contract unless the contract contains the antidote to such poison. As a freelance to do Hurricane yes,*

Continued from page 235

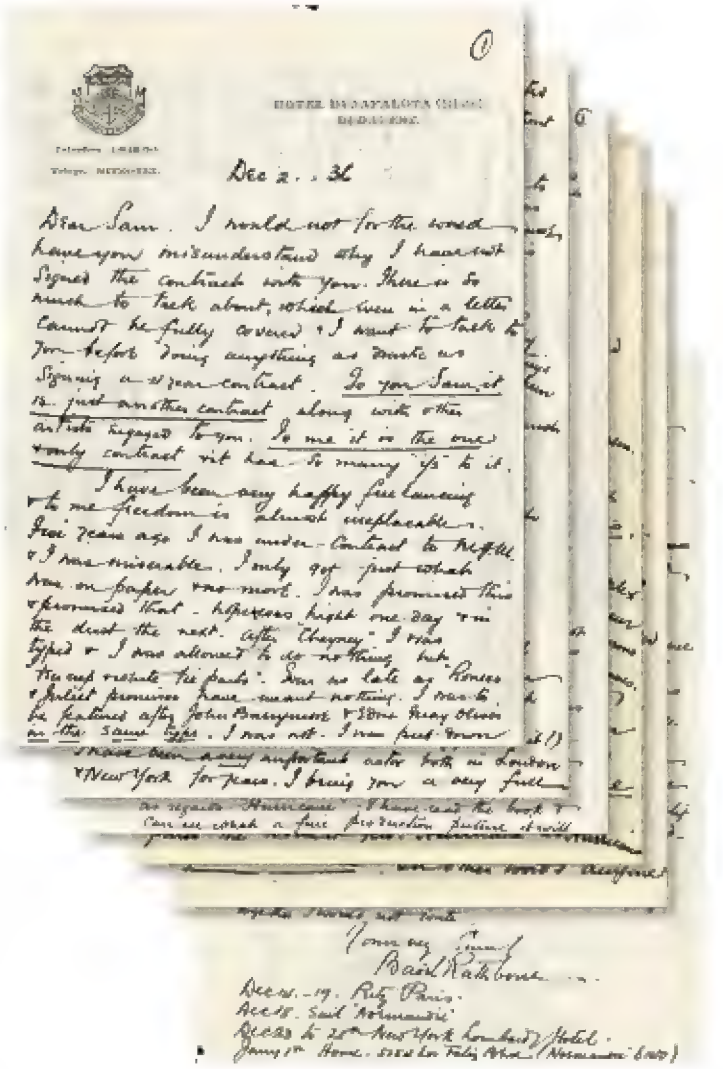
perhaps, but with a term contract & nothing else stipulated NO.

People say 'Oh look at [Charles] *Laughton'! Yes look at him - He couldn't be anything but unpleasant - it's no argument at all, because we have only one thing in common - i.e. we can both act.*

And I would be no good to you at all Sam, & do no good to myself unless we were going places untravelled by your other contract players to date. There is a wealth of parts for a man like myself- Casanova - Leonardo da Vinci - Machiavelli - 'The Cavalier of the Streets' (Michael Arlen) - Charles I - Lafayette & a mass of modern stories I know - all good picture material. In other words anyone taking me on, on a contract must be bold & unconventional. I could be made box office that way but never as a Coleman or a Cooper or a Huston or Gable. I know myself very well & I will wait until someone wants to be bold with me as Irving Thalberg [youthful production executive at MGM who died in 1936] *was going to be had he lived. Ask Frances Marion [Academy Award-winning screenwriter] - she says it is criminal that no one knows how to promote me. She wants to write Leonardo da Vinci for me. Ask John Stahl* [film director] *too - There is a grand story on 'Casanova' (by Billy Wilder* [screenwriter; later director & producer]*) Bill Woolfenden has it - Wilder wrote it/or me - If you can think along such lines with me, we could & would 'go places together' - but just to sign a contract for the same money & billing as I now get freelancing does not make sense. To someone who loves their work, that work & its quality means something more than money can buy. I love my work & am proud of the past. The future must belong to the past & be of its quality & standing. You could do it Sam if you would- will you? Kindest regards & please understand I only write because I would like to be with you - If I did not think we could be happy together I would not write.*

The letter is accompanied with a number of related letters and telegrams, including: (1) a "Postal Telegraph" message dated November 16, 1936 addressed to Sam Goldwyn in Hollywood, California: *TALKED WITH RATHBURN* [RATHBONE] *HE TELLS ME HE HAS NOT CONCLUDED ARRANGEMENTS WITH YOU THINK HE IS WAVERING AM TO SEE HIM TOMORROW CABLE IMMEDIATELY ANYTHING I CAN SAY TO HIM KEEP HIM IN LINE STOP SHALL I TELL HIM THAT YOU HOPE TO DEVELOP HIM ALONG SAME LINES AS POWELL WHO WAS IN SIMILAR POSITION FEW YEARS AGO STOP SEE PICTURE MOSCOW NIGHTS LET ME KNOW WHAT YOU THINK OF BOUER* [BOYER] *FOR KUBLI KHAN REGARDS -DOUGLAS* [FAIRBANKS].; (2) a "Western Union" telegram form dated November 16, 1936 addressed to [Douglas] Fairbanks, Hotel Ritz, London, England: *RATHBONES AGENT LANDAU ON WAY TO ENGLAND HAVING ADVISED DEAL ALL SET WITH UNDERSTAND RATHBONE TO READ CONTRACT BEFORE SIGNING APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION STOP GOLDWYN SEEKING MOSCOW NIGHTS TONIGHT REGARDS DAVE;* (3) a TLS from Basil Rathbone's secretary Jane Gray dated December 16, 1936 being a letter of transmittal addressed to Sam Goldwyn, Hollywood California, which states: *The enclosed letter was forwarded to me by Mr. Rathbone to be delivered to you.*

After a contract with MGM (which began with "The Last of Mrs. Cheney" (1929), Basil Rathbone left MGM to freelance, completing

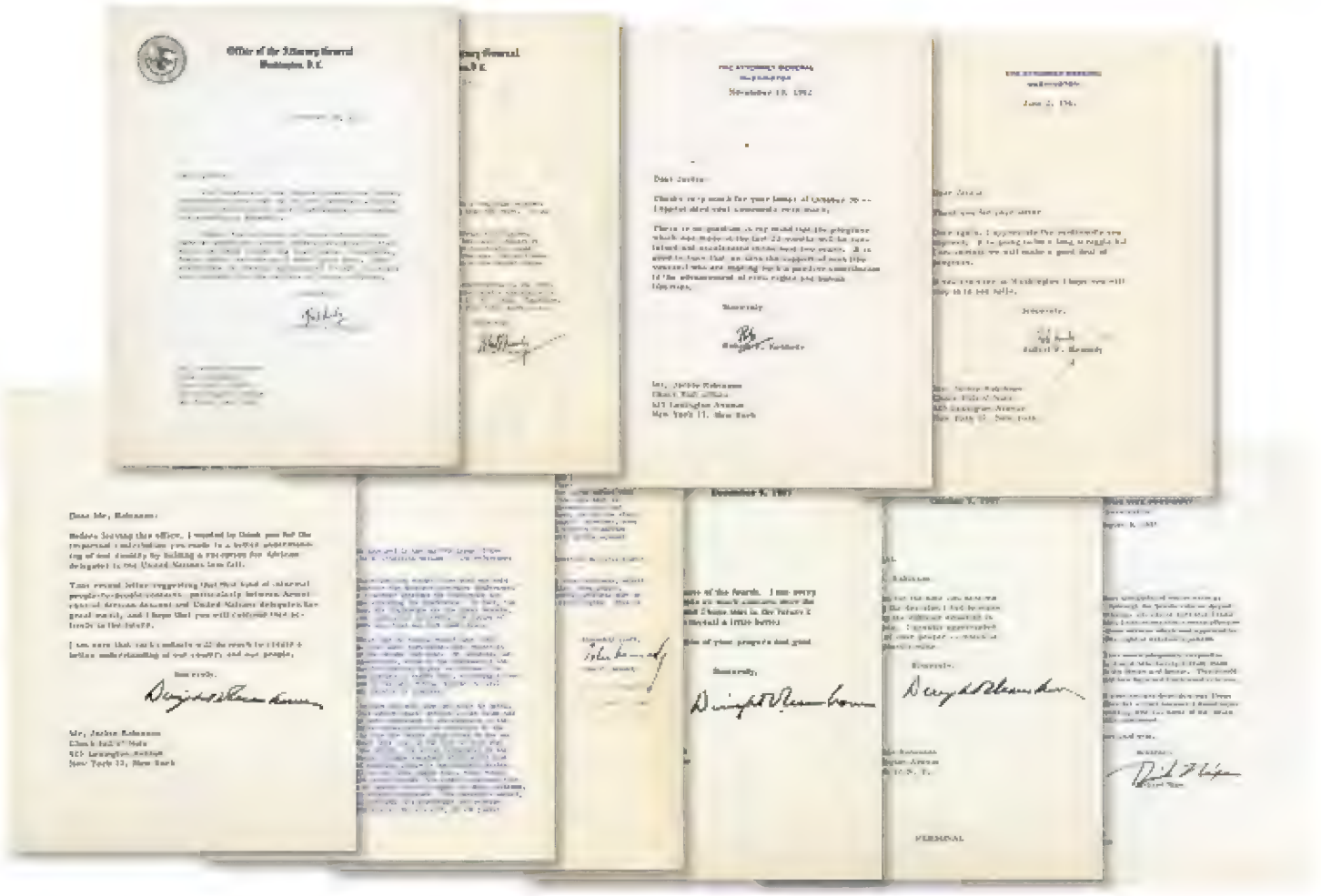

Dec 2. . 36

Dear Sam. I would not for the world have you misunderstand why I have not signed the contract with you. There is so much to talk about, which even in a letter cannot be fully covered, I want to talk to you before doing anything as drastic as signing a 10 year contract. To you Sam, it is just another contract along with other artists signed to you. To me it is the one only contract with you in many yrs to it. I have been very happy freelancing & to me freedom is almost implacable. Two years ago I was under contract to MGM & I was miserable. I only got part which was on paper one week. I was promised this & promised that - Nothing kept me busy & the dust the next. After Cheney - I was typed & I was allowed to do nothing but "Romeo & Juliet" & "Last of Mrs. Cheney". Even so late as Romeo & Juliet premiere I was doing nothing. I was to be featured after John Barrymore & Elaine Barry Olivier in the same type. I was not. I was just given [illegible] I have been away negotiating with both in London & New York for years. I know you a very busy man & I am [illegible] Can we obtain a free production decision & will you please let me know your decision

Yours very truly
Basil Rathbone

Dec 17. Ritz Paris.
Dec 18. Sail Normandie
Dec 25 to 28 New York Waldorf Astoria Hotel.
Jan 1st Home. 1937 La Falaise Apt. (Hollywood)

"A Lady Surrenders" (Universal, 1930) and "Sin Takes a Holiday" (Pathé, 1930). During this period, he moved back and forth between Hollywood (films) and Broadway (plays), and worked in three minor British pictures. Recalled by MGM to appear as Mr. Murdstone in "David Copperfield" (MGM, 1935), Rathbone was loathsome. It typecast him, and future roles offered to him were all film heavies. In 1935, he appeared as a villain in six different films: "Captain Blood" (Warner Bros.), as vicious Captain Levasseur; "Anna Karenina" (MGM), as unloving Karenin; "The Last Days of Pompeii" (RKO), as the cruel Pontius Pilate; "A Tale of Two Cities" (MGM), as sinister Marquis St. Evremonde; "Kind Lady" (MGM); and "A Feather in Her Hat" (Columbia). He was unable to return to the stage for 10 years. Unfortunately for Rathbone, more villainous roles followed, including the role of Tybalt in "Romeo and Juliet" (MGM, 1936). Then he was offered the role of villainous Governor Eugene de Laage in Goldwyn's newest production "The Hurricane." It is in this time period that Rathbone wrote the present extraordinary letter to producer Samuel Goldwyn, one of the top producers in Hollywood. Rathbone turned down the role, which went to Raymond Massey (another actor who became typecast as a screen villain). Until he was cast in a totally different mold — as master detective Sherlock Holmes — Rathbone was relegated to more villainy, as Ahmed in "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (Goldwyn, 1938), as Errol Flynn's evil adversary Sir Guy in "The Adventures of Robin Hood" (Warner Bros., 1938), and as the hero Zorro's enemy in "The Mark of Zorro" (Fox, 1940). **$4,000 – $6,000**



245. [Robinson, Jackie.] Fine group of (9) letters by political figures to the baseball player and civil rights activist, Jackie Robinson, including:

Eisenhower, Dwight D. Typed letter signed, 1 page, quarto, Washington D.C., 7 October 1957, on White House stationery marked "PERSONAL" at foot, "*Thank you for the note following the decision I had to make regarding the difficult situation in Little Rock. I greatly appreciated knowing of your prayer–which is also constantly mine.*"

Eisenhower, Dwight D. Typed letter signed, 1 page, quarto, Washington, D. C., 9 December 1957, on White House stationery, "*I am so sorry I have given people so much concern over the state of my health, and I hope that in the future I shall be able to pace myself a little better.*"

Eisenhower, Dwight D. Typed letter signed, 1 page, quarto, Washington D.C., 18 January 1961, on White House stationery, "*Before leaving this office, I wanted to thank you for the important contribution you made to a better understanding of our country by holding a reception for African delegates to the United Nations last fall … I am sure that such contacts will do much to create a better understanding of our country and our people.*

[Kennedy, John F.] Typed letter signed with a secretarial signature, 2 pages, quarto, Washington D.C., 15 May 1959, on his personalized United States senate stationery, commenting on a column Robinson wrote for the New York Post with references to Kennedy's civil rights record, "*... I agree with you that Negro voters, like any other citizens, should consider what is best for Americans. Foreign policy, farm policy, national defense, labor legislation, and other crucial problems must be weighed along with the stand of a candidate upon civil rights. This is the way to make democracy work.*"

Kennedy, Robert F. Typed letter signed, 1 page quarto, Washington D.C., 11 May 1961, on Office of the Attorney General stationery, "*...We intend to follow through with vigorous enforcement of the civil rights laws and I believe we will make progress …*"

Kennedy, Robert F. Typed letter signed ("*Bob Kennedy*"), 1 page, quarto, Washington, D.C., 2 June 1961, on stationery of the Attorney General, "*... It is going to be a long struggle but I am certain we will make a good deal of progress …*"

Kennedy, Robert F. Typed letter signed ("*Bob*"), 1 page, quarto, Washington D.C., 13 November 1962, on stationery of the Attorney General, "*... It is good to know we have the support of men like yourself who are making such a positive contribution to the advancement of civil rights and human liberties.*"

Kennedy, Robert F. Typed letter signed ("*Bob Kennedy*"), 1 page, quarto, Washington D.C., 29 October 1963, on Office of the Attorney General stationery, expressing gratitude for Robinson's efforts in assisting the Prince Edward Free School Association.

Nixon, Richard M. Typed letter signed ("*Dick Nixon*"), 1 page, quarto, Washington D.C., on stationery of the Office of the Vice President, agreeing with Robinson that the Senate vote on August 1st was most discouraging.

An important group of letters revealing Robinson's active interest in civil rights and his open dialogue with important political figures of the time. **$8,000 - $12,000**

FRANK SINATRA

25 July 1956

Dear Jimmy,

Greetings from Spain, amigo. At the present time I'm soaking in the sun on the veranda of a pretty fair hotel in Madrid, a city where they know how to enjoy life. Me? I'm enjoying myself working with Stanley Kramer, Cary Grant and Sophia Loren in "The Pride and the Passion."

My real reason for this note is to cut you in on some information of which I'm mighty proud. On my way to Spain, I took the long, scenic route and wound up in London where, by some strange coincidence, "Johnny Concho" was being readied for the world premiere route.

"Concho" is a Western, my first, and someone had been touting me that the British don't dig Westerns. "Too American," according to my informant. Well, my informant must have been carrying around a few fair-sized boulders in his skull, because the staid British moviegoers latched onto "Concho" and packed the Leicester Square Theater as though King Henry VIII were back in town and doing a one night stand reading his memoirs -- and beheading a couple of spouses for an encore.

I happen to be in "Johnny Concho," but that's not my real reason for writing. Actually, the real reason for my pride in the British reception is that "Concho" was my maiden trip as a producer. During the past few months I learned why nearly all producers have ulcers. You can lose a lot of weight sweating out the weeks before the audiences pass on your film. Me? You know I can't afford to lose an ounce!

"Johnny Concho" is a Kent Production which United Artists is releasing. Many wonderful folks turned in a lot of talent on this picture. First there's Dave Harmon who co-authored the screenplay from his own original with Don McGuire. McGuire directed and talented guys like Hank Sanicola and Jimmy Vaughn put the production wheels into motion. Toss in some solid acting talents like Keenan Wynn, Bill Conrad and a beautiful gal named Phyllis Kirk and you can begin to understand why the London public and press got our message.

-2-

The picture's offbeat and, I think, exciting. I'll be anxious to hear what you think when you see it.

Well, I'm through shooting off my mouth, but when a rookie producer hits for extra bases his first time up, well, you can hardly blame him for busting with pride.

Thanks for putting up with it.

Now, back to Kramer and some more wild love scenes with Sophia Loren. Rough!

Sincerely,

Frank

x

246. Sinatra, Frank. Typed letter signed (*"Frank"*), 2 pages, (10.75 x 7.37 in.; 273 x 187 mm.), [25 July 1956], to *"Dear Jimmy"* - Jimmie Starr, famed Hollywood gossip columnist in the 1920s and 1930s, and, from 1939-63, a "B" movie actor; on his personal "FRANK SINATRA" letterhead stationery.

While filming *The Pride and the Passion* (1957) with Cary Grant and Sophia Loren, film actor Frank Sinatra writes to Hollywood gossip columnist Jimmie Starr, glowing with pride about his first producer credit on the 1956 western *Johnny Concho*.

Sinatra writes in full: *Dear Jimmy, Greetings from Spain, amigo. At the present time, I'm soaking in the sun on the veranda of a pretty fair hotel in Madrid, a city where they know how to enjoy life. Me? I'm enjoying myself working with Stanley Kramer, Cary Grant and Sophia Loren in The Pride and the Passion'. My real reason for this note is to cut you in on some information of which I'm mighty proud. On my way to Spain, I took the long, scenic route and wound up in London where, by some strange coincidence, 'Johnny Concho' was being readied for the world premiere route. 'Concho' is a Western, my first, and someone had been touting me that the British don't dig Westerns. Too American, according to my informant. Well, my informant must have been carrying around a few fair-sized boulders in his skull, because the staid British moviegoers latched onto 'Concho' and packed the Leicester Square Theater as though King Henry VIII were back in town and doing a one night stand reading his memoirs -- and beheading a couple of spouses for an encore. I happen to be in 'Johnny Concho,' but that's not my real reason for writing. Actually, the real reason for my pride in the British reception is that 'Concho' was my maiden trip as a producer. During the past few months I learned why nearly all producers have ulcers. You can lose a lot of weight sweating out the weeks before the audiences pass on your film. Me? You know I can't afford to lose an ounce! 'Johnny Concho' is a Kent Production which United Artists is releasing. Many wonderful folks turned in a lot of talent on this picture. First there's Dave Harmon who co-authored the screenplay from his own original with Don McGuire. McGuire directed and talented guys like Hank Sanicola and Jimmy Vaughn put the production wheels into motion. Toss in some solid acting talents like Keenan Wynn, Bill Conrad and a beautiful gal named Phyllis Kirk and you can begin to understand why the London public and press got our message. The picture's offbeat and, I think, exciting. I'll be anxious to hear what you think when you see it. Well, I'm through shooting off my mouth, but when a rookie producer hits for extra bases his first time up, well, you can hardly blame him for busting with pride. Thanks for putting up with it. Now, back to Kramer and some more wild love scenes with Sophia Loren. Rough! Sincerely, Frank*

The Pride and the Passion (1957), directed by Stanley Kramer was based on the C. S. Forester novel about the capture of a six-ton cannon by a British naval officer played by Cary Grant and the cannon's transport across the rugged terrain of early 19th century Spain. It was an essentially miscast adventure film, in which Sinatra appeared as a Spanish peasant. The previous year, in *Johnny Concho* (1956), Sinatra played a cowardly cowboy who had to steel himself for the inevitable shoot out. **$2,000 - $3,000**

247. World Series, 1934. Superb photograph of Will Rogers, Henry Ford and Edsel Ford, signed by all three, from left to right, each has signed/inscribed his portrait: *"Cards & Frank pals Will Rogers 1934"; "Henry Ford"; "Edsel Ford";* (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), being a candid sepia-tone photograph of the three sitting side-by-side in the stands at the 1934 World Series.

Three American greats attend the 1934 World Series.

The 1934 World Series matched the two-time defending champion New York Yankees against the Chicago Cubs with the Yankees sweeping the series in four games for their seventh championship overall and record third straight (they would win four in a row from 1936 to 1939 and five in a row later from 1949 to 1953).

Rogers's inscription is probably a reference to A. Frank Ruppenthal, President of The Minit-Rub Corporation, a St. Louis company (apparently a big supporter of the St. Louis Cardinals).

A great trio of great Americans captured in a wonderful candid photograph. **$2,000 - $3,000**

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